HISTORY OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY

1890

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HISTORY

OF THE

UPPER OHIO VALLEY,

WITH FAMILY HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.
A STATEMENT OF ITS RESOURCES, INDUSTRIAL
GROWTH AND COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

VOL. I.

ILLUSTRATED.

MADISON, WIS.:
BRANT & FULLER,
1890.

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PREFACE.

In presenting these volumes to the public, no elaborate introduction is needed. With a reader of ordinary intelligence, the title alone is sufficient to place this work on terms of friendship. The van of civilization in its westward march, was in the upper Ohio valley during the stirring times of the revolution, and the troubles which that memorable conflict brought upon the frontier settlers were indeed great. To give a succinct and authentic account of the general history of this region, together with biographical sketches of many inhabitants, was the original intention of the publishers, and throughout the whole of the work this has been the central plan. In addition to this, however, there has been much other valuable and interesting matter included relating to local affairs, although it was impossible in a work of this character to go far into details. Nearly all the general history of the valley is from the graphic pen of Judge Gibson L. Cranmer, which is comprised in the first fourteen chapters of Volume I. All other chapters have the name of the authors at the head in every case except where it was compiled by some member of our regular corps of writers. The chapters in the second volume, from the pens of J. H. S. Trainer, W. M. Trainer, O. M. Sanford and J. B. Doyle, of Jefferson county, and those of Col. C. L. Poorman R. H. Taneyhill and Maj. A. T. McKelvey, of Belmont, and in the first volume by Dr. S. L. Jepson, are all full of valuable and entertaining matter.

It is now more than a year since the work of compilation began and in that time much arduous and painstaking labor has been performed by those engaged in it. Hardly can it be hoped that there are no errors in the midst of so much liability to err, but it is believed that these volumes are as nearly accurate as the nature of the work will reasonably permit.

It is thought that these pages contain short and concise sketches of a large majority of the leading families of the six counties em-

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braced in them. There are other conspicuous citizens not mentioned herein, yet this is not the fault of the publishers. The work has already outgrown expectations by several hundred pages. The practice of publishing biographies of living men, which has become so widely popular in recent years, is one in keeping with modern progress. No other plan so accurately gathers the facts of a man's life nor does any other so faithfully record them. Even should occasional errors creep in, it is better that the mistakes be made while the living witnesses are able to correct and refute them, than to wait for that immoderate adulation which so often finds its only apology in death.

The work is so much more than was promised to our patrons, both in quantity and quality, that we have no doubt of its favorable reception by those for whom it was prepared. Our thanks are due to subscribers and to all who have rendered us assistance.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Madison, Wis., July, 1890.

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In addition to the following list, there are many names of early settlers that appear in the Historical Index for this volume, to which reference is made. These personal sketches are generally arranged in alphabetical order for each township, thus making a double index. The page at which the sketches for each township begin is first given, and afterward all of them are given without reference to the townships.

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VOLUME I.

UPPER OHIO VALLEY —
FOURTEEN CHAPTERS BY JUDGE GIBSON L. CRANMER.

MEDICAL HISTORY —
BY S. L. JEPSON, M. D.

VOLUME II.

HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO.
FOUR CHAPTERS BY J. H. S. AND W. M. TRAINER.

HISTORY OF LOGAN, THE MINGO CHIEF —
BY R. H. TANEYHILL.

RESOURCES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY —
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BELMONT COUNTY —
NINE CHAPTERS BY C. L. POORMAN.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES —
BY HON. A. T. MCKELVEY.

HISTORY OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY.

CHAPTER I.

THE OHIO VALLEY — CLAIMS OF FRANCE, ENGLAND AND SPAIN — M. DE CELERON'S MISSION — BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT — PONTIAC — FORT PITT — THE CONGRESS AT FORT STANWIX — THE SIX NATIONS.

WHEN we consider its fertile domain — its extended area — its vast resources, and its great natural advantages, exceptional as it is in all these respects, is it any wonder that the red man contested with such pertinacity the possession of the territory embraced within the limits of the Ohio Valley? It is rich in all essentials necessary for the physical welfare and happiness of a mighty population — for the temporal welfare and intellectual and mental development of a race whose Anglo-Saxon origin and character give assurance of their superiority and excellence. It is an empire, which in soil, climate and productiveness combined, is unexcelled by that of any other upon the face of the globe. Its diversified scenery presents a panorama of ever varying beauty and rare diversity, arousing admiration and awakening delight in the spectator. If fully populated and thoroughly tilled its productive capacity would supply the demands of the world. In the unwrought timber which composes her magnificent forests are embryo navies enough to cover with their white wings, the surface of every ocean and sea, under the wide canopy of the heavens. Her hidden and undeveloped wealth of useful minerals awaits only the hand of labor and industry to reveal the rich treasures of her mines, inexhaustible in the fullness of their supply.

In the comparatively brief space of a century what changes, revolutions and progress have marked what was at its beginning the western frontier of our country! Then it was a fallow — unbroken and untrodden wilderness — the haunt of the savage and the lair of the beast of prey. Since then science has tunneled its hills and bridged its streams and water courses — steam has traversed the pathless oceans — the remote confines of our country have been bound together with iron links, and over ringing railways the wealth of empires are moved as if by the obedient touch of a magician's wand. The results of the hidden chemistry of nature have been made subservient to the wants and necessities of man. The electric spark flashes intelligence across seas and continents, and the pulse beat of the nations

is heralded from point to point with every passing hour. The art of war has been reduced by human skill and ingenuity to such scientific perfection that its multiplied means and agencies for taking human life have become the surest guarantee of peace. And all these things have transpired within the limits of 100 years.

Who can foretell the destiny or the future greatness of this wonderful valley? When the mighty pendulum of the great clock of time in its ceaseless swing, shall have told off on its dial plate the flight of another century, judging from the past, the wildest flight of fancy in the present cannot begin to soar to the heights of that which may prove to be the actual and the real. Under the providence of God the pioneers of this valley were in no small degree the instruments of His purpose in inaugurating the building up in its limits an empire the growth and prosperity of which has been exceptional in the annals of the world.

Let us now hastily turn over the leaves of time's volume and hurriedly scan its pages as we re-tread in a brief manner the track of history with reference to the early settlement and progress in civilization of that portion of our country styled the Ohio Valley, and especially that portion of it known as the District of West Augusta, in which was originally included the western portion of the state of Pennsylvania and the present state of West Virginia; it being our purpose to give a resume only of the early contentions and disputes, trials and difficulties which characterized the early history of this section immediately before and during the early years of the present century. The past is always interesting whether crowded into the limits of our own individual lives, or whether its wealth of memories laden the years and fill the period preceding that of our existence. The country bordering on the Mississippi river and its tributaries was originally claimed by England, France and Spain. The claims of England rested on the discovery by the Cabots of the eastern shores of the United States along which they sailed, which embraced the territory lying between the thirtieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, extending westwardly to the Pacific Ocean. It was further based upon a tradition of an Englishman at one time during a very early period having crossed the mountains in Virginia and proceeding westward to the Ohio river, having reached that stream had embarked on a vessel in which he descended that river and the Mississippi as far as its mouth—a fabulous feat which has nothing to recommend it to favor unless it is the ingenuity which gave it birth.

The claim of France to her American possessions was based upon the fact that in the year 1524, an Italian mariner (John Verrazzani), sailing under the French flag and duly commissioned by the king of France, sailed along the Atlantic coast from the thirty-second to the fiftieth degree of latitude, landing at different points, marking the points of his visitation by signs indicating the authority of the French king. By him the country was given the name of New France. A second expedition was fitted out by the French in the year 1534, under the command of one Cartier, who sailed up the St. Lawrence river and

gave the first intelligent description of the country, which he declared to be French territory. In the following year (1535), Cartier returned with several vessels, and made a more extended tour of the country and founded Montreal.

Some years elapsed before any further attempts appear to have been made by the French to extend their possessions, and it was not until the year 1608 that Champlain was sent out with another expedition, on which occasion he founded Quebec and also discovered the beautiful lake which bears his name. After this emigrants from France began to pour into the country and to secure possession of its territory. By adapting themselves to their manners and customs, and by intermarrying with them the French soon gained their good will, then their confidence, and finally the alliance of the natives of the country. From them they received the information that farther on there was a great river which emptied itself into a distant and unknown sea.

In 1673 Marquette and Joliet undertook, in company with a few companions, to visit this river and inspect its surrounding. Sailing along Lake Michigan by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, they reached the Mississippi, and proceeded down this river as far as the thirty-third degree of latitude north, and then returned through the Illinois country to the point of their departure in Canada.

At the time of this last-mentioned expedition M. de La Salle was the French commandant at Frontenac, a fort which occupied the present site of Kingston. Inspired by the highly-colored report of Marquette, his enthusiastic nature led him courageously to resolve to investigate the newly-discovered country for himself. Hence in the summer of 1679, in company with a priest named Hennepin, and others, he started on his expedition. He disembarked on the present site of Chicago and descended the Illinois river to the present site of Peoria. In the vicinity of this last named place he remained during the winter. In the meantime Father Hennepin was sent to explore the country to the north and west. In the spring La Salle returned to Canada, but subsequently revisited the country, and in the year 1682 sailed down the Mississippi to the gulf and named the country Louisiana in honor of his sovereign, Louis XIV. On his return he established the villages of Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and then again returned to Canada. His ardent love for adventure and his keen enjoyment in discovery and exploration, led him to proceed to France with a view by personal solicitation to interest the authorities in effecting a settlement of the valley of the Mississippi, in which he was partially successful. At the same time he urged the importance of uniting the settlements on the Mississippi with those of Canada by means of a cordon of posts — the attempt to accomplish which was subsequently foiled. With the aid afforded him by the French crown he succeeded in raising an expedition, and sailed in the year 1684 for the mouth of the Mississippi, which he missed as he landed too far to the westward. In his efforts to secure the safety of his little colony and to conduct them to the Illinois he met with innumerable trials and almost insurmountable

obstacles and hardships, but to which he never for a moment succumbed. It was while thus laboriously striving for the welfare and prosperity of his company that one of his members basely assassinated him. A portion of his party subsequently reached a settlement of French emigrants located on the Arkansas. Those who had been left at St. Bernard, with the exception of a few, were murdered by the Indians, while those who escaped the Indians were afterward carried away by the Spaniards.

If priority of discovery was the real test by which the question as to which of the three great European powers held the right to the valley of the Mississippi, then Spain's was equal to either of the others. Probably Ferdinand de Soto, who at the time was governor of the Island of Cuba, was the first white man to see the mouth of the Mississippi. Prior to this time, the Spaniards had visited and named Florida and had made attempts to colonize and settle it, but these had proved abortive. This attempt was renewed by De Soto. He succeeded in penetrating the interior of the country, and had crossed the Mississippi in pushing further on and had reached Red river when sickness arrested and finally death put an end to the plans he had purposed and the ends which he sought to accomplish. His body was committed to the waters of the last named stream so that it might escape the mutilation and indignities which otherwise might have been visited upon it by the savages, to whom his name was a terror and who regarded him as their most implacable foe. Thus the different portions of the continent were claimed by the three great powers of Europe already named by us, basing their claims respectively on discovery, settlement and exploration. The Ohio river formed a natural communication between the French possessions in Canada and the Louisiana country, via Lake Erie. To discover and preserve this communication was to the interests of the French, and hence they were the first to trace out the whole course of this river. As late as the year 1749 the Ohio valley had never been frequented by any but the French. Up to this period the Appalachian chain of mountains had always been looked upon as the western boundary of the English colonies. The English ministry, jealous of the growing influence and trade of France, had for some time coveted the possession of the above communication mentioned.

In the year 1749, certain English traders inaugurated a contraband trade on the Ohio and in the territory over which the French claimed to exercise jurisdiction, and surreptitiously endeavored to provoke the Indians to a war with the French. Upon information of the existing state of affairs the French commandant, Count de la Galissoniere deputed M. de Celeron, a young and intrepid French officer, to proceed thither, giving him strict instructions to use no violence against the English intruders, but simply to order them to withdraw, and in case of their refusal so to do, to seize and confiscate their goods. Upon communicating his instructions to the traders they promptly withdrew. At the same time they were charged not to return. It appeared that some of these traders were acting under commissions

from the governor of Pennsylvania, which they produced for the inspection of the French officer, which confirmed the fact that the English harbored intentions detrimental to the interests of the French. Accordingly the French officer gave them a letter to the governor which he requested them to present to that dignitary. This letter was couched in courteous terms and informed the governor as to what had transpired, and respectfully requested him not to grant any more commissions in the future, but also to compel a cessation of the contraband trade which was carried on by his countrymen in the territory of New France. But no sooner had M. de Celeron completed his mission and was on his return journey after burying leaden plates and erecting wooden crosses at the mouths of the principal streams emptying into the Ohio, thus signifying the jurisdiction of the French crown over the Ohio and the adjacent territory, than the English traders returned in great numbers. Under one pretext or another, and by dint of false representations, several of the Indian tribes, at the instance of the English, were induced to take up arms against the French, having been supplied with these, together with ammunition, by the English. Hence, in the following year, 1750, the Marquis de la Jonquiere, who, in the fall of 1749 had succeeded the Count de la Galissoniere as governor general and commandant of New France, again sent out another and different force with a repetition of the same orders previously given to M. de Celeron, deprecating the use of any violence toward the English and to intimidate such of the Indian tribes as had revolted. Their forbearance toward the English was in the highest degree commendable, but was not properly appreciated. To prevent, if possible, the continuance of contraband trade, four of the most objectionable and obstinate of the traders were seized, and notwithstanding the kind and forbearing treatment of the French, they disregarded in a defiant manner the warning they had received. These four were carried to Canada. Upon personally investigating their cases, they acknowledged to the Marquis de la Jonquiere, that the governor of Pennsylvania had sent arms and ammunition, as well as presents, to the Indians to excite them to war. Thereupon the marquis sent them as prisoners to France where they were retained as prisoners for some time. After an interval of time they applied to the English ambassador at the court of France, and solicited his intercession in their behalf that they might be released, but made no complaint of the justice of their arrest and imprisonment. As a personal favor to the English ambassador, his request was granted and they were discharged.

The forbearance of the French towards the Indians on the Ohio instead of having the effect of pacifying them seemed only to embolden them. Apprehensions of a united and general revolt became prevalent. The English encouraged them in their purpose and made promises of aid and protection. Detachments of French troops sent out in 1751 did no more than the detachments which had been previously sent out. But they discovered and reported the fact that preparations for a concerted attack on the part of the Indians against

the colonies was imminent. The governor of Canada, convinced of the threatened danger, made preparations to send a superior force to keep them in check, but before completing them he sickened and died. He was succeeded by the Marquis du Quesne. The condition of affairs in the colony prompted him to take immediate steps to carry out the execution of the designs of his predecessor. The forces raised were placed under the command of M. de St. Pierre. Establishing a block house in the vicinity of Lake Erie, he remained there during the winter of 1753–4. During the time he was here he received a letter from the governor of Virginia commanding him to withdraw his forces. The English had already passed their boundary, and with an army had entered the territory of New France. In the spring of the year 1754 M. de Contrecour in command of between 500 and 600 red men advanced toward the Ohio, and between the Ohio and French creek found a small force under the command of Capt. Trent, entrenched in a small fort which they had built. Contrecour summoned them to depart out of the territory of New France. They at once obeyed and evacuated their fort. At the same time they requested the French commander to give them provisions, of which they stood greatly in need. He granted them a full supply and destroyed their fort. At the time of this occurrence Capt. Contrecour continued his march to the Ohio. In the spring of 1754 the Virginians had commenced the erection of a fort at the junction of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, which was in an unfinished condition. In obedience to the summons to surrender, Ensign Ward, who was in command, and whose force consisted of about forty men, evacuated the fort, as his force, compared to that of his antagonist, was but a handful, the French numbering nearly 1,000, composed of French and Indians. The French at once proceeded to complete and fortify the post, which they called Fort Du Quesne, after the then French governor of Canada.

The full details of the surrender having been laid before Gov. Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia, he proceeded to take prompt measures to repel the French. A regiment was raised, and the command given to Col. Fry, with George Washington as lieutenant colonel, and marching to a place called the Great-Meadows, near the Youghiogheny river, they surprised a party of French and Indians and Jumonville, the commanding officer, was killed. In the meantime, while on the march, Fry had died, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Washington. Pressing forward, they had reached a small fort called Fort Necessity, where he was awaiting the arrival of additional troops preparatory to continuing their march to Fort Du Quesne, which they intended to attack and capture if possible. While delaying here a French force under the command of M. de Villiers appeared, and was fired upon by a portion of the force which was without the fort, when they hastily retreated to the shelter of the fort. The firing was kept up for sometime, and was quite rapid, but Washington finding that it was useless to prolong the siege, and to avoid an assault which would have proved successful, accepted the

proposal of the French to surrender, and the capitulation was agreed upon.

These events are considered as the first overt acts which precipitated what is known as the French and Indian war, which covered the period between 1754 and 1758. Great Britain now determined to put a stop to what they considered the encroachments and aggressions of the French in their possessions, and accordingly at the beginning of the year 1755 the French held complete control of the Ohio Valley. The contest for its possession was not to be long delayed, for soon an army would penetrate the wilderness under the command of one of the bravest, most thoroughly disciplined and determined officers in the British service. But he was haughty, obstinate, presumptuous and difficult of access. Such is the character of Major General Edward Braddock, as portrayed by his cotemporaries, who had been appointed as the leader of the forces, numbering about 2,300 men. Gen. Braddock never for a moment contemplated defeat in his projects, as both he and the commander of the fleet were much exercised as to the treatment they would extend to the French, who they had not the least doubt that they would capture. The idea that these latter could cope successfully with his well disciplined English troops was to him in the highest degree regarded as preposterous. And yet but a few weeks were to elapse when the self-confident general himself would surrender to insatiate Death. The flower of his army like their general, would succumb to the same inevitable conqueror, and defeat be inscribed upon their banner.

It is not our purpose to give a detailed account of this unfortunate affair so familiar to all readers of history, but suffice it to say that had it not been for the coolness and courage displayed by Washington on this occasion, the whole army would have been cut off and destroyed. From this time until the year 1764, the Indians under Pontiac, carried on a ruthless and devastating warfare. The distress which prevailed on the frontiers was unparalleled before or since. The defeat of Braddock had caused the settlers to abandon their cabins and flee for safety to the older settled portions of the country, and in the whole valley of the Ohio scarcely a single white person was to be found. Outside of this limit the Indians emboldened by the terrible rout of Braddock's forces, indulged the terrible ferocity of their natures wherever victims could be found on whom to expend their fury. Families who had neglected by flight to procure their security were inhumanly butchered in cold blood, and in their wild carnival of slaughter they spared neither sex nor age. They laid siege successfully to a number of forts, which were reduced by force or stratagem. They passed beyond the mountains and carried devastation and death as far as Bedford, Winchester and Fort Cumberland. But this condition of affairs was finally arrested by the decisive victory won by the skill and prowess of Col. Bouquet, at Brushy Run, in Westmoreland county, Penn., August, 1763, which struck such terror to the savages as to cause them temporarily to withdraw into the interior.

From this time the prestige of the great chief Pontiac was eclipsed; his followers became disheartened and sued for peace.

The reader will please pardon us if we occupy a small portion of his time in briefly referring to the career and character of the chieftain we have just named. Pontiac was an Ottawa chief whom the English first became acquainted with when a small force of their army was for the first time sent to take formal possession of the country in the vicinity of the upper lakes. On being informed of the approach of the English he collected his warriors together and set out to meet them. He indignantly demanded of them why they dared to trespass upon his territory, and haughtily insisted on being informed as to what their business was there. He was answered that they came on a friendly errand to assure peace with his nation, and to cultivate acquaintance. Pontiac replied: "I take my stand in the path you are following and here I will remain until morning," giving them to understand that they could not proceed further without his full permission. After a time and after due deliberation he permitted them to proceed, and with his followers accompanied them to Detroit, from whence he sent runners to the surrounding tribes urging them, as he had, to become friendly towards the English. For some time he was true to the whites and was their faithful friend, but afterward became their inveterate enemy. Drake, in his history of the Indians, speaks of his great executive ability as exceeding even those of Metacomet or Tecumseh. He proceeds to say: "In his war of 1763, which is justly denominated *Pontiac's war*, he appointed a commissary, and began to make and issue bills of credit, all of which he afterward carefully redeemed. He made his bills on notes of bark, on which was drawn the figure of the commodity he wanted, and another was the insignia or arms of his nation. He had also with great sagacity, urged upon his people the necessity of dispensing altogether with European commodities, to have no intercourse with any whites, and to depend entirely upon their ancient modes of procuring sustenance." After the reduction of Canada, comparative peace reigned along the frontiers. The French being driven out of the country, the English commenced the erection of forts at the most available points commanding the lakes and rivers. Rightly apprehending that the English, if not checked, or if an attempt to do so was not promptly made, would soon spread themselves over the whole country, the savages realized that a mighty effort must be made to prevent their advance. A confederacy was therefore formed among the Shawnees, the tribes in the Ohio and its adjacent waters, the object of which was to attack at the same time all of the English posts and settlements on the frontiers. Their plan was skillfully formed after the most mature deliberation.

The Ohio valley as well as the frontiers of Pennsylvania were raided by scalping parties carrying death and devastation wherever they penetrated. The remote outposts were assailed, and out of eleven forts three only escaped capture — Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt alone remaining in the hands of the whites. The moving spirit

in this rising was Pontiac, and he commanded in person the united forces which attempted the capture of Detroit through stratagem. The success with which the savages met emboldened them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, while it struck terror to the hearts of the settlers by reason of the barbarity practiced by the savages. The English commandant determined to take the most active measures to arrest this tide of blood and desolation. Accordingly he dispatched Col. Henry Bouquet, a soldier who had seen much service both in Europe, and this country during the French war. At the time he was stationed at Philadelphia, from which place he marched with a force of about 500 men, and as already stated, after a fierce and hotly contested fight at Brushy Run he pushed on with his force to the Ohio valley, and in due time arrived at Fort Pitt. Here he was reinforced and now with a force of fifteen hundred men he took up his line of march on the third day of October, against the Indian towns on the Muskingum, which he reached near the forks of that river without opposition, and there dictated terms of peace to them.

Hutchins' in his Historical Account of Bouquet's Expedition, says: "Immediately after the peace was concluded with the Indians the king made him brigadier general and commandant of the troops in all of the southern colonies of British America. He died in Pensacola in 1767, lamented by his friends, and regretted universally."

Having somewhat anticipated our narrative we propose to return and take up the thread of it so far as it is connected with the evacuation of Fort Du Quesne by the French and the erection of Fort Pitt. In November, 1758, the French learning of the approach of a formidable army under Gen. Forbes, became alarmed, and as they had been deserted by most of their allies, they determined to abandon their fort. Before doing so, however, they placed the torch to all the buildings and a slow match to their magazine, whereupon the whole party took to boats and descended the Ohio. On the 25th of November, 1758, the English took possession of the blackened and defaced ruins of the fortress. With the fall of this post the struggle began between the French and English for the possession of the Ohio valley. The war between these two powers was concluded by the treaty of Fontainebleau in November, 1762. The banner of St. George now floated over what had hitherto been called Fort Du Quesne, but which the unanimous voice of those present named Fort Pitt, in honor of the able and eloquent premier of England, William Pitt. Bancroft in giving an account of this capture uses the following language: "Long as the Monongahela and Allegheny shall flow to form the Ohio, long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the boundless valleys which their waters traverse, his name shall stand inscribed upon the gateway of the west."

Comparative quiet prevailed along the borders for some years after the treaty to which we have referred was entered into between Col. Bouquet and the Indians. A fixed and determinate boundary line was now desired, both by the English and the Indians.

In the beginning of the year 1766, a proposition was made by Gov. Franklin, of New Jersey, to the superintendent of Indian affairs, Sir William Johnson, that they should purchase a large body of lands situated south of the Ohio river, with the intention of filling them with English settlers. In this enterprise it was stipulated that Gov. Moore, Gen. Gage, Gov. Franklin and Sir William Johnston, were to be joint and equal partners. The Five Nations, subsequently styled the Six Nations, after the admission of the Tuscarawas into their confederacy, claimed all this territory by right of conquest. The proposition having been approved by those interested, Gov. Franklin at once communicated with his father, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was then in London, to secure his influence and efforts in behalf of the contemplated enterprise, at the same time requesting him to obtain a grant from the government. But the crown had made a previous grant of the same territory to the Ohio company and, moreover, they appear to have had some misgivings for a season as to the propriety of establishing a colony so far inland. But their scruples were finally overcome and the company was formed under the name of the "Walpole Company," into which the Ohio company was merged about the year 1770, to which the royal sanction was given in the year 1772. The outbreak of the revolution destroyed both of these grants.

In the year 1768, under the authority of the British cabinet, a congress was appointed to meet at Fort Stanwix, to be composed of the governors of the several colonies and the Indians composing the Six Nations. In the latter part of September, of this last named year, twenty batteaus arrived at the fort laded with presents for the Indians, and were accompanied by Gov. Franklin, of New Jersey, George Croghan and others. The day following, Gov. Penn and the commissioners of Pennsylvania arrived, the commissioners of Virginia already being on the spot. The Indian traders were also represented at this congress. These traders, during the war known as Pontiac's, had been robbed of their goods, and these representatives possessed a power of attorney authorizing them to seize upon and appropriate lands under a clause contained in the treaty of 1765.

It was the beginning of October before any great number of Indians assembled, and the delay was causing a scarcity of provisions. Hence messengers were dispatched to hasten the gathering of the Indians. It was not until the latter part of the month that the congress was formally opened. A still further delay was occasioned of several days, owing to the indulgence of the Indians in a pow-wow or talk, so that it was not until the first days of November before they were ready to report a boundary line. This line began at the mouth of the Tennessee river, and followed the Ohio and Allegheny to Kittanning, thence it continued in a direct line to the nearest bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, and followed that stream through the Alleghenies, passing by way of Burnett's hills in the eastern branch of the Susquehanna and Delaware, into New York, with its northern terminus at the confluence of the Canada and Woods rivers.

As the Six Nations claimed the title to the territory south of the Ohio river by right of conquest, they were emphatic in their refusal to recognize any boundary whatever, unless their claim was acknowledged. Besides the deed to the territory indicated they gave three other deeds at the same time—one to William Trent, representing the Indian traders as before mentioned, for an indemnity lying between the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers, embracing the greater portion of the present state of West Virginia, another to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, for the Wyoming tract of land, and a third to George Croghan for previous grants, and about 1,300 acres of land on the Allegheny river. It is on this treaty rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. Permit us here in passing to refer briefly to that wonderful organization known in history as the Confederacy of the Six Nations, an organization which cannot fail to challege the admiration and scrutiny of the antiquarian and student as being one of the most unique and remarkable estabtablished by an Indian race in North America, if we except the ancient Aztec dynasty. The original tribes composing this confederacy were the Mokawks, the Onondagas, the Senecas, the Oneidas and Cayugas, and some time subsequent to the formation of the confederacy a sixth tribe was admitted, the Tuscarawas. The last, however, were not admitted to membership on an equal footing with the others, but occupied a subordinate position. The Six Nations extended the exercise of their authority and jurisdiction over a large portion of the territory of our country, embracing under their legislative control what are now the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, a portion of Michigan, and a portion of the Canadas. Their dignity and importance was in the order in which we have named the tribes which composed their Nation. Like the tribe of Judah which always occupied the fore front of the Lord's hosts, the Mohawks occupied the first and most prominent place in the council and the field.

At the time of the Saxon occupation of the great Ohio valley, the Six Nations dominated all the other tribes, none dared to withstand them in battle, or if they did, proved unsuccessful in coping with them, much less were they successful in opposing them in the execution of their plans and purposes. Tradition, itself now almost lost in the mists of obscurity, tells of a tribe of superior intelligence, but few in numbers, which was located in a portion of what is now Marshall county, in the state of West Virginia, which by some unfortunate circumstance called down upon their devoted heads the ire of these powerful nations, who in the madness of their rage exterminated the last soul of them, razed their village and destroyed every last vestige of them as a tribe so completely, that even their name has been obliterated from the memory of mankind. Simultaneously, while one of the tribes of the Nation would attack the red men of New England, another would attack their brothers dwelling on the banks of the Tennessee, while another would carry death to the savages dwelling on the shores of the Mississippi. They were swift in execution, indom-

itable in energy and unyielding in fortitude. They claimed lordship over a territory extending from the Canadas to the distant Mississippi, and from the Appalachian chain of mountains to an indefinite line westward. But with the advent of the Saxon race their power gradually diminished, their prestige waned and their glory departed, and to-day the vanished remnants of their race have left behind them only a fast fading memory, which in the whirlpool and excitement of a utilitarian age, we fear, will be wholly submerged, or if it survives at all, will live only in the character of a myth.

The country immediately bordering on the waters of the Upper Ohio was not inhabited by the Indians unless at some exceptional points, and these very few in number; but their tribal towns and villages were for the greater part at a remove of some distance west of that river. As, for instance, the Shawnees dwelt in the territory embraced in the central portion of the present state of Ohio, extending westward into the present state of Indiana. The Delawares lived adjacent to these on the Muskingum and the Cuyahoga, and the two tribes not infrequently united their forces and co-operated together both in war and council. The Ottawas inhabited the country lying to the northwest in the vicinity of the chain of the great lakes. There were a number of other tribes, not quite so prominent as the foregoing, such as the Chippewas, Wyandots, Pottowatomies and Miamis and in the same district of country others of still less note, all of whom contributed more or less to the disturbance and annoyance of the first settlers on the Ohio and its tributary streams. The Six Nations were located in the northeast along the shores of the Hudson and St. Lawrence rivers. That portion of western Virginia known as the Panhandle was never the abode of the Indians. In their raids to the Monongahela and Cheat rivers to the eastward their trail was through this portion of the present state of West Virginia. Moreover, West Virginia was their hunting ground—a favorite resort where the choicest game was found in abundance—the elk, deer, bear, wild turkey and smaller specimens.

It is no wonder that they looked with a jealous eye upon the encroachments of the whites upon this portion of their domain and that they resented it by attempting to drive the aggressors away. Nor was the emigration which in 1769–70 began to set in, calculated to lessen their apprehensions, as it had now spread to the shores of the Ohio river. Hence, a feeling of restlessness and feverish uneasiness began to be manifested which increased in intensity during the succeeding years, and finally having gathered head it burst forth in its fiercest fury, carrying with it death, destruction and desolation.

CHAPTER II.

THE ALARM ON THE BORDERS — THE KILLING OF TWO INDIANS BY THE WHITES — ATTACK UPON THE INDIANS AT CAPTINA — THE AFFAIR AT YELLOW CREEK — LOGAN ON THE WAR-PATH — LETTER OF EBENEZER ZANE — EXPEDITION COMMANDED BY COL. ANGUS MC DONALD — DUNMORE'S CAMPAIGN — BATTLE AT POINT PLEASANT — DUNMORE ENTERS INTO A TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.



URING the early part of the year 1774 the tranquility which had prevailed along the borders in the interval between this year and the year 1764, by virtue of the treaty entered into between the Shawnees and the Delawares and Col. Bouquet was now interrupted. Prior to the year 1774 numbers of persons were induced to settle and to seek homes in these western wilds upon and contiguous to the waters of the Ohio, where lands were cheap and easily acquired, many of which latter were held by no other title than that of a "tomahawk right." The peace and quiet which prevailed during the period mentioned had encouraged a great number of land jobbers in addition to the permanent inhabitants to flock into the new settlements, who took up large quantities of land amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of acres. The movements of these land jobbers in taking up and appropriating such large quantities of the best lands aroused in the settlers a desire to go and do likewise and the spirit of land speculation speedily became rife among them. This aroused the jealousy of the neighboring tribes which was intensified by the settlement and appropriation of land by the whites on the Virginia side of the river below the mouth of the Scioto which the Shawnees claimed as belonging to the Indians, the title to which, as they insisted, had never been parted with by them.

In the early spring of this year Col. Ebenezer Zane in company with others had left Wheeling and descended the river to the mouth of Sandy for the purpose of selecting and taking up land. It was while thus engaged that they received information that hostile acts were being committed against the settlers by the Indians in the way of thieving, plundering and robbing and that the lives of jobbers and settlers alike were in imminent peril, and advising them to return at once. This induced the immediate return of Col. Zane and his party as well as others absent on the same errand. Upon their arrival at Wheeling they were regaled with exaggerated stories concerning the hostile attitude of the Indians, expressing their fears that they would soon gather in force and fall upon and slaughter them.

In the excitement which prevailed conflicting views were entertained and urged. Some proposed to anticipate them in their move-

ments and at once inaugurate measures to surprise and attack them, thinking it probable that such prompt action upon the part of the whites would strike terror to their foes and paralyze their efforts. But others again, and Col. Zane among them, counselled moderation and prudence, and wisely sought to restrain the more precipitate. In the midst of the agitation which prevailed it was reported that a canoe containing two Indians was on the river a short distance above the settlement, and was approaching. This information served to inflame the indignant passions of the settlers, or at least that portion of them who harbored in their breasts resentment and revenge, and it was proposed to intercept them. Col. Zane, the proprietor of the settlement, strenuously objected to any overt act of hostility on the part of the whites, giving as a reason that the killing of these Indians would result in a general war, and that in itself it would be an atrocious act and nothing less than criminal murder, which would forever disgrace the names and memories of the perpetrators. But these humane and peaceful counsels were unheeded. His advice, counsels and arguments all proved to be in vain. In opposition to all efforts put forth to restrain them a party set out, whose thirst for blood could only be quenched by the slaughter of their intended victims. Upon their return within a few hours subsequent to their departure, upon inquiry made of them as to what had become of the Indians, at first their replies were evasive and unsatisfactory. They finally stated that the Indians had "fallen overboard." Their cool indifference, and especially the significance of their statement that the warriors had *fallen overboard*, produced the conviction in the minds of their hearers that the warriors had been wantonly murdered, and this conviction was fully confirmed when the canoe was afterward found which was splotched with blood and pierced with numerous bullets. The result was as predicted — the tribes at once entered upon the war-path to avenge this as well as other acts of wanton provocation. The wise and discreet among the settlers condemned the act at the time in unmeasured terms and characterized it very properly as a wanton outrage and a gross and unjustifiable deed.

No doubt these manifestations of disapproval upon the part of their acquaintances and neighbors instead of mollifying the tempers and dispositions of those who had been engaged in this affair, served only to exasperate them; for either on the evening of the same day or the day following (it is not clear which), the same party received intelligence that some warriors were encamped at the mouth of Captina creek on the Ohio side of the river, about sixteen miles below Wheeling, upon whom an attack was made which resulted in the killing of one or two of the Indians. In this affair one of the whites was severely wounded, but was safely brought away by his comrades. Much confusion prevails as to the precise dates on which these occurrences transpired, some historians fixing the time in the latter part of April, and others again in the latter part of May; but the weight of evidence seems to preponderate in favor of the latter part of April. However, this does not affect the reality of the events, and is more a

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matter of idle curiosity than substance, as there is nothing in regard to which the human memory is more treacherous than the correctness of dates.

About the time of the happening of this affair at Captina, occurred the massacre (for by that name only can it be justly described), at the mouth of Yellow creek, a stream emptying into the Ohio river on the Ohio side about forty-two miles above Wheeling. A nervous feeling of dread existed among the settlers along the whole line of the frontier of that subtle and indefinable character which though *felt* cannot be fully explained. Their apprehensions led them to realize that they were standing on the verge of a crater which was liable, without a moment's notice, to burst forth in volcanic eruption. Such appears to have been the state of public feeling when the murderous assault and consequent destruction of life took place at Yellow creek, which was not only one of the most inexcusable, but one of the most unjustifiable acts ever perpetrated by the whites upon a deceived and unsuspecting foe, and for which they eventually suffered the direst vengeance.

It appears that in the latter part of April, 1774, a large body of Indians were encamped just above the mouth of Yellow creek, on both sides of that stream. A person by the name of Daniel Baker, who had been in the habit of selling "fire water" to the Indians, resided on the Virginia side of the river. Under the pretext of protecting Baker and his family, one Daniel Greathouse, in command of a force of some thirty men, went to his relief. It is said that upon arriving in the vicinity of Baker's house he placed his men in ambush and crossing the river, under pretence of making a friendly visit, entered the Indian encampment with a view really to ascertain their strength and position, intending, if his force was sufficient for the purpose, to cross to their side and attack them. The Indians, deceived by his apparent frankness and friendship, and not for a moment suspecting his motives, welcomed him into their midst and received him in the same spirit in which he professed to be influenced. He spent some time with them, mingling freely among them, but at the same time taking note of their numbers, position, etc. Having effected his purpose he recrossed the river and returned to his command, and reported that their strength and the weakness of his command precluded the idea of openly attacking them, and he therefore proposed to effect by stratagem what he could not otherwise accomplish. It was therefore arranged between Baker and himself, that the former should furnish free to such Indians as might cross the river as much "fire water" as they could drink, and thereby get as many of them drunk as he possibly could. In this proposition it is said that Baker acquiesced and it was not long before he had the opportunity of carrying out his undertaking, as several Indians came over and were supplied with drink to such an extent that they became hopelessly intoxicated, except one — Logan's brother — but he, with the others, was shot down like so many brutes. It is however a redeeming trait in the characters of a large majority of those who were members of this expedition that they

refused to sanction or take part in the accomplishment of the base artifice which had been practiced by their commander. Not more than eight or ten out of the entire number were actors in the foul conspiracy, and the remainder stoutly protested against it, but in vain. The firing having attracted the attention of the Indians in camp, they sent over two of their number in a canoe to ascertain and report the cause of the alarm, but these last had no sooner landed than they were ruthlessly and mercilessly shot down. Thereupon, another and larger canoe was promptly manned, filled with armed Indians who ventured out and essayed in vain to reach the shore, being prevented from so doing by a well directed fire which proved to be so deadly and effective as to greatly cripple them and compel their return. Shots were then exchanged between the parties across the river, but these did but little if any execution, the distance being too great to prove disastrous to either. Among the killed, however, were the brother and sister of Logan, the famous Mingo chief, who, with himself, were the only remaining members of his family.

Prior to this time Logan had been the firm friend and unflinching ally of the whites and the advocate of peace, on many occasions efficiently using his efforts to promote harmony and good feeling, but this disastrous event aroused all the frenzy of the savage in his nature, and the implacable hatred towards the whites thereafter became as bitter, as before his devotion to them had been unswerving. A brief quiet followed, but it was the calm which preceded the approaching storm when it gathers its forces for its fierce outburst. In the meantime measures were taken to arouse all the tribes by sounding among them the tocsin of war.

In July, 1774, Logan, at the head of a small party of eight warriors, made his presence felt where it was least expected, by striking a blow against some inhabitants on the Monongahela. It was presumed by every one, that in case of war, the settlements on the Ohio would be the first to be attacked. Taking advantage of this belief, was the reason for his successes. Drake, in his Indian Biography, Book V., p. 41, says: Logan's "first attack was upon three men who were pulling flax in a field. One was shot down and the two others taken. These were marched into the wilderness, and as they approached the Indian town, Logan gave the scalp halloo, and they were met by the inhabitants who conducted them in. Running the gauntlet was next to be performed. Logan took no delight in tortures, and he in the most friendly manner instructed one of the captives how to proceed to escape the severities of the gauntlet. This same captive, whose name was Robinson, was afterward sentenced to be burned; but Logan, though not able to rescue him by his eloquence, with his own hand cut the cords that bound him to the stake, and caused him to be adopted into an Indian family. He became afterward Logan's scribe."

As confirmatory of the facts which led to the war, known as Dunmore's war, we submit the following extract from a letter from Colonel Ebenezer Zane to Hon. John Brown, one of the senators in congress from Kentucky, dated "Wheeling, February 4, 1800."

"I was myself, with many others, in the practice of making improvements on lands upon the Ohio, for the purpose of acquiring rights to the same. Being on the Ohio, at the mouth of Sandy creek, in company with many others, news circulated that the Indians had robbed some of the land-jobbers. This news induced the people, generally, to ascend the Ohio. I was among the number. On our arrival at Wheeling, being informed that there were two Indians with some traders near and above Wheeling, a proposition was made by the then Captain Michael Cresap, to waylay and kill the Indians upon the river. This measure I opposed with much violence, alleging that the killing of those Indians might involve the country in a war. But the opposite party prevailed, and proceeded up the Ohio with Captain Cresap at their head. In a short time the party returned, and also the traders in a canoe; but there were no Indians in the company. I enquired what had become of the Indians, and was informed by the traders and Cresap's party that they had fallen overboard. I examined the canoe and saw much fresh blood and some bullet-holes in the canoe. This finally convinced me that the party had killed the two Indians, and thrown them into the river.

"On the afternoon of the day this action happened a report prevailed that there was a camp or party of Indians on the Ohio below and near Wheeling. In consequence of this information Captain Cresap, with his party, joined by a number of recruits, proceeded immediately down the Ohio for the purpose, as was then generally understood, of destroying the Indians above mentioned. On the succeeding day Captain Cresap and his party returned to Wheeling, and it was generally reported by the party that they had killed a number of Indians. Of the truth of this report I had no doubt, as one of Cresap's party was badly wounded, and the party had a fresh scalp, and a quantity of property which they called Indian plunder. At the time of the last mentioned transaction, it was generally reported that the party of Indians down the Ohio were Logan and his family; but I have reason to believe that this report was unfounded.

"Within a few days after the transaction above mentioned, a party of Indians were killed at Yellow creek. But I must do the memory of Captain Cresap the justice to say that I do not believe that he was present at the killing of the Indians at Yellow creek. But there is not the least doubt in my mind that the massacre at Yellow creek was brought on by the two transactions first stated.

"All the transactions which I have related happened in the latter end of April, 1774; and there can scarcely be a doubt that they were the cause of the war which immediately followed, commonly called Dunmore's war.

"I am with much esteem, yours, etc.,

"EBENEZER ZANE."

Prior to the successful attacks made by Logan on the settlements on the Monongahela it had been ordered by the authorities of Virginia, that a force should be raised in the district of West Augusta for the purpose of making an inroad into the Indian country and

attacking their towns with a view of calling off the straggling bands of predatory Indians which greatly infested the neighborhoods of the frontier settlements, in which forts were erected by the settlers for their protection. It was in this year that the fort at Wheeling was erected. At the same time many private ones were erected, among which may be mentioned Tomlinson's, at Grave creek, Shepherd's and Bonnett's, near Wheeling, Van Atetre's on Short creek, the court house fort at West Liberty, Wolff's on the waters of Buffalo, Jackson's on Ten-mile with other stockades and defences too numerous to mention.

Owing to the threatening state of affairs expresses were sent to Williamsburgh, the then seat of government of Virginia, informing the authorities of the commencement of hostilities, and thereupon a plan was adopted for the purpose of taking active measures against the Indians. Withers in his account of the expedition raised at this time says: "Early in June the troops, destined to make an incursion into the Indian country, assembled at Wheeling, and being placed under the command of Col. Angus McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina, debarking at this place from their boats and canoes they took up their march to Wappatomica, an Indian town on the Muskingum. The country through which the army had to pass was one unbroken forest presenting many obstacles to its speedy advance, not the least of which was the difficulty of proceeding directly to the point proposed. To obviate this, however, they were accompanied by three persons in the capacity of guides; * whose knowledge of the woods, and familiarity with those natural indices, which so unerringly mark the direction of the principal points, enabled them to pursue the direct course. When they had approached within six miles of the town, the army encountered an opposition from a party of fifty or sixty Indians lying in ambush; and before these could be dislodged two whites were killed and eight or ten wounded—one Indian was killed and several wounded. They then proceeded to Wappatomica without further molestation.

"When the army arrived at the town, it was found to be entirely deserted. Supposing that it would cross the river, the Indians had retreated to the opposite bank, and concealing themselves behind trees and fallen timber, were awaiting that movement in joyful anticipation of a successful surprise. Their own anxiety and the prudence of the commanding officer, however, frustrated that expectation. Several were discovered peeping from their covert, watching the motion of the army; and Col. McDonald, suspecting their object, and apprehensive that they would re-cross the river and attack him in the rear, stationed videttes above and below, to detect any such purpose, and to apprise him of the first movement toward effecting it. Foiled by these prudent and precautionary measures, and seeing their town in possession of the enemy, with no prospect of wresting it from them until destruction would have done its work, the Indians sued for peace; and the commander of the expedition consenting to negotiate with

* They were Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Tady Kelly. A better woodsman than the first named of these three, perhaps never lived.

them, if he could be assured of their sincerity, five chiefs were sent over as hostages, and the army then crossed the river, with these in front. When a negotiation was begun, the Indians asked that one of the hostages might go and convoke the other chiefs, whose presence, it was alleged, would be necessary to the ratification of a peace. One was accordingly released; and not returning at the time specified, another was then sent, who, in like manner, failed to return. Col. McDonald suspecting some treachery, marched forward to the next town, above Wappatomica, where another slight engagement took place, in which one Indian was killed and one white man wounded. It was then ascertained that the time which should have been spent in collecting the other chiefs, preparatory to negotiations, had been employed in removing their old men, their women and children, together with what property could be readily taken off, and for making preparations for a combined attack on the Virginia troops. To punish this duplicity and to render peace really desirable, Col. McDonald burned their towns and destroyed their crops; and being then in want of provisions, retraced his steps to Wheeling, taking with him the three remaining hostages, who were then sent on to Williamsburgh. The inconvenience of supplying provisions to an army in the wilderness, was a serious obstacle to the success of expeditions undertaken against the Indians. The want of roads at that early period, which would admit of transportation in wagons, rendered it necessary to resort to pack horses; and such was at times the difficulty of procuring these, that not unfrequently, each soldier had to be the bearer of his entire stock of subsistence for the whole campaign. When this was exhausted, a degree of suffering ensued, often attended with consequences fatal to individuals, and destructive to the objects of the expedition. In the present case the army being without provisions before they left the Indian towns, their only sustenance consisted of weeds, an ear of corn each day, and occasionally a small quantity of venison; it being impracticable to hunt game in small parties, because of the vigilance and success of the Indians in watching and cutting off detachments of this kind, before they could accomplish their purpose and regain the main army. No sooner had the troops retired from the Indian country, than the savages in small parties invaded the settlements in different directions seeking opportunities of gratifying their insatiable thirst for blood. And although the precautions which had been taken, lessened the frequency of their success, yet they did not always prevent it. Persons leaving the forts on any occasion, were almost always either murdered or carried into captivity—a lot sometimes worse than death itself."

In addition to the measures, we have recounted for the repression of Indian outrages, more extensive ones had been taken by Governor Dunmore in the adoption of a plan of campaign, by an army of such superior force, as promised to effectually crush the spirit of the Indians and call a halt in their warfare on the borders. To resist this force would require the combined efforts of all the Indian warriors. The army, designed for this expedition was chiefly composed of volunteers

and militia collected from the counties west of the Blue Ridge, and consisted of two columns, the one commanded by the Earl of Dunmore in person, and the other by Gen. Andrew Lewis. The former were to assemble at Fort Pitt and the latter were to rendezvous at Camp Union, in the Greenbrier country.

On the 17th of September, 1774, Gen. Lewis with a force of 1,100 men took up his line of march from Camp Union (now Lewisburgh) for Point Pleasant, situated at the confluence of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio, a distance of 160 miles. This march was through an unbroken wilderness through which by means of a guide acquainted with the passes in the mountains and the trails of the Indians, they were safely conducted to the Point after a laborious and toilsome march of nineteen days, arriving there on the afternoon of the 30th of September, fully expecting, according to the arrangemements with the Earl of Dunmore to meet this latter at this place. To the great disappointment and chagrin of Gen. Lewis, Dunmore failed to keep his appointment. The army at once went into camp, expecting daily the arrival of the column from Fort Pitt. After an interval of nine days a runner from Dunmore came into camp, sent by the nobleman to convey to Gen. Lewis the announcement of a change of his original plan of operations and also conveying the information that he had marched for the Chellico, the town at which place he gave instructions to Gen. Lewis to join him. Prior to the arrival of the runner sent by Dunmore, Gen. Lewis had dispatched runners by land to Wheeling and if necessary to proceed to Fort Pitt, to obtain if possible some tidings of Earl Dunmore, and to ascertain the reason of his delay, with instructions to advise him promptly. In their absence, however, as already indicated, advices were received on the 9th of October from Dunmore, that he had concluded to proceed across the country by the most direct route to the Shawanee towns without mentioning the reasons which had influenced him in arriving at such determination. Though left in doubt as to these, Gen. Lewis recognized it to be his duty to at once obey the command of his superior officer and immediately began to make preparations for the transportation of his troops across the Ohio river. But before the necessary preparations for crossing were concluded an attack was made upon the force of Gen. Lewis by a large body of Indians, composed of the Shawnee, Delaware, Mingo and Wyandot tribes. This attack occurred on Monday morning, the 10th of October. The main part of the army under the command of Col. Charles Lewis and Col. Fleming was at once involved. The Indians as usual took advantage of cover and fought from behind logs and fallen timber, forming a line extending across the Point from the Ohio to the Kanawha. The battle commenced at sun rise and the severity of the engagement was unequalled. Victory for a time hung in an equal balance. But at last the pluck and discipline of the whites turned the scales in their favor, and as the sun went down in the west the shouts of victory from the whites arose and were borne away on the wings of evening as she spread the mantle of her covering over the sanguinary field.

During the engagement Col. Lewis was slain, and Col. Fleming was wounded. The battle was sustained with stubbornness and obstinacy by both sides. During the engagement a large number of officers were killed, besides privates, these latter numbering not less than seventy and about 140 wounded. Owing to their peculiar mode of warfare and the facility with which they carry away and conceal their slain, it is impossible to give an accurate account of the number of Indians who were killed, but thirty-seven of their dead were found upon the field and it is known that many of their slain were cast into the waters of the Ohio. It is also impossible to state the number of the enemy engaged. Some of their prominent leaders were Red Hawk, a Delaware chief; Scopathus, a Mingo; Ellinipsco, a Shawnee; Chyawee, a Wyandot, and Logan; but the most prominent one, whose bravery was prominent and whose skill was conspicuous, was that able and consummate warrior, Cornstalk. If for a moment amid the contest his warriors seemed to waver, his shout in stentorian tones rung out above the din of the conflict as he urged them onward, with the voice of a trumpet, "*Be strong! Be strong!*" If one hesitated and was reluctant to engage in the charge, or showed the least sign of trepidation, with giant-blow he severed the skull of the recreant with one swing of his tomahawk. Inspired by his presence and animated by his example, his undisciplined followers manifested a bravery and exhibited a fortitude unexcelled by the most thoroughly furnished and well-drilled troops among civilized nations.

Withers in his mention of this battle, in speaking of Cornstalk, says: "This distinguished chief and consummate warrior, proved himself on that day, to be justly entitled to the prominent station which he occupied. His plan of alternate retreat and attack was well conceived and occasioned the principal loss sustained by the whites."

After burying his dead he entrenched his camp, and leaving a sufficient guard to minister to the wounded and to protect them during his absence, on the day subsequent to the battle, Gen. Lewis commenced his march to the Shawnee's towns on the Scioto. Dunmore, who had in the meanwhile gathered his forces at Fort Pitt, where he had provided boats and canoes, descended the river to Wheeling, arrived at which latter place he halted his army and remained for a few days before proceeding down the river on his voyage. While at Fort Pitt he was joined by the notorious Simon Girty, who remained with him until the close of the expedition. After completing some necessary arrangements at Wheeling he continued his journey down the Ohio, and on his way was joined by that infamous tory, Dr. John Connolly. Instead of proceeding to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, as he had arranged to do with Gen. Lewis, he landed at the mouth of the Big Hockhocking, where he built a block house as a receptacle for his surplus stores and ammunition. Resuming his movements from this point and re-commencing his advance toward the Indian towns, in a day or two he was met by an Indian trader bearing a flag of truce, with proposals of peace and requesting that a council might be held at Fort Pitt. Dunmore replied to these overtures in effect that as the

chiefs were already near him, it would be advisable and more convenient to hold a treaty then and there. The movements of Gen. Lewis after he had crossed the Ohio were rapid, and in a short time he had reached the Pickaway plains. Here he was met by an express from Dunmore ordering him to stop, as he was about to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Indians. But Lewis, disregarding the orders, continued to advance until when he had arrived within three or four miles of Dunmore's camp, he was met by Dunmore himself, who reiterated his orders and peremptorily ordered him to return to Point Pleasant, where he was to leave a competent guard to protect the place and a sufficient amount of provisions for the wounded, and then to march the remainder of his troops to the place of rendezvous, where he was instructed to disband them.

It would be in vain to attempt to describe the chagrin and disappointment of these brave men exasperated by the losses they had met with in the battle at the Point and the hardships they had experienced in their difficult march through the wilderness, to be compelled to forego the object of the expedition, which was now so near its accomplishment and just within their grasp. It was no wonder that indignant murmurings were indulged in and fearful threats were uttered. But these were quelled by the tact of Gen. Lewis, who, although his sympathies were with his men yet his duty as a soldier led him to set the example of obedience which is the highest virtue of those who bear arms.

After the treaty was concluded the division of the army led by Dunmore returned over the same route by which they had advanced, to the mouth of the Hockhocking, where he disbanded his troops and they returned to their homes in Virginia, with the exception of a few who accompanied Dunmore by water to Fort Dunmore, which name had been bestowed upon Fort Pitt, by Dr. John Connolly, a protege of Dunmore, and which had been forcibly seized under the orders of Dunmore and at his instance, by Connolly in the winter preceding. The seizure was made under the claim that it was within the jurisdiction of Virginia. It was also claimed by Pennsylvania as being within her boundaries. These occurrences transpired at a time when the feeling between the mother country and the the colonies was daily growing more bitter and intense, The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor had occurred in the month of March, of this year.

The Boston port bill, the immediate cause for actual conflict between the mother country and the colonies, had been received by the House of Burgesses in May, and they had recommended that the first day of June, the day on which the bill was to go into operation, be observed "as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, imploring the Divine interposition to avert the heavy calamity which threatened destruction to their civil rights and the evils of a civil war." It was on account of this recommendation that Gov. Dunmore prorogued the assembly. Dunmore, as we have already stated, on his way from Fort Pitt, had halted with his army at Wheeling. It was while at this place on that occasion that he received dispatches from the British govern-

ment, but what their tenor was we are unable to state, but it is certain that the plan of campaign settled on between him and Gen. Lewis at Williamsburgh, was not changed until after their receipt.

It would not, however, be a violent conjecture in view of his dissolution of the assembly, and the sudden change made by him in the plan of his campaign while at Wheeling and the state of feeling existing at the time between the mother country and the colonies, to conclude that his government had instructed him to take necessary steps to secure the Indians, if possible, as allies of Great Britain in the apprehended conflict, which was now looming up in the near future. It is certain, at all events, that his treaty with the Indians was entered into at a time and under circumstances which gave just cause of suspicion to his conduct, and that he was inimical to the interests, well-being and prosperity of the colony of Virginia. The treaty entered into with the Indians by Dunmore was not assented to by Logan, who indignantly refused to be present and participate in it, but instead he sent in a belt of wampum, his famous speech which is known to every school boy and is so familiar that we forbear quoting here.* Thomas Jefferson first gave this speech to the public. Shortly after its publication attempts were made to cast doubt upon it, and it was declared to have been the coinage of Mr. Jefferson's brain.

The most prominent among these questioners was the able and distinguished Luther Martin, of Maryland, a son-in-law of Col. Cresap, who pronounced it a sheer fabrication. A long and bitter controversy ensued, which was participated in, not only by the immediate parties interested, but by many others also not directly interested. Evidently Logan was mistaken in his views that Col. Cresap was involved in the Yellow creek massacre or that he took any part in it.

* This speech may be found on page 44 of Vol. II.

CHAPTER III.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA — THE SEIZURE OF FORT PITT BY DR. JOHN CONNOLLY — CONFLICTING CLAIMS TO THE DISPUTED TERRITORY — PROCLAMATION OF LORD DUNMORE — CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE DELEGATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA — PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NEW STATE — PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE — COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA — SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE TWO STATES.

THE boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, defining the jurisdiction of these two colonies, had for several years prior to 1774, been a subject of controversy. At the close of the Dunmore's campaign the excitement of the inhabitants of Westmoreland (a county which had been established in the year 1773 by the legislature of the first-named colony) and those of Augusta county, Va., began to assume a threatening character, occasioned by the state of Pennsylvania including in the new county all of the territory in dispute between the two colonies. The origin of this difficulty is traceable mainly to the indefinite provisions of their charters and the loose manner in which they were worded, thus involving their respective boundaries in uncertainty and doubt. In 1773 Lord Dunmore, the colonial governor of Virginia, attempted to enforce jurisdiction over the territory around the headwaters of the Ohio, claiming it as being within the boundaries of Augusta county, Va. Virginia claimed title under the charter of James I., granted in the year 1606, while Pennsylvania claimed title under the charter issued by Charles II., in 1681.

The ideas of geography, so far as the western continent was concerned, in those early days were rather crude and indefinite. The controversy between Dunmore and Gov. Penn in regard to the disputed territory waxed very warm, and in the year 1774 had reached a high state of excitement. Two separate authorities claimed jurisdiction over it, and the inhabitants of the territory in dispute recognized the one or the other as it suited their individual tastes and inclinations. Warrants conveying titles to the same lands were issued under the authority of both colonies, the result of which was to encourage quarrels and disputes and arouse the most embittered feelings among the settlers.

In the year 1774, Governor Dunmore opened offices for the sale of lands in what are now the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny and Greene, in the state of Pennsylvania, which were issued at the rate of two shillings and sixpence, as fees. The price paid per hundred acres was ten shillings, but even this sum was not, in many instances, demanded. The price per hundred acres charged by the

Pennsylvania land office was greatly in excess of that charged by the Virginia offices, amounting to about $25. Hence, the inducement to purchase from the Virginia offices in preference to the Pennsylvania office had a prevailing influence with the settlers.

In the year 1774, Dunmore determined to take advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs on the western border, and accordingly appointed Dr. John Connolly as vice-governor and commandant of the district of West Augusta, a rash and unscrupulous man, who, with a force of Virginia militia, seized Fort Pitt and held it as the property of Virginia, and changed its name to Fort Dunmore. The nearest court at that time was held at Staunton, Va. The distance from the western borders to that town being so great and the unsettled condition of the country, led to the establishment of a court at Fort Pitt, of which Connolly was one of the justices. Upon the return of Lord Dunmore from his campaign against the Indians, to Fort Pitt, he issued a proclamation with a view of quelling the disturbances prevailing in the disputed territory and warning the inhabitants not to obstruct the administration of His Majesty's government as he had reason to apprehend. The document we here subjoin:

"WHEREAS, I have reason to apprehend that the government of Pennsylvania, in prosecution of their claims to Pittsburgh and its dependencies, will endeavor to obstruct His Majesty's government thereof, under my administration, by illegal and unwarrantable commitment of the offices I have appointed for that purpose, and that settlement is in some danger of annoyance from the Indians also, and it being necessary to support the dignity of His Majesty's government and protect his subjects in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of their rights, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the consent and advice of His Majesty's council, by this proclamation in His Majesty's name, to order and require the officers of militia in that district to embody a sufficient number of men to repel any insult whatsoever, and all His Majesty's liege subjects within this colony are hereby strictly required to be aiding and assisting therein, or they shall answer the contrary at their peril; and I further enjoin and require the several inhabitants of the territories aforesaid, to pay His Majesty's quit rents and public dues to such officers as are or shall be appointed to collect the same within this dominion until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall be known."

This proclamation indicates to some extent the feeling prevailing in the upper Ohio valley at that day. The prevailing state of affairs was the more to be deprecated from the circumstances surrounding the political situation of the colonies at this period, which were making the necessary preparations at the time, to meet the approaching storm of war, which threatened in a few months at the furthest to develop into actual conflict between the mother country and the colonies. The conservative and patriotic citizens of each colony exerted their influence in endeavoring to quell the passions and excitements of the hour, but in vain. The passions of the masses appear to have become more inflamed and their excitement to increase. Deeming it the

best mode to arrive at a solution of the difficulty, it was proposed finally to petition congress to establish a new state, in which was to be included the disputed territory. Hence a petition to this effect was presented to congress proposing the fourteenth state. In this petition was set forth the conflicting claims of the two states, and also justly complaining of the laying of land warrants on land claimed by others, which had been issued by Dunmore's officers. The unfortunate state of affairs existing at the time will be more evident from a circular letter, addressed to the discontented inhabitants and appealing to their patriotism, to desist from extreme measures, and to exercise a spirit of mutual forbearance. This letter was issued by the delegates from the two states in congress, and bears the date of Philadelphia, July 25, 1775, and is as follows:

To the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Virginia on the west side of the Laurel Hill:

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: It gives us much concern to find that disturbances have arisen and still continue among you, concerning the boundaries of our colonies. In the character in which we now address you, it is unnecessary to inquire into the origin of those unhappy disputes, and it would be improper for us to express our approbation or censure on either side; but as representatives of two of the colonies united among many others, for the defense of the liberties of America, we think it our duty to remove as far as lies in our power, every obstacle that may prevent her sons from co-operating as vigorously as they would wish to do toward the attainment of this great and important end. Influenced solely by this motive, our joint and earnest request to you is, that all animosities which have heretofore subsisted among you, as inhabitants of distinct colonies, may now give place to generous and concurring efforts for the preservation of everything that can make our common country dear to us.

We are fully persuaded that you, as well as we, wish to see your differences terminate in this happy issue. For this desirable purpose we recommend it to you, that all bodies of armed men kept up under either province, be dismissed; that all those on either side who are in confinement, or under bail for taking a part in the contest, be discharged; and that until the dispute be decided, every person be permitted to retain his possessions unmolested. By observing these directions the public tranquility will be secured without injury to the titles on either side; the period we flatter ourselves, will soon arrive when this unfortunate dispute, which has produced much mischief and as far as we can learn, no good, will be peaceably and constitutionally determined.

We are your friends and countrymen:

JOHN DICKINSON, P. HENRY,
GEO. ROSS, RICHARD HENRY LEE,
B. FRANKLIN, BENJ. HARRISON,
JAMES WILSON, TH. JEFFERSON.
CHAS. HUMPHREYS,

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1775.

Such was not only the state of affairs at the time the foregoing document bears date, but such they continued to be in 1776 at the time of the declaration of our independence. Neither the kindling of the flames of the revolution, nor the conciliatory and kind letters of the delegates in congress from the two colonies, nor the patriotic and earnest appeals of individuals, had the effect of wholly quenching the spirit of bitterness and prejudice which had been enkindled and which continued to smoulder and at intervals to burst forth in fearful intensity and power. It was believed at the time and this belief, in part at least, appeared to have been confirmed by subsequent events, that it was the policy of Lord Dunmore to fan the flames of discord and to keep alive the jealousies existing between the discontented of the two colonies as the issue between the mother country and the colonies was rapidly assuming shape, and the hour for decisive action was near at hand. Hence, if he could succeed in embroiling the inhabitants of this region in internicine quarrels and at the same time turn loose upon them the savages as allies of the mother country, his sagacity assured him that to that extent at least he would paralyze the energies of the colonists and compromise their cause. As has been supposed, with a view of accomplishing this purpose, he had appointed Dr. John Connolly as an instrument who could be depended upon. As heretofore stated Connolly took possession of Fort Pitt, and proceeded to repair and rebuild it, and changed its name. This man Connolly was a native of Lancaster county in the state of Pennsylvania, and was a tory of the deepest dye. He was an unprincipled schemer and withal excessively ambitious. He devoted himself earnestly to the work which he had in hand and ingeniously kept alive the broils and troubles existing between the inhabitants of the two colonies. Some of the means employed by him consisted in the arrest and imprisonment of unoffending magistrates for no other reason than that they held commissions from the governor of Pennsylvania and were acting under the authority of these commissions. These persons he would send to Virginia for trial on treasonable charges. The property of individuals deemed by him to be personally obnoxious, he unhesitatingly confiscated or destroyed. Private houses were entered and carefully searched for letters or documents with the purpose of finding evidence which might compromise them or in some manner involve them as being criminally guilty of offenses. He also insolently abused those individuals who did not think, speak or act as he did, as enemies. The more surely to attach him to himself and to secure his services, Dunmore made him a grant of 2,000 acres of land at the falls of the Ohio, where the city of Louisville now stands. He occupies in local history the same unenviable notoriety which Arnold does in national history. Both were traitors to their country — both were the victims of licentious wickedness and unbridled ambition — both were unprincipled and treacherous — both sold themselves and would, if they could have accomplished it, have sold their country for British gold, as they in fact attempted to do, but failed in the effort, and both merited the gibbet. To complete their likeness both were placed on

half pay on the British establishment as a further reward for their treason to their country.

A few years since, the writer discovered among the papers of the Pennsylvania Historical Society a document which has never been published heretofore and which was found among the papers of Hon. Jasper Yeates, which had, just before the writer's discovery been turned over to that society. The writer was subsequently informed that the original was lost and could not be found. If this be so, this copy taken by me at the time, is, so far as we are aware, the only one in existence. Judge Yeates was a distinguished jurist of Lancaster county, Penn. In the year 1776 he was sent by the continental congress to Fort Pitt to act as commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1774 he was a member of the committee of correspondence of Lancaster county. He was one of the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania from the year 1791 to the year 1817, and was also a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He also published reports of cases decided by the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was a man of fine abilities, scholarly and refined, and exercised a guiding and directing influence in shaping the future greatness and growing destiny, as well as in forming and shaping the history of his native state. A man of enterprise and great public spirit, he has left behind him as a proud heritage the noble record of a well-spent, exceptional and honorable life.

The document above referred to sets forth the differences and complaints of the inhabitants in the disputed territory, and their request to be established as a separate state. The length of the document, which is in the form of a petition, does not detract from its value and importance. Jacob, in his "Life of Captain Cresap," has a brief reference to this paper, but declined to publish it on account of its length. But as it fits into this boundary question and is a part of its history, no apology is needed for its publication. It is as follows, *verbatim et literatim:*

"To the Honorable the President & Delegates of the thirteen united American Colonies in General Congress assembled:

"The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Country, West of the Allegheny Mountains,

Represents:

"That—Whereas the Provinces of Pennsylvania & Virginia set up Claims to this large and extensive Country, which for a considerable Time past have been productive of & attended with the usual Concomitants & pernicious & destructive Effects of discordant & contending Jurisdictions, innumerable Frauds, Impositions, Violences, Depredations, Feuds, Animosities, Divisions, Litigations, Disorders & even with the Effusion of human Blood, to the utter Subversion of all Laws human & divine of Justice, Order, Regularity & in a great Measure even of Liberty itself & must unless a timely speedy Stop be put to them in all Probability terminate in a Civil War, which how far it may effect the Union of the Colonies & the General Cause of America, we leave to your prudent, impartial & Serious Consideration.

"And Whereas (exclusive of & as an Addition & further aggravation to the many accumulated Injuries & Miseries and complicated & insupportable Grievances & Oppressions, we already labor under, in Consequence of the aforesaid Claims & the Controversies &c there-by occasioned, the fallacies, Violences, and fraudulent Impositions of Land Jobbers, pretended Officers & Partisans of both Land Officers & others under the Sanction of the Jurisdiction of their respective Provinces, the Earl of Dunmore's Warrants, Officer's & Soldier's Rights & an Infinity of other Pretexts, in which they have of late proceeded so far, as in express Contradiction to the Declaration of the Continental Commissioners made on the ninth day of October 1775 at the Treaty at Fort Pitt made encroachments on the Indian Territorial Rights by improving laying Warrants & Officers Claims & Surveying some of the Islands in the Ohio and Tomahawking (or as they term it) improving in a Variety of Places on the Western side of the said River, to the great, imminent & Manifest Danger of involving the Country in a bloody, ruinous & destructive War with the Indians, a people extremely watchful, tenacious & jealous of their Rights, Privileges & Liberties, and already it is to be doubted, too much inclined to a Rupture and Commencement of Hostilities from the Persuasions & Influences of British Emissaries, Agents & Officers & the little attention unfortunately hitherto paid to them by the American Confederacy in Conciliating their Affections, Confidence and Friendship:) there are a number of private or other Claims to Lands within the Limits of this Country, equally embarrassing & perplexing: George Croghan Esquire, in various Tracts, Claims Lands by Purchase from the Six Nations in 1748 and confirmed to him at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 to the Amount by Computation of 200,000 Acres on which are settled already 150 or 200 Families:—Major William Trent in Behalf of himself & the Traders who suffered by the Indian Depredations in 1763 another large Tract containing at least 4,000,000 of Acres by Donation & Cession of the Six Nations aforesaid at the aforesaid Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 & on which 1500 or 2000 Families are already Settled:—and there was on the 4th Day of January 1770 a Certain Contract & Purchase made by the Honourable Thomas Walpole & Associates (including the Ohio Company & the Officers & Soldiers in the Service of the Colony of Virginia Claiming under the Engagements of that Colony in the year 1754) under the name of the Grand Ohio or Vandalia Company with and of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on Behalf of Crown for an Extensive Tract of Country within the Purchase & Cession from the aforesaid Six Nations & their Confederates at the said Treaty of Fort Stanwix aforesaid made and by his Majesty's Special Command & Direction notified to the Indians of the Western Tribes of the aforesaid Confederacy on the 3d day of April 1773, by Alexander McKee Esq Deputy Agent of the Western Department for Indian Affairs on the Plains of Scioto, who by their Answer of the 6th of the Same Month expressed their Approbation thereof, & Satisfaction & Acquiescence

therein, at the same time justly observing that for the Peace of the Country, it was as necessary for prudent People to govern the White Settlers, as for the Indians to take Care of their foolish young men.

"This is a country of at least 240 Miles in Length from the Kittanning to opposite the mouth of Scioto 70 or 80 in Breadth from the Allegheney Mountains to the Ohio, rich, fertile & healthy even beyond a credibility & peopled by at least 25,000 Families since the year 1768 (a population be believe scarce to be paralled in the Annals of any Country. Miserably distressed an harassed and rendered a scene of the most consumate Anarchy & Confusion by the Ambition of some & averice of others, and its wretched Inhabitants (who through almost insuperable Difficulties, Hardships, Fatiegues & Dangers at the most imminent Risque of their lives, their little all & every thing that was dear & Valuable to them, were endeavoring to secure an Asylum & a safe Retreat from threatning Penury for their tender & numerous Families with which they had removed from the lower Provinces & settled themselves in different Parts of the afore said Lands & Claims, Agreeable to the usual Mode of Colonization & Ancient equitable & long established Custom & usage of the Colonies, the Rights of Pre-Emption whenever those Lands could be rightfully & legally conveyed & disposed of after surmounting every other obstacles to their hopes, their wishes, their Expectations now unhappily find themselves in a worse & more deplorable situation than whilst living on the poor barren rented Lands in their various respective Provinces below; through Party Rage, the Multiplicity of Proprietory Claims & Claimants & the Precariousness & Uncertainty of every kind of Property from the fore cited causes, the want of regular Administration of Justice & of a due & proper Execution & Exertion of a System of Laws & Regulations & Mode of Polity & Government adapted to their peculiar Necessities, local Circumstances & Situation, and its Inhabitants, who though neighter Politicians, Courtiers nor orators, are at least a rational & Social People, inured to hardships & Fatigues & by Experience taught to despise Dangers & Difficulties, and having immigrated from almost every Province of America, brought up under & accustomed to vareous different & in many respects discordant and even contradictory Systems of Laws & Government and since their being here from the want of Laws & order irritated & exasperated by ills & urged & compelled by oppressions & sufferings, and having imbibed the highest & most extensive Ideas of Liberty, as the only pure effecient Source of happiness and Prosperity will with difficulty submit to the being annexed to or Subjugated by (Terms Synonomous to them) any one of those Provinces, much less the being partitioned or parcelled out among them, or be prevailed on to Entail a State of Vassalage & Dependence on their Posterity or suffer themselves who might be the happiest & perhaps not the least useful Part of the American Confederacy as forming a secure extensive & Effectual Frontier & Barrier against the Incursions, Ravages & Depredations of the Western savages to be enslaved by any set of Proprietary or other claimants or arbitrarily deprived

& robbed of those Lands & that country to which by the Laws of Nature & of Nations they are entitled as first occupants and for the Possessions of which they have resigned their all & exposed themselves and Families to Inconveniences, Danger & Difficulties which language itself wants words to express & describe, whilst the Rest of their Countrymen softened by Ease, enervated by Affluence & Luxurious Plenty & unaccustomed to Fatigues, Hardships, Difficulties or Dangers are bravely Contending for & Exerting themselves on Behalf of a Constitutional, Natural, rational & Social Liberty:

"We the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Country as aforesaid therefore by Leave by—— hereby plenarily, amply & specially delegated, interested, authorised & impowered, to act & to do for us on this occasion as our immediate Representatives, Solicitors, Agents & Attornies, Humbly to represent to you, as the Guardians, Trustees & Curators, Conservators & Defences of all that is dear to us or valuable to Americans, that in our opinions no Country or People can be either rich, flourishing, happy or free (the only laudable rightful, useful, warrantable & rational Ends of Government) or enjoy the Sweets of that Liberty, the Love & Desire of which is radically impressed or Self-Existent with & animates & actuates every brave, generous, humane, and honest soul, and for which every American Breast at this this time pants & glows with an unusual Flow of Warmth & Expectation & with redoubled Zeal & Ardor; whi'lst annexed to or dependent on any Province whose Seat of Government is those of Pennsylvania or Virginia four or five hundred miles distant and Separated by a vast, extensive & almost impassable Tract of Mountains by Nature itself formed & pointed out as a boundary between this Country & those below it, that Justice might be both Tedious & Expensive, the Execution of the Laws dilatory & perhaps mercenary, if not arbitrary; Redress of Grievances precarious & Slow & the Country so Situated without participating of any of the Advantages, Suffer all the Inconveniences of such a Government & be continually exposed, as we already too well know by Dear bought & fatal experience, to the Violence, Frauds, Depredations, Exactions Oppressions of interested, ambitious, designing, insolent, avaricious, rapacious & mercenary Men & Officers—

"*And pray* that the Said Country be constituted declared & acknowledged a separate, distinct, and independent Province & Government by the Title and under the Name of—'the Province & Government of *Westsylvania*,' be empowered & enabled to form such Laws & Regulations & such a System of Polity & Government as is best adapted & most agreeable to the peculiar Necessities, local Circumstances & Situation thereof & its inhabitants invested with every other Power, Right, Privilege & Immunity, vested, or to be vested in the other American Colonies, be considered as a Sister Colony & the fourteenth Province of the American Confederacy; that its Boundaries be—Beginning at the Eastern Branch of the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Scioto & running thence in a direct Line to the Owasioto Pass, thence to the top of the Allegheny

Mountain, thence with the top of the said Mountain to the Northern Limits of the Purchase made from the Indians in 1768, at theTreaty of Fort Stanwix aforesaid, thence with the said Limits to the Allegheny or Ohio river, and thence down the said River as purchased from the said Indians at the aforesaid Treaty of Fort Stanwix to the Beginning.

"And that for the more effectual Prevention of all future & further Frauds & Impositions being practised upon us, thereby all Proprietary or other Claims or Grants heretofore, by, or to whomsoever made of Lands within the aforesaid Limits of the said Province be discountenanced & Suspended to all Intents & Purposes, until approved of & Confirmed by the Legislative Body of the said Province with & under the Approbation & Sanction of the General Congress, or Grand Continental Council of State of the United American Colonies.

"And your Memorialists, as by all the Ties of Duty, Interest & Honor bound as Americans, Brethren & Associates, embarked with you in the Same Arduous and glorious Cause of Liberty & Independency Shall ever Pray that your Councils & Endeavors for the Common Good, may be continually attended, blessed & crowned with a never ceasing & uninterrupted Series of Success, Happiness & Prosperity."

This document so verbose and quaint in style has the following endorsement: "Memorial to congress for erecting the government of Westsylvania, 1776." In less than a century after this document was penned the greater portion of the territory it proposed to establish "as the fourteenth province of the American confederacy," was admitted into the Union as a separate and distinct state under the name of West Virginia.

The proposals contained in the foregoing memorial for the accomdation of the disputes between the counties of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, and West Augusta, in Virginia, it would appear, did not represent the unanimous sentiment of the inhabitants of West Augusta, and hence a committee of this latter district as representatives of the conservative portion of its inhabitants in the fall of 1776, drafted the following address and memorial to the house of delegates of the general assembly of Virginia, with the purpose of inducing that body to take such steps as in its wisdom might be deemed best to arrest the contemplated object which that paper had in view. We give it literally and in the form in which it was originally drafted:

"To the Honourable, the Speaker of the lower House of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

"Most humbly sheweth

"That your Memorialists conceiving themselves in some sort the Guardians of the Rights of the People in this Frontier County find themselves under the indispensable necessity of representing to your Honourable House Some matters which they have lately learned.

"A number of designing Persons influenced by motives of Interest & Ambition about the beginning of July last have set on foot a

Memorial to the Honourable Continental Congress, praying that a Tract of Country Beginning" (here are inserted the boundaries and description as given in the memorial we have heretofore recited) "might be constituted, declared, & acknowledged a distinct and independent government by the Title of the Government of Westsylvania; and in prosecution of this, their favorite Scheme, the Persons aforesaid have dispersed Advertisements throughout the Country recommending it to the Inhabitants of the different Districts to meet at their respective Places of appointment, to give voice whether they would join in a Petition to Congress for their Interposition in settling the unhappy Disputes which have prevailed in these parts, or whether they should not immediately colonize themselves by their own authority & send their Delegates to Congress to represent them as the fourteenth Link, in the American Chain, the Copies of which said Memorial & Advertisement we now do ourselves the Honour of transmitting to you for the Consideration of your House, your Memorialists humbly beg leave to observe, that in Consequence of the Scheme aforesaid and the Measures taken to effect it, this Frontier Country is divided & distracted by jarring views and Contradictory Opinions concerning public Operations;—the Rigour & Energy of Government & of its wholesome Laws are relaxed and many of the inhabitants instead of consulting the safety of the whole as their only security & Happiness assiduously attach themselves to their own private Views & Interests, regardless of the Obligations of Gratitude for the many great Sums expended by the State of Virginia for their Defence & Protection. Your Memorialists cannot but consider the present Scheme of a new Government as infallibly productive of the same Mischiefs & Disorders which have lately been experienced by the Inhabitants of this Government from the unsettled Limits of the State of Virginia & Pennsylvania, which all good men most sincerely wish to be happily accommodated.

"Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Hon'ble House will take Such Steps in the premises and make Such necessary Regulations, to Insure Union to the Inhabitants in these Times of Public Calamity & obviate the Unhappiness & Difficulties attendant on this wild Scheme of a new Government, as the Wisdom of your Hon'ble House may Suggest to you.

"And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray, etc."

From a letter of Mr. Yeates, written by him from Pittsburgh under date of July 30, 1776, we learn that the Memorial to Congress had been laid aside by its originators and abandoned, and in lieu thereof an advertisement had been published and circulated among the inhabitants of the disputed territory (as is mentioned in the memorial address to the speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia), suggesting "the dividing of the people of the proposed new government into districts and desiring them to choose convention men who are forthwith to meet and appoint delegates to represent them in Congress. How shockingly" he explains in his letter—"Are the people here divided! And to what ridiculous lengths are not most of them hasten-

ing?" He proceeds to say—"I cannot procure you the convention boundaries mentioned in my letter, but thus far I am well informed that the temporary line to be established reaches to the Bullock*—Seven miles from hence—the wrong way." Various suggestions were made from time to time for the settlement of the existing difficulties between the inhabitants of the disputed territory, but none of them proved to be acceptable and the question remained an open one.

Among others the following entitled—"A proposal for accommodating the disputes between the counties of West Augusta and Westmoreland until the boundary between them can be settled," was submitted and its acceptance urged:

"1st. That the laws, as far as respects the jurisdiction of the county of West Augusta, be exercised on the south side of the Youghioghany river, and said river be considered as the boundary between the two counties in respect to the jurisdiction of their respective courts only.

"2d. That the people, claiming under the county of Westmoreland, may continue to be represented at their capitol as usual and have liberty to choose their representatives and all other officers of government, only their sheriffs, magistrates and constables shall not act in their office on the south side of said river; *provided*, always that nothing herein contained shall tend to invalidate any judgment in the courts held heretofore for Westmoreland, but when a boundary is run they may execute such judgments on their side of the said boundary, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

"3d. That the inhabitants on the south side of the Youghyogany and east of the Monongahela river as far as the Great Line shall not pay taxes to either government until said boundary is settled and all persons associated in the militia are to serve under the government they associated under. If the proposals shall meet the approbation of the public, the people for West Augusta shall meet at Mr. Martin Kemp's on the second Tuesday in November next, and those claiming under Westmoreland at Mr. Edward Cook's the same day to choose six men to be their trustees to negotiate and confirm the above proposals." This paper was signed, "By Friends to both Governments," and bore date of October 18, 1776.

Thus it will be perceived that there was not wanting any effort on the part of conservative inhabitants to settle their vexatious disputes, and to adjust in an amicable manner the questions at issue among them. The great drama of the revolution had opened, and it was important that all sections of the country should be united and present a firm and unbroken front. The inhabitants of the disputed territory were not slow to realize this necessity, and they tacitly and very naturally subordinated their local issues to the more important, greater and more pressing issue of national independence, never, however, losing sight of the former, to which they clung with stubborn tenacity, but never allowing their sectional prejudices and feelings to interfere with their duty to the whole country. Thus while

* The Bullock so styled is now Wilkinsburgh.

all attempts at adjustment among themselves for the time being proved to be abortive, yet with commendable zeal and forbearing grace they were united in a common desire and common effort to throw off the yoke of foreign power and influence in the inspiring prospect of securing national autonomy and independence.

The inhabitants of these western wilds were a loyal and devoted people, else would they not have insisted so strenuously and persevered with such persistence for what they deemed to be their rights and privileges in that portion of the country in which they were more directly and individually interested. Their loyalty and devotion they thus demonstrated was not bounded by an insignificant section of the country as compared in territorial extent with the whole, but the common interests of the whole prompted them to give their labors and services to the promotion of the general weal, and the advancement of the common welfare. Inured to privations and hardships from their earliest years, these sturdy pioneers were not deterred by the fear of danger, nor thwarted in their purpose by the appearance of difficulties. Their lives and pursuits had bred in them sternness of purpose and decision of character, while at the same time there was implanted in their bosoms the principles of a noble generosity and an open-hearted and frank hospitality. Hence they suffered not their individual interests and personal preferences to weigh in the scales against the great boon of national freedom, which the colonies were now seeking to secure, but they boldly entered the lists of battle with a chivalrous determination to bend all their energies toward the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

The importance of this question of territorial rights may be estimated from the fact that notwithstanding the stirring events of the times, and the consequent agitations and excitements of the period, the Virginia legislature felt it incumbent to take some decided action inviting a settlement of the question by the establishment of a boundary line between the two colonies. Hence, on the 20th of May, 1779, the house of delegates of Virginia, passed a resolution which was agreed to by the senate on the day following the passage of it by the house, appointing commissioners to settle the disputed boundary line between the two colonies. In June following the general assembly passed a resolution declaring "that three commissioners ought to be appointed to adjust the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania, whose proceedings were to be ratified or disagreed to by the general assembly." In accordance with this resolution, James Madison, Robert Andrews and Thomas Lewis were appointed commissioners on behalf of the state of Virginia. Pennsylvania also having taken legislative action, appointed as commissioners on her part, George Bryan, John Ewing and David Rittenhouse.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held in the city of Baltimore on the 27th day of August, 1779. Thomas Lewis, one of the commissioners from Virginia, was not present at this meeting. Upon assembling, the commissioners present from Virginia, proposed that the commissioners from Pennsylvania should state their claim in

writing so that the same might be specific and definite in its demands, to which proposition these latter acceded. Accordingly the Pennsylvania commissioners lost no time in submitting the same, as on the day following they addressed a letter to the Virginia commissioners setting forth *in extenso* the nature of their claim, the grounds upon which they based it, and the conclusions to which they had arrived. Their views were not acceptable to the Virginia commissioners, and they replied to the Pennsylvania commissioners to that effect. This was followed by several propositions and counter-propositions from each side, none of which were favorably received, and hence, they were severally rejected. The indications for a time were that no arrangement acceptable to either could be arrived at, as the claims of neither seemed to be reconcilable. The individuals composing these respective commissions were sincere as well as earnest in their desire to arrive at a fair and reasonable conclusion of the matter which had been submitted to them in a satisfactory manner, but each side was just as anxious as the other, at the same time, to protect the interests of the respective states represented by them.

After some time had been consumed unsuccessfully in their efforts to arrive at an adjustment of their conflicting views and opinions, the Virginia commissioners finally offered as a compromise the following: "To continue Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longtitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for your southern boundary, and will agree that a meridian drawn from the westerly extremity of this line to your northern limit shall be the western boundary of Pennsylvania." Hence, on the 31st day of August, 1779, this proposition, on the part of the Virginia commissioners, was accepted on the part of those representing Pennsylvania, and an agreement to that effect was duly entered into by the commissioners of the two states. On the 23d of June, 1780, the agreement thus entered into was ratified and confirmed by the general assembly of Virginia, "on condition that the private property and rights of all persons acquired under, founded on, or recognized by, the laws of either country, previous to the date thereof, be saved and confirmed to them, although they should be found to fall within the other; and that in decision of disputes thereupon, preference shall be given to the elder or prior right, whichever of the said states the same shall have been acquired under; such persons paying to that state, within whose boundary their lands shall be included, the same purchase or consideration money which would have been due from them to the state under which they claimed the right; and when any such purchase or consideration money hath, since the Declaration of American Independence, been received by either state for lands which, according to the before recited agreement, shall fall within the territory of the other, the same shall be reciprocally refunded and repaid. And that the inhabitants of the disputed territory, now ceded to the state of Pennsylvania, shall not, before the first day of December, in the present year, be subject to the payment of any tax, nor at any time to the payment of arrears or taxes, or impositions heretofore laid, by either state." At the same

time the governor was empowered, with the advice of the council, to appoint two commissioners on behalf of Virginia, in conjunction with commissioners to be appointed by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to extend Mason and Dixon's line five degrees of longtitude from Delaware river and from the western termination of the same to run and mark a meridian line to the Ohio river; which was as far as it could be run at the time without fear of giving offense to the Indians.

On the 23d of September, 1780, the general assembly of Pennsylvania also ratified and confirmed an agreement entered into between the commissioners of the two states, at the date heretofore mentioned, and empowered the president and council of the state to appoint two commissioners to act in conjunction with the commissioners to be appointed on the part of the state of Virginia. Thus, this disturbing element which had caused such intense strife and bitterness between the two states was forever eliminated from all future controversies, should such unfortunately ever arise between them.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ERECTION OF FORT HENRY — THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF THE BORDER — COUNCIL AT CATFISH — CAPTAINS OGLE AND MEASON AMBUSHED — THE FIRST SIEGE OF FORT HENRY — COL. SWEARINGEN'S RELIEF — AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN OGLE — MC COLLOCH'S FAMOUS LEAP — THE MASSACRE OF COL. FOREMAN AND HIS MEN — THE TORIES — JOHN SPAHR — INDIAN DEPREDATIONS — EXPEDITION TO THE MUSKINGUM — THREATENED ATTACK ON FORT HENRY IN 1781 — PRAYING INDIANS — CRAWFORD'S EXPEDITION — LETTERS OF DAVIES, HARRISON AND IRVINE — THE FATE OF MAJOR SAM MC COLLOCH — INDIAN COUNCIL AT CHILLICOTHE — THE SIEGE OF FORT HENRY, 1782 — POWDER EXPLOIT — FRANCIS DUKE — LETTERS OF JAMES MARSHALL AND EBENEZER ZANE — ROLL OF HONOR.

AT THE beginning of the year 1774 the only regular forts on the frontier were those which were located at Pittsburgh and Redstone. There were a few private forts and block houses scattered at different points along and near the borders, but these were insecure and indifferent in their importance and construction, and were not calculated to withstand a prolonged siege or contest, being intended as a temporary shelter in case of attack when taken by surprise. Hence, when it became evident in the spring of the last named year that an Indian war was threatened, and from indications that it would speedily be inaugurated, Dr. John Connolly, the royal captain

commandant of West Augusta, who at the time was at Fort Pitt, sent information to the settlement at Wheeling, and instructed the inhabitants as a necessary precaution to cover the country with scouts, until the settlers could fortify themselves. Acting upon his advice scouts and rangers were sent out in all directions covering the adjacent country, with instructions to keep a strict watch upon the movements of the savages, and to promptly report any movements on their part looking toward an advance to Wheeling. In the meantime the settlers and land jobbers at once set to work to erect a place of defense, consisting of a strong stockade, and labored with indefatigable energy in the accomplishment of their undertaking. The author of the plan for the construction of the same was Maj. Angus McDonald, and not Col. George Rogers Clarke, as stated by many writers, and this is proven from the correspondence which transpired with Valentine Crawford and Gen. Washington between the dates of the 27th of July and October 1st, 1774, inclusive. The last of these letters is dated at "Fort Fincastle, October 1st, 1774."

The fort was erected under the immediate direction and supervision of Col. Ebenezer Zane and John Caldwell. Upon its completion it was named "Fort Fincastle," this being the second title of the Earl of Dunmore, whose titles were, "John Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, Baron Murray of Blair, of Moulin, and of Tillimet." But this name was not retained by it for any great length of time, as in the year 1776 it was changed to Fort Henry in honor of Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia at the time. The first mention we find made of this fort is in the report of a committee appointed by the convention, made on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1775, recommending that "two companies of 100 men each, besides officers, ought, with all convenient speed, to be stationed at Pittsburgh, one other company of 100 men at Point Pleasant, twenty-five men at Fort Fincastle at the mouth of Wheeling, and that 100 men be stationed at proper posts in the county of Fincastle, for the protection of the inhabitants on the southwestern frontiers, exclusive of the troops to be raised for the defence of the lower parts of the country." In the subsequent year (1776) the convention ordered the garrison to be increased to fifty men at Wheeling, but neither of these orders, so far as Wheeling was concerned, we think, were ever complied with. The fact is, that with the exception of the forts located at Redstone, Pittsburgh and Point Pleasant, which latter was erected in the summer of the same year with the fort at Wheeling, there were no regularly garrisoned forts on the frontier. The defence of the fort at Wheeling, with one or two exceptions, was left to the settlers, who, under Providence, always proved themselves competent in the faithful discharge of that responsibility.

The fort which was erected, though hurriedly built, was one of the most substantial and complete defences of its kind in the entire western region. It was in shape a parallelogram, in length about 150 feet, in its greater length being parallel with the Ohio river and was about seventy-five feet in width, bastions at each corner, the upper story of

which projected a few feet over the lower. On its western side, in close proximity to each other, were ranged a number of cabins intended for the shelter of families which might seek the protection of the fort. The commandant's house, store house, magazine and corral for cattle, occupied the center of the open space within. The first named house was two stories in height, the upper story of which projected over the lower. On the roof of the house was placed a mounted swivel—a four pounder—which did effective work on the different occasions when the fort was besieged by the savages. Wells were also sunk within the enclosure so that a supply of water could be obtained at all times. The entire space was enclosed with oaken pickets twelve or fifteen feet high placed close to each other with a small opening between each. The fort was located on a bluff overlooking the river, and from its elevated position an extended view was had to the south to where Wheeling creek empties into the Ohio river. It stood near the northwest corner of the intersection of Eleventh and Main streets, and occupied the site formerly known as "Zane's Reserve." The declivities on the southern and western sides were steep and almost precipitous—that on the south overlooking a level tract which stretched away in the distance to the banks of the creek. This level tract, in the year 1777, at the time of the first siege, was covered with meadows and cornfields. As late as the year 1810 it contained no improvements, such as buildings, of any consequence upon it. To the east, and distant about seventy-five yards, stood the double log cabin of Col. Ebenezer Zane, built of rough hewn logs, with a kitchen attached, built of the same material, as was also the outbuildings or quarters for his slaves. There was also a small magazine for powder and other military stores. The whole of the space so occupied was enclosed with strong pickets.

This fort successfully withstood three several attacks or sieges, two of which are rendered memorable by the stubborn resistance of its defenders under the most unpropitious circumstances, and which will stand out on the pages of history for all time among the highest examples of heroic devotion and disinterested bravery, which are recorded in the annals of daring deeds and noble achievements. One of these sieges occurred in the year 1777, one in the year 1781 and the last in the year 1782. Of each of these it is our purpose to give some account. The year 1777, was a memorable one in the history of the upper Ohio valley. The settlers were accustomed to characterize it as "the bloody year of the three sevens." Along the entire border from Fort Pitt down to the furthest limits of the settlements it was signalized by savage cruelty, bloody massacre and heartless rapine. Among other horrors and in addition to their magnitude and enormity the entire frontier was threatened with serious famine—the wheat was sick and unproductive and the weather was unpropitious for the growth of grain generally, as well as the usual garden products which entered largely into the diet of the settlers. Sickness, too, prevailed to an alarming extent, consisting of bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers. The whole border was in a state of alarm, anxiety and

excitement, and so intense and wide-spread was this feeling that it was deemed expedient to call a council of war to be held at Catfish Camp in January, 1777. This council assembled and considered measures to be adopted as well as the recommendations in the letters of the executive of Virginia.

"At a council of war held at Catfish Camp, in the district of West Augusta, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, Anno Domini, 1777, there were present:

"Yohogania County — Dorsey Pentecost, county lieutenant; John Cannon, colonel; Isaac Cox, lieutenant colonel.

"Ohio County — Henry Taylor, major; David Shepherd, county lieutenant; Silas Hedge, colonel; David McClure, lieutenant colonel; Samuel McCollogh, major.

"Monongahela County — Zachariah Morgan, county lieutenant; John Evins, major.

"Captains — John Munn, David Andrew, John Wall, Cornelius Thompson, Gabriel Cox, Michael Rawlings, William Scott, Joseph Ogle, William Price, David Owings, Henry Hoglang, John Pearce Duvall, James Brinton, Vinson Colvin, James Buckhannon, Abner Howell, Charles Crecraft, John Mitchell, Joseph Tumblenson, Benjamin Frye, Matthew Richey, Samuel Meason, Jacob Lifter, Peter Reasoner, James Rogers, John Hogland, Reason Virgan, William Harrod, David Williamson, Joseph Cisnesy, Charles Martin, Owin Daviss.

"Colonel Dorsey Pentecost was unanimously chosen president of this council, whereupon Col. Morgan and Col. Shepherd conducted him to his seat. Col. David McClure was unanimously chosen clerk. The president informed the council of the importance of the business for which he had convened them, and concluded with recommending deliberation on their councils, decency and decorum in their debates, and then produced two letters from his excellency the governor, dated the 9th and 13th of December last, signifying the necessity of a speedy and vigorous exertion of the militia and putting them in a proper state of defence, etc. Upon motion made,

"*Resolved*, That Colonels Dorsey Pentecost, Shepherd, Morgan, Cannon, Captain Richey, Col. McClure, Maj. Evins, Captain Mitchel and Captain Martin be appointed a select council to consider of the before-mentioned letters, and make their report to this council, to be then reconsidered."

WILLIAMSBURGH, February 28, 1777.

SIR:—You are forthwith to send 100 men properly officered, in order to escort safely to Pittsburgh the powder purchased by Capt. Gibson. I suppose it is at Fort Louis on the Mississippi, under the protection of the Spanish government. The canoes necessary for the voyage, the provisions, and every other matter must be provided and the officers' orders must be to loose not a moment in getting the powder to Fort Pitt. If the present garrison leave that fortress, you are to order 200 militia to guard it till further orders; let all necessary repairs be forthwith done that it may be put in a good posture

of defence. I've ordered four four-pound cannon to be cast for strengthening it, as I believe an attack will be made there ere long. Let the ammunition lead included be stored there, and let it be defended to the last extremity—give it not up but with the lives of yourself and people. Let the provisions be stored there, and consider it the bulwark of your country. No militia shall be paid but those on actual duty. I wonder anyone should think otherwise. Let me know the quantity of ammunition and stores at Pittsburgh; upon any alarm of dangerous invasion take care to defend Pittsburgh. Capt. Lynn has a good boat capable of bringing the powder.

I am sir, Your Hble. servant,

P. HENRY, JUNR,
County Lieutenant of Monongahela.

WILLIAMSBURGH, December 18, 1776.

SIR:—The more I consider of things in your quarter the more I am convinced of the necessity there is to prepare for hostilities in the spring, and although continental troops will be stationed in Ohio, yet the militia must be the last great resource from which yours is derived. In order to form something resembling magazines, for the present I have ordered about six tons of lead for West Augusta, and that this article may be deposited in the proper places, I wish you to summon a council of field officers and captains, and take their opinions which places are the fittest for magazines in the three counties of Yohogania, Monongahela and Ohio, and transmit the result to me. I wish you would please to find out where Capt. Gibson's cargo of powder is and let me know. In the council of officers I would desire it would be considered whether the militia with you want any article the government can furnish and what it is, for be assured it will give me great pleasure to contribute to your safety. I am of opinion that unless your people wisely improve the winter you may probably be destroyed. Prepare then to make resistance while you have time. I hope by your vigorous exertions your frontier may be defended, and if necessity shall require, some assistance be afforded to combat our European enemies, I have great expectations from the number and known courage of your militia, and if you are not wanting in foresight and preparation they will do great things. Let a plan of defense be fixed and settled beforehand—I mean principally the places of rendezvous and the officers who are to act, as well as to provide speedy and certain intelligence. Let the arms be kept in constant repair and readiness, and the accoutrements properly fixed. It will be proper to send out scouts and trusty spies towards the enemies' country to bring you accounts of their movements. I wish great care may be used in the nomination of military officers with you, as so much depends on a proper appointment. You will please to give strict attention to the great object here recommended to you and I shall be happy to hear of the safety of your people, whose protection the government will omit nothing to accomplish.

I am Sir, Your Most Obedient Servant,

COLO. DORSEY PENTECOST. P. HENRY, JR.

"The council adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

"January 29th, 1777—present as yesterday.—The council met according to adjournment, and Col. Isaac Cox was unanimously chosen vice president. Col. Pentecost from the select council delivered the following resolutions, which he read in his place, then handed them to the clerk's table where they were read a second time, and

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of your committee, that the following are proper places for magazines in the district of West Augusta (vizt) the house of Gabriel Cox, in the county of Yohogania, the house of John Swearingen, in the county of Monongahela and the house of David Shepherd, in the county of Ohio, and that the six tons of lead to be sent to this district mentioned in his excellency's letter of the 13th of December last, addressed to Col. Pentecost, be divided in the following manner, and deposited at the before mentioned places (vizt) for Yohogania county, 2½ tons, for Monongahela county, 2¼ tons, and for the Ohio county, 1¼ tons, being (as this committee conceives) as equal a division of the said lead and other ammunition that may be sent to this district, according to the number of people in each county, as may be.

"*Resolved*, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to send with all convenient expedition, powder equivalent to the before mentioned lead, which agreeable to the rifle use, is one pound of powder to two pounds of lead, with ten thousand flints.

"*Resolved*, That in consequence of his excellency's requisition, that it is highly necessary and it is accordingly strongly recommended to Col. Pentecost, to send a captain and fifty men down the Ohio to find out, if possible, where Capt. Gibson's cargo of powder is, and conduct it up to the settlements, and that it is the opinion of this council that the officers and men to be employed in this business, deserve double wages.

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of your committee, that upon the best information they can at this time collect, that one-third of the militia of this district is without guns, occasioned by so many of the regular troops being furnished guns out of the militia of this district, and that one-half of the remaining part wants repairs.

"*Resolved*, therefore, That the governor be requested to send up to this district, one thousand guns (these rifles, if possible to be had, as muskets will by no means be of the same service to defend us against an Indian enemy).

"*Resolved*, For the purpose of repairing guns, making tomahawks, scalping knives, etc., that proper persons ought to be employed in each county, at the public expense, and that Thomas and William Parkesson be appointed in the county of Yohogania, and that they immediately open shops at their house on the Monongahela river for the above purpose, and that they make with all possible expedition all the rifle guns they can, and a sufficient number of tomahawks and scalping knives, etc., and that the county lieutenant recieve or direct the distribution thereof.

"*Resolved*, That Robert Cunie be employed for the above purpose in

the Monongahela county, and that he open shop at his own dwelling house in the forks of Cheat.

"*Resolved*, That Thomas Jones (or some other proper person to be appointed by the county lieutenant) be appointed for the above purpose in the Ohio county, to open shop at the house of Col. Shepherd.

"Your committee maturely and deliberately considered the truly critical and distressed situation of the county, and with the deepest anxiety have viewed the very recent cruel depredations committed on our people by our relentless neighbors, the Indians, and with the utmost regard have considered his excellency's recommendation to prepare for hostilities in the spring and to prepare to make defense while we have time, and to form a plan of defense for the county, are of opinion that if no field officer appear to take the command of the troops now raised and raising in this district, at the next meeting of the different committees, that the said committee forthwith order the said troops to such place on the frontier as they shall think proper for the present protection of the inhabitants, and at least 100 of said troops be ordered to Grave Creek Fort, and in case the said troops are not stationed as aforesaid, then the county lieutenant, of Yohogania county, is to order a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Baker's Fort and a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Isaac Coxe's, on the Ohio, and that the county lieutenant, of Ohio county, order a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Beach Bottom, and a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Grave Creek Fort, and that the county lieutenant of Monongahela county, order a captain and fifty men to be stationed at the house of Captain Owin Daviss and the head of Dunkard Creek, and a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Grave Creek, to augment garrison to fifty men. Those men to be ordered at such time as the county lieutenant shall think proper and the exigency of the times require * * * and that militia be drafted, officered (and held in constant readiness) to rendezvous at the following places and in the following manner." Here is mentioned the active officers, the place of rendezvous in each county, which are the places of the magazines, the drafts and who heads them from each company, which is fifteen privates, one sergeant and a commissioned officer, making in the whole about 1,100 men.

"*Resolved*, Unanimously, that upon the first hostilities being committed on our settlements, that the county lieutenant, in whose county the same may happen, immediately call a council of the three counties as proper measures may be pursued for the chastisement of the cruel perpetrators.

"Agreed to in full council,

"DAVID MCCLURE, clerk."

In the early part of the month of April, 1777, Col. George Morgan, Indian agent for the middle department, wrote to Col. William Crawford from Fort Pitt, as follows:

"Last Monday a messenger arrived from the Delaware town and informed me that a party of Mingos were out and it was supposed would divide themselves into two parties and strike nearly at the

same time between this place and Yellow creek. Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from Capt. Steel, by which we learn that the first mentioned party had divided as supposed, and killed a man just below Raccoon creek, and burned two cabins, viz.: Muchmore's and Arnot's; the body of the latter was found, his wife and four children are supposed to be burned in the cabin, or carried off prisoners."

The following letter gives another and more detailed account of the affair and the condition which prevailed along the border. The letter is dated:

"FORT PITT," April 22d, 1777.

"HONORABLE SIR:—I have received orders to join his Excellency, Gen. Washington in the Jerseys with this battalion now under my command, which orders I would willingly have obeyed, had not a council of war held at this place (proceedings of which were transmitted to Congress by express), resolved that I should remain here until further orders. I am sorry to find the accounts therein contained are likely to prove but too true, and from the late depredations and murders which were committed by the Indians at different places in the neighborhood, it appears to me as if a general eruption was intended. On the 6th and 7th inst. they killed and scalped one man at Raccoon creek, about twenty-five miles from this place; at Muchmore's plantation about forty-five miles down the Ohio, they killed and scalped one man and burnt a woman, and her four children; at Wheeling they killed and scalped one man, the body of whom was much mangled with tomahawks and other instruments suitable for their barbarity; at Dunkard's creek, one of the west branches of the Monongahela river, they killed and scalped one man and a woman, and took three children; and at each of the above places, they burned houses, killed cattle, hogs, etc. I have taken all possible means for the protection of this country as the nature of my circumstances would afford. I am at a great loss for arms; two-thirds of the battalion have none. Had I been at this post when the accounts of the above cruelties came here, I would have transmitted them immediately to you; being busily engaged in putting the battalion in proper stations for the frontiers, this, together with the bad state of my health, prevented my getting here sooner than the 18th inst.; and finding that no authentic accounts had been transmitted to congress, think it my duty to inform you of the above facts, and that I only await further directions; as I have received no marching orders dated since the council held at this place resolved that I should wait till further orders.

"I am, etc.,

"WILLIAM CRAWFORD."

Muchmore had been killed, and it was supposed that his wife and four children had been burned in their cabin. Muchmore's oldest son, Samuel, escaped to tell the fearful story. It was supposed that he was the only survivor.

But a few years ago a letter was found among the papers of Maj.

Isaac Craig, who at one period commanded at Fort Pitt, with the following address on the outside: "Mr. Samuel Muchmore at or Nigh Four Pitt at Walnut Bottom beginning at falling Springs Forty Nine Miles beLow Foart Pitt." This letter sheds some light on the fortunes of Mrs. Muchmore and her four children, who were supposed for more than twenty years to have been destroyed in the flames which consumed their cabin. They had evidently been carried prisoners to Canada by the Indians. It is probable that Samuel Muchmore never received the letter. The following is a copy of it *verbatim et literatim:*

"April 29, 1797, At Detroit.

"Dear Son, After my Kind love to you I Rite to let you Know That I am in the Land of the Living though in a very indefent State of health at present I woold inform you that your Brothers Jonathan and Schedrick Muchmore is dead Long a Go and Reachel your Cister Likewise is dead and your Sister Abbigall is married at mountreal to one Peter Smith a black Smith by trade I woold inform you that if it should Pleas god to give me my health I shall go and See him This Summer and then in the fall have Lade out to come home and see you if it Pleases god to give me my healthe a nouf to undergo the fotage. I think it Little Strange that I never got any Knows from you never sinc I have been hear for I have Rote you a good many the Last I rote you was Last august I would have you Rite if an opertunity Presents and Subscribe your letters to Samuel Eddy wich is my husband and in Close it and Rite on the cover to John Askin a square I have been of Late a good deal troubbled with Rumetesm Pains but I trust in the Lord and I hope I shall get better of them Pray dont fail of Riting to me if I ant hear they will be Convod to me, these oppertunitys will be for the Soldiers coms and goes to Foart Pitt all most weekly and you Can Rite and [send] Your Letters to Foart Pitt to som body to fored them Long the States. Soldiers took Pouson of this Place Last July and Keeps goin and coming often I shall Pleas god Com by The way of Priskili* as there is watter Carrege all the way Only Eleven miles for I am not able to Com by Land I have nothing more to Rite you at Present but trusting God to see you in the fall Early and so I Conclude wishing Kind Loav to you and all frinds Remaining at the same time your Long absent mother till death once mary Muchmore but now mary Eddy.

"To Mr. Samuel Muchmore."

A flourishing little village consisting of twenty-five or thirty log cabins, clustered around the fort at Wheeling at this time, where but a few years before the silence of the primeval forest was undisturbed by the voice or tread of civilized man. By toil and labor they had gathered around them some of the rude comforts which serve to make home attractive and pleasant, and had collected their flocks and herds. But this prospous condition of affairs was soon to be dissipated, their toils and labors rendered abortive, their homes destroyed or consumed

* Presque isle, now Erie, Penn.

by the torch of the incendiary savage, and their flocks and herds slain or driven away by their implacable foes. While aware of the danger resulting from a state of war, and fully aware of the fact that at any day this danger might descend upon them, yet they depended on their scouts to give them timely notice of its approach, and thus forewarn them in time to enable them to secure some, if not the greater portion of their possessions, by removing them into the fort for their security and protection. But on this occasion the vigilance of the scouts had been eluded.

On the night of the 31st of August, Capt. Joseph Ogle, who with a squad of about a dozen men, had for some days been out watching the paths usually followed by the Indians, returned to the fort with the information that they had carefully scanned the adjacent country and that not only had they seen no Indians, but no signs of them had been discovered.

Suspecting that their movements would be watched, the Indians had on reaching the river, divided their numbers into small parties, abandoning the usual paths of travel and followed other lines and thus made their way to the Ohio river, concentrating their forces at or in the vicinity of Bogg's Island, about four miles below Wheeling, where they crossed the river and proceeded to the creek bottoms, below the fort, under the cover of darkness of the night, where they perfected their plans and sought an ambush among the corn and weeds and patiently awaited the dawning of the day. Their army was composed of between 300 and 400 warriors, composed of picked men from the Shawnees, Mingoes, and Wyandots.

Some historians have stated that this army was commanded by the notorious renegade Simon Girty, but this is a mistake, as at this time he was employed by the whites at Fort Pitt, as an Indian interpreter for which he was well qualified, as he had spent several years among the Senecas, by which he had been held a prisoner. He, in company with McKee and Elliott, deserted from Fort Pitt in March, 1778, and fled to the enemy.* At the time of the attack on Wheeling in 1777, he was at Fort Pitt. The name of the person who commanded the Indians on this occasion is unknown. The Indians had formed two diagonal lines at a considerable distance apart from each other, extending across the point from the river to the creek, inside of which, and about the center, they placed in a conspicuous position where they could be most readily seen, five or six of their number as a decoy. Early in the morning of the 1st of September, as two men were passing along with the object of catching horses, they suddenly discovered the Indians who were stationed in the center and between the two lines above mentioned. They immediately turned to flee when a shot brought one of them down, while the other was allowed to escape that he might carry the tidings to the fort. When the settlers were made aware of the presence of the Indians, they at once fled to the fort for shelter, abandoning everything in their houses except

* See Penn. Archives VI., 445; also Heckewelder's Narr., page 170.

such articles as they snatched up in their hurried exit, and which they thought might serve them a good purpose in their emergency.

Upon learning that the Indians were few in number, Col. Shepherd, the county lieutenant, ordered Captain Meason with a force of fourteen men, to proceed to the place where they had been seen to drive them away. He had not advanced very far distant from the fort before he came in sight of them, when hurrying his men forward, he ordered them to fire upon them. But no sooner was the order given than shouts and yells arose from the hitherto concealed foe, who immediately arose from their hiding places and closed their lines upon the little band and attempted to surround them and cut off their retreat. Recognizing at a glance the situation and the impossibility of maintaining a conflict which would only result in certain defeat and perhaps death to all of them, Captain Meason ordered his men to flee to the fort. But the order was given too late to make sure their retreat, as they were intercepted by the Indians and nearly all were literally cut to pieces. But they fought with the desperation of those who realized that it was a struggle of life or death, and succumbed only when the hand could no longer grasp the rifle or the merciless tomahawk cleaved with its keen edge into their unresisting skulls. Captain Meason and his sergeant, however, succeeded in passing through the front rank of their foes by successfully dodging and fighting their way, and were in a fair way of making their escape when they were observed by some of the enemy, who pursued and fired at them just as they began to ascend the hill to the fort. The sergeant had received a severe wound which so disabled him as to prevent him from pursuing his way, and from the effects of which he fell bleeding to the ground and was unable to recover himself. While lying here Captain Meason passed in a crippled and wounded condition, and seeing that his captain had no gun, and that he was making slow progress, while his pursuers, who were but a few feet behind him and rapidly gaining on him, the wounded and dying sergeant called out to him to take his gun which was of no further use to him and to use it to the best advantage, and then calmly surrendered himself to his fate, meeting death with the firmness of a Spartan. Such is the stuff of which heroes are made.

Captain Meason had been twice wounded in the engagement, and was so enfeebled by the loss of blood and faint from fatigue, that several times he was moved in despair to relax all efforts in his attempt to reach the shelter of the fort; yet as often was he impelled to press forward and to make a last effort by rallying again his fast fading powers. He was sensible that there was one savage who had outstripped the others who was fast nearing him and every instant he expected that a blow from his tomahawk would prostrate him. In the excitement of the race he had forgotten that the sergeant's rifle was charged. Inspired with the recollection of the fact, his hope revived afresh and quick as thought he wheeled about to fire at his pursuer, but found that he was so close, he could not bring his gun to bear upon him. Having greatly the advantage of ground being above him, by

reason of its elevation, he put his hand against the person of the Indian and thrust him back. The uplifted tomahawk which this latter held in his hand, and which was about to descend with fatal aim on the head of Meason, by this action of the latter descended with swift force to the ground and confused the Indian, and before he was able to regain his footing so as to hurl the fatal weapon which he still held in his grasp at the devoted head of Meason, or rush forward to close in a death struggle with him, a ball from Captain Meason's gun sped on its death-winged errand and the savage fell to the earth lifeless.

The excitement through which he had just passed, and the suffering he experienced from his wound, had rendered the gallant captain well-nigh helpless, and consequently he was so overcome as to be able to proceed but a few paces further and to reach a fallen tree which invited him to a friendly shelter beneath its protecting body. Here he concealed himself and remained during the entire period that the seige of the fort continued. The cries and shrieks of Capt. Meason's men, and the rapid discharge of the guns induced the commandant of the fort to send out an additional force to the support of Capt. Meason, who it was justly feared had fallen into an ambuscade. Hence, Capt. Ogle, at the head of his twelve scouts, undertook the hazardous risk of going to his relief. The Indians anticipating some such a movement on the part of the whites, had skillfully arranged their plans to receive them by entrapping them in their toils. The Indians, who were lying in ambush, patiently awaited until the scouts had so far penetrated within their lines as to render their escape by retreat improbable, when they closed their lines around them so as to confine them within a circle. Capt. Ogle, who was at a considerable distance in the rear of his men, was left outside the circle. Seeing the position in which his men were placed, and his own isolated condition which was exceedingly dangerous, he concealed his person in some briars in the corner of a stake and rider fence where he remained until the following day. The same fate awaited his men which had befallen Capt. Meason's with the exception of two who succeeded in reaching the fort, one of whom was severely wounded. Martin Wetzel, the brother of the famous Lewis Wetzel, the noted Indian spy and hunter, himself scarcely less noted in early annals than his brother, was the only one of the number who escaped unhurt. Young Shepherd, the son of the county lieutenant, Col. David Shepherd, who had accompanied Capt. Meason, was pounded to death by a club which was wielded by a stalwart warrior. Of twenty-six men led out from the fort by these two officers only three escaped death, and two of these were badly wounded, a striking evidence of the fact that the ambuscade was judiciously planned, and that the expectations of its success were well founded as the sequel proved.

While these events were transpiring the inhabitants of the village were busily engaged in removing to the fort and making the necessary preparations for its defense. The disaster which had overtaken the force of Meason and Ogle convinced them of the overwhelming force of the enemy and the futility of attempting to maintain an open

conflict with them. And so sudden had been the occurrences here narrated, that the gates of the fort were scarcely closed before the entire Indian army appeared before it, rending the air with frantic yells of sickening horror, while they flourished the bloody and reeking scalps of the brave men whom they had just slaughtered. But before the assault was made the attention of the garrison was attracted by a demand made for its surrender by the leader of the savage force. This individual was a white man, but his name we have been unable to discover, and perhaps it never will be known, having passed into the shades of a merited oblivion. He appeared at the end window of a house situated at a short distance from the fort, under a flag of truce, and informed them that his appearance there with so large a force was because he had come to act as an escort to Detroit to such of the inhabitants on the frontier as were willing to accept the terms of unconditional pardon offered by Gov. Hamilton, and to such as would renounce the cause of the colonies and attach themselves to the crown; urging them to consider the fealty which they owed to their sovereign, and assuring them of protection if they would yield and accept his proposals, and denouncing upon them at the same time all the frightful woes which would spring from the uncurbed indulgence of savage vengeance if allowed to be visited upon them in the event that they dared to resist or fire one gun to the annoyance of his men. He then proceeded to read to them the proclamation of Gov. Hamilton and formally demanded the immediate surrender of the fort, and gave them fifteen minutes in which to accept or reject his proposition. It was time enough which was thus afforded them, to arrive at a decision. In love with liberty, patriotic in all their impulses, and ready and willlng to sacrifice their lives if need be in the maintenance of their principles and the defense of their families, it required but a brief time to deliberate upon their course of action.

Col. Zane replied to the leader—"that they had consulted their wives and children, and that the unanimous conclusion arrived at was that they would all perish, sooner than place themselves under the protection of an army of savages marching under a British flag, or abjure the cause of liberty and the colonies." The leader of the Indian army was about to reply when a young man in the fort shot at the color bearer of the British ensign, which at once put a stop to further parley. There were in the fort at the time nearly 100 women and children all told, while there was but a handful of men to oppose the force of the besiegers, and to defend the place from assault. How were they, with their limited number, to withstand the shock of battle against nearly 400 warriors, drunk with excitement over the blood which they had already shed and the successes which they had already met? The reply of Col. Zane to the demand for surrender was not made in the spirit of bravado, but he meant just what he said as the subsequent conduct and behavior of the besieged amply proved. Maddened at the reply and the show of resistance which was made, the Indians in frenzied fury rushed against the palisades in their vain attempts to make a breach, only to be shot down or driven back.

Again and again they renewed their fierce efforts to carry the place by storm and as often were they forced to retire before the well-directed shots which played havoc in their midst. Enraged by the opposition they met with they gathered piles of hay, straw, and branches of trees, piling them against the stockade in such places as they could reach and firing these piles, thus attempted to reduce it. But no sooner were the fires lighted than they were quenched by the vigilance of those within, thus foiling all their efforts to destroy it by the flames. While the men stood to their guns repulsing the enemy, the women were busily engaged in moulding bullets, loading the surplus guns and handing them to the men, who were thus enabled to keep up a continued fire, or in supplying the men with food and drink, as the siege continued for twenty-four hours with but brief periods of cessation or abatement — that is to say, from sunrise on the morning of September 1 to sunrise on the morning of September 2, when the siege was raised, and the savages marched away, carrying away with them a large amount of plunder.

During the time mentioned all were actively and energetically engaged within the fort in industrious efforts to protect it and themselves from the fury of the assailants. Every individual had a particular duty to perform, and each promptly and faithfully performed it. In this respect, the courage and alacrity of the women were prominent, as many of the more expert among them, stationed themselves beside the men at the loop-holes, handling their guns with soldier-like ability, proving themselves in many instances to be excellent shots, and behaving themselves with fearless intrepidity. It seemed indeed as if each individual realized and was sensible that the safety of the whole depended on his or her lone exertions, and that the slightest relaxation of an effort on the part of the individual would involve them all in one common ruin. Upon raising the siege, after the savages found that they could make no impression on the fort, their demoniac fury found vent in killing the cattle, firing the cabins, and ruthlessly destroying everything except what they carried away with them on their retreat.

Thus the settlers were left in an almost destitute condition. The alarm of the presence of the Indians in force having been given so unexpectedly, and the attack on the fort following so soon, but little time had been afforded the inmates for securing but the smallest amount of their removable property; hence they had barely time to take with them the necessary clothing for their comfort and convenience, and some not even so much as that. Few were left to the enjoyment of a bed, and the necessary bedding for the same, as this had been devoured by the angry flames which had been enkindled by their foes. Their cattle having been killed or driven away, they were deprived of the gratification of even the humble repast of bread and milk. But with that large hearted and generous hospitality which characterized the pioneer, each shared with the other their limited provisions which the one was more fortunate in possessing than their neighbor. But their needs and wants were not long unsup-

plied, for in the course of a day or two these were met by an ample contribution of provisions from the neighboring forts and block houses.

During this siege, the cabin of Col. Ebenezer Zane, which stood on a line with, and but a short distance from, the fort, was consumed by the conflagration started by the savages. When the alarm was given that the enemy was approaching, deeming the shelter of the fort more secure, he, with his family, had abandoned his cabin and taken refuge in the former. When he saw that his cabin was doomed to the flames, and it and his household goods were destroyed by the devastating element, he then declared that he would rebuild it and if again attacked that he would never desert it, but defend to the last extremity. We shall see hereafter how well and nobly he fulfilled this promise at the siege of the fort in the year 1782.

Some time prior to this attack, the governor of the state had sent to Col. Andrew Swearingen a quantity of ammunition for the defense of the settlers in the country above Wheeling. By his exertions and under his direction and superintendence the forts known as Bollings and Holliday's were repaired and put in defensible condition, and to the latter, a strong and ample magazine had been erected where the powder and other ammunition sent by the governor was stored for use. Holliday's fort was situated about twenty-four miles above Wheeling and was a shelter for the families living in that section. About the time of the attack on the fort at Wheeling, news had been sent to Shepherd's fort, about six miles from Wheeling, of the presence of the Indians. A runner was at once dispatched to Holliday's fort for succor and Col. Swearingen with a force of fourteen or fifteen men, at once responded, taking with them a quantity of ammunition. They embarked in a large and commodious canoe, and worked industriously so as to reach the besieged in time to be of service to them. The men composing the expedition had all volunteered for the occasion and notwithstanding the fact that rumors prevailed that an attack on their own fort, in which at the time, the settlers had gathered in anticipation of it, was contemplated, yet aminated with a noble and disinterested resolve, they determined to succor their unfortunate brethren, whose danger was not only imminent, but was already impending. Departing under the cover of night, on the dark waters of the river rested an almost impenetrable fog which involved the undertaking in great uncertainty and danger. But they toiled and labored, although their disadvantages were great, often striking against the banks, running on the heads of islands or coming in contact with projecting snags and the overhanging branches of trees, until at length they were compelled to desist from paddling and allow it to float with the current. And this was a wise conclusion, for under the heavy cover of the mist, they might unknowingly pass by Wheeling and then be compelled to stem the current to reach their destination. As they floated lazily with the current, they at length beheld the light which proceeded from the burning of the cabin at Wheeling.

The day was now beginning to dawn and it was impossible for them to reach the fort before it fully broke. Could they have realized

their expectation of arriving at their destination before the breaking of the day, they might and doubtless could have gained admission into the fort from the postern gate on the west or river side of the fort, but fearing discovery by the vigilance of the Indians, they landed about the present site of what is now known as the "top mill," and sent out some of the men to reconnoitre and if possible to ascertain the condition of affairs. The smoke and fog prevailing at the time prevented them from knowing whether the entire village, including the fort, had fallen a prey to the flames. When arrived there it was uncertain whether the Indians had retreated or lay concealed and in ambush in the cornfields and among the weeds with a view of attacking such as might come out of, or attempt to enter, the fort. The men who had been sent out as scouts feared to give the signal to the party who remained behind and which had been agreed upon, by firing a gun to assure them that it was safe to advance lest it might excite the Indians and thus lead them to fall upon the party and destroy its members. To allay this apprehension three of the party, Col. Swearingen, Capt. Bilderbock and William Boshears, determined to make the effort to reach the fort. Proceeding separately, each taking a different route, they cautiously inspected the neighborhood and the three safely reached the fort at about the same time, having discovered no signs of the presence of Indians. Returning to their companions they then escorted them to the fort. But it might be that the Indians were lying in ambush in the cornfields and it was important to ascertain whether this was or was not the case. Hence, a consultation was held between Col. Zane, Col. Shepherd, Col. Swearingen and Dr. McMechen, which resulted in sending out two men who volunteered for the purpose, who in an apparently careless and indifferent manner were to saunter along the line of the cornfield nearest to the fort to examine it and see whether indications of the presence of Indians could be discovered. This duty they performed and reported that there were none such, whereupon Col. Zane, taking a force of twenty men, marched around the field at some distance from it and returning passed more nearly and assured themselves that the Indians had certainly retreated from the vicinity and no further danger for the time being was to be apprehended. In addition to the corpses of the twenty-three men, who the preceding morning under the command of Captains Meason and Ogle had gone out from the fort buoyant with health and strength and life and who had been so barbarously slain, it is said that there were found over three hundred head of cattle, horses and hogs lying in scattered heaps about the field which the savage foe had wantonly butchered and destroyed. It will not, we deem, be inappropriate in passing to give a brief notice of Capt. Ogle, one of the pioneer heroes of the upper Ohio valley.

After a bold and adventurous career as an Indian fighter in this section, he, in the year 1785, emigrated to the Illinois territory, where he maintained the same reputation that he had earned in western Virginia, during the succeeding ten years of border troubles which

prevailed in that territory. He died honored and beloved at the venerable age of eighty years, on the 24th of February, 1821, leaving a large circle of descendants to mourn his death and to cherish his memory. He was a man of uncommon firmness of character, possessing great energy of body and mind, and an uncompromising friend to liberty and human rights. He was a slaveholder, and carried his slaves with him when he removed to the Illinois territory, where he manumitted them, thereby sacrificing the most of his property which was invested in these human beings. He was mild, peaceable, and kind-hearted in social intercourse, and always strove to promote peace, harmony and good order. He was strict in the fulfilment of all his engagements and promises, and expected from all his neighbors the same honesty and punctuality. The following anecdote will serve to illustrate his character:

On one occasion a Mr. S—— borrowed from him some house logs to finish a cabin which he was erecting, promising to return an equal number on a certain date named by him. The date for their return had passed and the logs were not forthcoming according to promise. Capt. Ogle had arranged to raise a cabin for himself on a day after that on which the logs were to have been returned to him. On this day he set out accompanied with six men to S——'s cabin, upon arriving at which he told the family to remove certain articles which interfered with his purpose, and then proceeded with handspikes to the utter amazement of S—— to coolly and deliberately raise up the corners of the house and to remove the logs. Alarmed and excited S—— exclaimed: "Why, Mr. Ogle, what do you mean, do you intend to pull down my house over my head?" "By no means," replied Ogle, "I am only intending to take my own logs." "Now, neighbor Ogle," he remarked, "do stop and I will start right off into the woods and get you the logs." "Very well," rejoined Ogle, in the most imperturable manner, "if you will have the logs at my place to-morrow morning at sunrise, I will forbear, but if you fail to have them at my place to-morrow morning at the hour named, I will return and take my logs." This was said with the utmost coolness and deliberation, and Mr. S—— well knew that the word of Capt. Ogle could be depended upon. It is sufficient to say that the logs were forthcoming at the appointed hour.

It was on this occasion that the notable incident occurred, which has since become famous, in the history of that brave and distinguished frontiersman — Maj. Samuel McColloch. As soon as the news, that the fort at Wheeling was besieged by an Indian army, was received at Fort Vanmetre (a fort situated on Short creek, in Ohio county, about eight miles from Wheeling), McColloch, at the head of forty-five well-mounted men, hastened to its relief. The wife of Col. Ebenezer Zane was a sister of McColloch and thus the ties of affection, combined with the dictates of humanity, prompted him to undertake the hazardous enterprise of succoring the besieged in the hour of their emergency. When the gallant major with his little force arrived within sight of the fort there was a lull prevailing, the Indians

for the time being having suspended their attack and drawn off their forces. He was at once recognized by the inmates of the fort and almost at the same time by the savages. The gates of the fort were immediately thrown open for their entrance, and rushing through the lines of the Indians their horses were put to their mettle and on full gallop they safely reached the protection of the fort without a single man or horse having received a scratch or wound. McColloch, who was more concerned for the success and safety of his men than his individual security, had given them the precedence in his anxiety in their behalf, and as soon as they had entered the gates were closed again so as to prevent the Indians who were pursuing, from gaining ingress. Thus McColloch was separated from his men and left on the outside by his unselfish and disinterested act which prevented him from passing in with his force. The Indians were now closing in around him and what was to be done must be done quickly. Taking in the situation at a glance he lost no time in determining what to do under the circumstances. Suddenly wheeling his horse around in the face of his enemies he dashed through an opening in the ranks of the enemy and striking his spurs deep in his flanks, the noble steed sprang forward while the firm hand of his master directed him to the summit of the eastern hill top, the base of which he started successfully to rise.

The Indians might easily have taken his life while he was making the attempt to enter the fort, but they wanted to capture him alive so as to reserve him for torture at the stake as his very name was a terror to the Indians who were well acquainted with his person, and who, while they admired his courage, hated him with all the intensity of the most vindictive feeling. His well trained steed clambered the declivity with laborious and sure-footed effort, while his enemies with almost superhuman energies followed in swift pursuit on foot. Scrambling up the steep hillside, then covered with trees and undergrowth he succeeded in reaching the top, and following the ridge in a northerly direction he directed his course toward Fort Vanmetre. He had ridden but a little distance when just in front of, and approaching him he discovered a band of warriors who had left the main body early in the morning and were now returning from a marauding expedition in which they had been engaged. Turning his horse's head in the opposite direction, he advanced but a short distance only to discover a force in front of him, who, having reached the top of the ridge were hastening in his direction, while below him he saw another party mounting the hill to cut off his retreat, for on his left or eastern side of the hill was a steep declivity, nearly precipitous which would measure from the summit of the hill nearly if not quite 300 feet. Thus hemmed in on all sides his capture seemed inevitable, and in anticipation of securing him as a prisoner his pursuers set up a yell of triumph. He had but a brief respite to decide as to what should be his course of action. He at once decided to risk the perilous leap down the almost precipitous side of the eastern declivity. Adjusting his trusty rifle and powder horn and tightening his rein, he

spoke in encouraging tones to his faithful horse and urged him to the brow of the cliff, far beneath which flowed the waters of Wheeling creek. The rugged and fearful descent seemed to threaten instant death to horse and rider, but a kind Providence watched over both and they reached the foot of the precipice comparatively unhurt and unharmed. A thrill of astonishment went through the breasts of his pursuers at this unwonted exhibition of adventurous daring, and it so completely paralyzed them for a time that they looked on in wonder, shrugging their shoulders and giving vent to their feelings in expressive ughs.

By the time they had recovered from their surprise the object of their pursuit had forded the creek and was far beyond their reach, and succeeded in safely reaching the fort from which he had departed in the morning. No pen can describe the chagrin and mortification which was experienced by the Indians at this successful escape of one for the possession of whose person they would have willingly sacrificed the lives of a dozen of their bravest warriors.

A few days after the happening of the above events a company of militia under Captain Foreman, from east of the mountains, arrived at Wheeling for the purpose of extending protection to the settlements in the vicinity of that place, and also to occupy the fort and to render such assistance as might be needed in event of another attack upon it. Parties of Indians still lurked about, watching every favorable opportunity to do mischief. Scouting parties were frequently sent out to prevent their depredations. On the 25th of September, 1777, one of these scouting expeditions, under the command of Captain Foreman, left the fort and went about twelve miles below Wheeling as far as Grave creek, where they encamped for the night. The party consisted of forty-five men. The leader of the party was wholly ignorant of the practices of the Indians and was averse to taking advice or counsel from those who were conversant with them, and whose experience had been bought by years of study of their habits and modes of stratagem and warfare. Large fires were built by order of the captain, who gathered his men closely around them in one compact body, in opposition to the advice of one of the scouts who had accompanied him as a spy, by the name of Lynn, who, however, refused to remain there himself, but who took with him several of the settlers who had joined the expedition, retired to a considerable distance from the fires and spent the night from the main body. Lynn, who was an accomplished woodsman and whose senses were exceedingly acute, rendered so by the character of his pursuit as a scout and ranger, being awake a short time before daylight, thought he heard a noise, which immediately aroused his suspicions. This appeared to him to be produced by the efforts made by persons engaged in the launching of rafts on the river which flowed a short distance from Foreman's camp and just above the position where it was located.

In the morning he expressed his belief that an Indian force was near, stating at the same time the reasons which induced him to come

to this conclusion, and at the same time urged the captain to return to Wheeling by a different route than the one by which they had come, that is to say along the hillsides and not along the bottoms. His advice was rejected; but Lynn with the accustomed caution which he had been taught to exercise by long experience and acquired knowledge of Indian tactics, in company with four companions prudently clung to the hillsides, while those who belonged to the command of Capt. Foreman continued along the path which was located at the base of the hills. They had arrived at a point on their route where the immense hills on either side descend almost perpendicularly to the water's edge. Between the base of the hill and the river was a narrow ledge along which they were passing, situated near the head of what is known as the Grave creek narrows. Here one of the soldiers saw a parcel of Indian ornaments lying in the path, and picking them up, the curiosity of others was excited by his example, and he speedily drew around him the larger portion of the company. While thus engaged, crowded carelessly together, and busily engaged in inspecting the trinkets, all of a sudden a galling and fatal fire was opened upon them by a party of Indians who were lying in ambush. The effect of this was to throw them into the greatest confusion, and to so distract them that they lost their presence of mind and were rendered for the time being powerless. The firing was continued with deadly effect for some minutes; and must eventually have caused the loss of the entire party had not Lynn with his comrades have bravely rushed from the hillside, at the same time discharging their guns and shouting in such boisterous tones as to lead the Indians to believe that a large reinforcement was at hand, which occasioned them to retreat with the utmost precipitation.

In this fatal ambuscade twenty-one of Capt. Foreman's party were killed, and several severely wounded. Among those slain was the captain and his two sons. It appeared that the Indians had purposely dropped their ornaments rightly conjecturing that they would attract the attention of the whites. They themselves were concealed in two parties, the one party lying to the right of the trail in a sink hole on the bottom, and the other to the left under cover of the river bank. From these advantageous positions they safely fired upon the whites, while they themselves were entirely exempt from danger until the party in the sink-hole was discovered by Lynn and his companions. While the firing of Lynn and those with him is not known to have taken effect, yet to his good conduct and those who were with him is to be attributed the saving of the remnant of the detachment. The Indian force was never ascertained, but it was generally supposed at the time to have been small, perhaps not exceeding twenty or twenty-five warriors. On the ensuing day, the settlers in the neighborhood of Wheeling, under the guidance and direction of Col. Ebenezer Zane, proceeded to the scene of the massacre and gave the bodies of the slain decent sepulture, burying them on the spot where they had fallen.

Some years after this occurrence a plain stone was erected by kindly hands over their resting place, commemorative of the event, on which was the inscription:

THIS
HUMBLE STONE
IS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
CAPTAIN FOREMAN
AND
TWENTY ONE OF HIS MEN,
WHO WERE SLAIN BY A BAND OF
RUTHLESS SAVAGES, THE ALLIES OF A
CIVILIZED NATION OF EUROPE,
ON THE 26TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1777.

"So sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes bless'd."

A few years since, by an order of the board of supervisors of Marshall county, W. Va., this stone was removed to a cemetery at Moundville, the county seat of that county, and there is nothing now to mark the spot where their bones have mouldered long since into the common dust of mother earth. Thus our familiarity with the scenes and occurrences of early times, and the deeds of daring and heroism of this section of our country, together with the reprehensible pursuit after selfish purposes and emoluments leads the present generation to view with indifference those events in our early history, which are not less interesting, and far more valuable to us as a people, than those spots and historical incidents in the old world over which the American visitor is so apt to indulge in fits of rhapsody.

It is true that the old world is richer in antiquity and in historical lore than the new, but it is not because those of the former are more interesting than those of the latter, but rather because they are farther removed from us both in distance and time, and because her people have been more careful to keep her proud memorials above the surface of the waveless past.

There will come a period in the history of our future when the past will plead with loud-voiced tongue in vain for recognition, and when the awakened conscience of our people will lament that the opportunity is forever past in which to rescue from oblivion the character, the deeds and the daring of the American pioneer. A few years ago a local poet * of no mean ability tuned the chords of his lyre to sing a requiem to the memory of the gallant but unfortunate Foreman and his party, and in his youthful enthusiam wove this chaplet with which to crown their memories:

"Beneath the shadow of yon frowning steep
The blue Ohio rolled along;
The woods and waves were lull'd to sleep
By many a sweet bird's soothing song.
They came, those men of lion hearts.
They came along that pathless shore,
Nor deemed the tomahawks nor darts
Would soon decide their marches o'er.

*Oliver I. Taylor, deceased.

As leaps the lighthing from the cloud,
As on their prey the tigers spring,
So on them rush'd the savage crowd,
The woods with yells unearthly ring.
An hundred warriors round them stand,
An hundred more rushed down the hill,
To wreak upon that little band,
Their demon wrath and thirst to kill.

Now nerve your hearts, Columbia's sons,
God help you in this fearful hour!
It boots not much that twenty guns,
Oppose such overwhelming power.
Yet still they fought as fight the brave,
Breast unto breast within that glen,
Till one by one they fill'd a grave,
Which now proclaims they died like men.

Not on the squadron cover'd field
Amid the bugle's cheering notes,
Where bulwarks high are strong to shield,
And their proud flag above them floats,
O, not amid war's pagantry
Where pæans of glory rung,
Were those brave soldiers doom'd to die,
They fell all lonely and unsung.

Yet when the scroll shall be unroll'd,
That tells the records of the brave,
Whose names shall be more proudly told
Than theirs who fill this lonely grave?
Whose deeds shall be more glorious then,
Amid their country's loud applause,
Than their's who in this fameless glen,
Laid down their lives in freedom's cause?"

During the war for our national indepencence the patriots were compelled not only to meet avowed enemies in the person of Indian foes and British soldiers in the field and in the forest, but also stealthy and secret enemies among their neighbors and professed friends. These latter consisted of such as still adhered to the crown and extended to it their loyalty and allegiance. These were not merely passively disaffected to the cause of the colonies, but in many instances they actively engaged in schemes and undertakings to embarrass the patriots in their operations. To this end they did not hesitate to sacrifice every social tie, and to compromise every social feeling and relation. In some instances they boldly refused to pay taxes for the support of government, and also to serve in the ranks of the militia. In some sections their opposition was carried to such an extent as to blunt every finer and nobler feeling, and in some cases the insurrection had assumed such alarming proportions that it could only be quelled by the strong arm of military force.

Thomas Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," defines a tory in the following terms: "A tory has been properly defined to be a traitor in thought, but not in deed. The only description by which the laws have endeavored to come at them was that of non-jurors or persons refusing to take the oath of fidelity to the state. Persons of this description were at one time subjected to double taxation, and at another to treble, and lastly were allowed retribution and placed

on a level with good citizens. It may be mentioned as a proof both of the lenity of our own government and the unanimity of its inhabitants that though this war has now raged near seven years not a single execution for treason has taken place."

This was a correct definition, doubtless, as applied to some localities, but not so as to all—as for instance in the upper Ohio valley, where there were a few who were very actively engaged in carrying out their designs and purposes. One of these was an Englishman by the name of Jackson, who had so exasperated the feelings of the settlers as to cause them to proceed to extreme measures in his case, and his life paid the forfeit of his temerity.

A conspiracy at this time existed which had gathered considerable headway among those who were inclined to British domination, which was obviated by the relenting of one of those engaged in it. The object of the conspirators seems to have been to awe the settlers into submission by the unexpected introduction of a large army composed of Indians and British to awe the patriots into submission by destroying the property and taking the lives of the more prominent among them if they should persist in refusing allegiance to the British. This was one of the objects had in view by the army which attacked and attempted to reduce Fort Henry in September, 1777, but which was so signally foiled in its endeavors by the brave defenders of that fort. These malcontents kept up a regular and constant communication with Gov. Hamilton, the representative of the British authority stationed at Detroit. Upon the discovery of the plot the excitement occasioned by its revelation threatened for a time to burst forth in vengeful ire; but the wise counsel of cooler-heads succeeded in calming the turbulent passions and awakened prejudices which had been aroused. When we consider the infuriated state into which the feelings of the settlers had been wrought, and the little restraint which at the time was imposed upon the conduct and actions of individuals, it is really a matter of admiration that they did not requite upon the heads of these traitorous wretches the full measure of condign punishment in view of their premeditated wrongs. However, it was determined that they should answer before a military court the charges preferred against them. For this purpose a court was convened by the authorities of the upper Ohio valley, and the county adjacent, which met at Fort Redstone, where three or four of the principal participants in the conspiracy were arraigned to answer for their offenses. Here they experienced a fair and impartial trial, and, after mature deliberation, the court concluded that as their object in great measure had been defeated by its timely discovery, and as no serious consequences had, or were likely to ensue, that they should go acquit, requiring them, however, before they were discharged, to take the oath of allegiance to the continental congress, and the cause of the colonies, which was readily complied with on their part. In the exercise of the same spirit of fairness which characterized the arrest and trial of the conspirators, those also who were suspicioned as having aided or abetted in the killing of the chief conspirator, Jackson, were likewise

arraigned and tried for the crime of murder, but the evidence of their guilt proving to be insufficient, they also were acquitted and discharged.

About this period there was an individual living on Short creek, in Ohio county, who had made a clearing and erected a cabin on the banks of that stream, who was an open and pronounced tory. He was among the earliest settlers on this stream, having appeared about the year 1770. He planted and raised the first crop of corn in what is now Ohio county. When the news of the outbreak of hostilities, between the mother country and the colonies, reached him, his surroundings became too warm for him, and he was compelled to abandon his cabin and leave the country and betake himself to a more hospitable region, and continued absent during the entire continuance of the war, returning to his old haunts only after the proclamation of peace between the two countries. Upon his return his convictions, as to the policy of Great Britain toward the colonies and her policy of coercion toward them, were just as strong as they were before he left, and to his dying day he gloried in the name of tory, and on all suitable occasions he did not hesitate, in any company nor under any circumstances, to advocate his views concerning the rights of the mother country which had been so successfully defied by the colonies in the wager of battle. He lived in the same place where he first settled, during the remaining years of his life which were prolonged to the extreme age of one hundred and fifteen years. He died in the early part of the sixties. He was always spoken of as a good neighbor — a firm and faithful friend, and a man of kindly and generous impulses. He died as he had lived — true to his sentiments — an implacable tory. Numerous inducements were held out and unavailing pursuasions were employed to induce him to satisfy public curiosity as to where he had spent his time and in what he was employed during the continuance of hostilities, but he invariably refused to gratify his questioners by making any revelation which would throw light upon the enigma, and his secret died with him.

In the interval between the years 1777 and 1780 the Indians had committed many depredations along the frontier as well as in the country more remote, but in the early part of the year 1780, on the first appearance of spring, they became still more active and bold, and commenced anew their hostilities against the whites, pursuing their work of murder, rapine and destruction with renewed energies and in the most merciless and unrelenting spirit. Notwithstanding repeated efforts accompanied with the most flattering promises and urgent pursuasions upon the part of the British to secure the alliance of the Delaware tribe of Indians, up to the year 1780, they had failed to induce this tribe to unite with them, but in this last named year they succumbed at length to the influences brought to bear upon them and declared for war.

The British commandant at Detroit had made arrangements to organize an attack upon northwestern Virginia, and had planned a campaign in which the Delawares as a tribe were to co-operate. It had been concerted that a combined force of British and Indians were to

carry out the plans adopted. This army was to consist of two divisions of about 150 men each; one division of which was to cross the Ohio in the vicinity of Wheeling, and the other at a point some fifty or sixty miles further up that stream. The ultimate destination of each was Catfish Camp, where the town of Washington, Penn., now stands. The vigilant scouts which were scattered over the country, immediately discovered the approach of the party which had crossed in the vicinity of Wheeling, and gave timely alarm to the settlers who at once fled for shelter and protection to the fort at this last named place, they supposing that it would be the object of attack. But in this they were mistaken, as the Indians proceeded on their march in the direction of Catfish, picking up prisoners as they advanced, from whom they learned that the force of the settlements was concentrated at Wheeling, who were well provisioned and fully armed and ready for an encounter. This information had a depressing effect upon them, and apprehensive that a force from Wheeling might intercept them and prevent their escape across the Ohio, a council was called to deliberate on their movements, whether they should advance or retreat. The council concluded that it was advisable for them to retrace their steps and cross the river. Having reached this conclusion, the question arose as to what disposition should be made of their prisoners, of whom they had taken quite a number since entering the country. This they speedily settled by determining to murder them in cold blood. In carrying out this resolution they spared neither sex nor age, perpetrating upon them the most horrid and cruel tortures which the refinement of malignant hearts and savage dispositions could invent.

The perpetration of this wanton cruelty served to arouse to the utmost pitch the anger and indignation of the inhabitants, and preparations were made for at once taking the offensive against them. Hence, at the instance of Cols. Zane and Shepherd, Col. Brodhead, commander at Fort Pitt, was induced to make preparations for an expedition against the Indian towns on the Muskingum. The different counties were called upon to furnish their respective quota of troops, who were to rendezvous at Fort Henry. The quota of Ohio county consisted of seventy odd men. The date fixed upon for the rendezvous was the 9th day of June, but by reason of a failure to obtain necessary supplies, the expedition was posponed from month to month, and it was not until April, 1781, that they were in a condition to move. Leaving Wheeling in this last-named month, by a rapid march by the nearest route, the army, consisting of about 300 men, reached a village of the Delawares on the Muskingum on the evening of April 19, and completely surprised the Indians. The river not being fordable, such of the Indians as were on the west side of the river escaped, but those on the east side were captured without a shot being fired. A number of the warriors captured were scalped by direction of a council of war held on the spot. The next morning an Indian communicated from the opposite side of the river saying that

he wanted peace. Col. Brodhead, who was in command of the expedition, ordered him to send over his chief, assuring him at the time that his safety should not be imperilled. But in the face of this promise it is said that the chief was tomahawked by Lewis Wetzel, the terror of the savages. After the destruction of another village a short distance from the former, the army commenced its march homeward, carrying with them some fifteen or twenty prisoners, who were permitted to go but a short distance before they were killed by the soldiers. A few women and children who were taken to Fort Pitt, were afterward exchanged for an equal number prisoners held by the Indians. On his return Brodhead communicated with the Movarian missionaries and Christian Indians and endeavored to persuade them by reason of their liability to attack from the Indians on one side and the whites on the other, to abandon their villages in the Tuscarawas country and return with him to Fort Pit. But this they declined to do. Thus ended what was called the Coshocton campaign.

The following is the report of the expedition made by Col. Brodhead to Pres. Reed of the executive council of Pennsylvania:

"PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1781.

"SIR: In the last letter I had the honor to address to your excellency, I mentioned my intention to carry on an expedition against the revolted Delaware towns. I have now the pleasure to inform you, that with about 300 men (nearly half the number volunteers from the country), I surprised the towns of Cooshasking and Indoachaie, killed fifteen warriors and took upwards of twenty old men, women and children. About four miles above the town I detached a party to cross the river Muskingum and destroy a party of about forty warriors, who had just before (as I learned by an Indian whom the advance guard took prisoner), crossed over with some prisoners and scalps, and were drunk, but excessive hard rains having swelled the river bank high, it was found impracticable.

"After destroying the towns, with great quantities of poultry and other stores, and killing about forty head of cattle, I marched up the river about seven miles, with a view to send for some craft from the Moravian towns, and cross the river to pursue the Indians; but when I proposed my plan to the volunteers I found they conceived they had done enough, and were determined to return, wherefore I marched to Newcomerstown, where a few Indians who remain in our interest, had withdrawn themselves, not exceeding thirty men. The troops experienced great kindness from the Moravian Indians, and those at Newcomerstown, and obtained a sufficient supply of meat and corn to subsist the men and horses to the Ohio river. Capt. Killbuck and Capt. Luzerne, upon hearing of our troops being on the Muskingum, immediately pursued the warriors, killed one of their greatest villains and brought his scalp to me. The plunder brought in by the troops sold for about £80 at Fort Henry. I had upon this expedition Capts. Mantour and Wilson, and three other faithful Indians who contributed greatly to the success. The troops behaved

with great spirit, and although there was considerable firing between them and the Indians I had not a man killed or wounded, and only one horse shot.

"I have the honor to be with great respect and attachment, your excellency's most obedient, most humble servant."

"DANIEL BRODHEAD,
Col. 1st P. R.

"Directed His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq."*

In the latter part of the summer of 1781 intelligence was received by the commander at Fort Pitt that a large force of Indians were on the march to attack the border with the expectation that Wheeling in particular was the object of their efforts. He at once sounded the note of warning and dispatched an express to Fort Henry with the information and urged upon them to guard against stratagem and defend the post to the last extremity, and assuring them that he would do all in his power to aid them. The warning was acted upon at once and the preparations to stand a siege were all made. Upon the appearance of the Indians in September all things were in readiness to receive them. They had expected to surprise the inhabitants, capture the fort and secure an easy victory, but instead *they* were the surprised. Finding themselves baffled, they contented themselves with burning some of the vacated cabins and running off such stock as had been left exposed. The first intimation those within the fort had of the presence of savages was through a boy named George Reikart, who reached the fort in a state of exhaustion from the efforts made by him to elude his pursuers. He stated that a large force of Indians were at the spring (at the base of the hill east of the fort) and that they had killed a boy who was his companion and had taken one David Glenn prisoner. So sudden and cautious had been the approach of the Indians, that the boy companion of Reikart was shot down and Glenn taken prisoner. Reikart was separated from the others at some distance and was engaged in nutting at the time. As soon as he heard the firing, he started to run towards the fort for shelter, but he did not escape wholly unhurt for just as he was entering the gate of the fort a leaden messenger overtook him, striking him upon the wrist. The savages tarried a brief period taking their departure after demanding a surrender of the fort and bidding adieu to its inmates by indulging in the most insulting gestures and motions. One of the saddest tragedies which has left an imperishable stain upon the pages of American history is that of the unprovoked and heartless murder and unheard of tortures visited upon the Moravians in March, 1782, by an expedition under the command of Col. David Williamson, a brave, energetic and successful soldier of the Indian wars of the revolution.

These Indians, called the "praying Indians," had removed from the Delaware river as early as the year 1769, and had settled on three different places on the Muskingum river, called by them respectively,

* Penn. Archives, Vol. IX., p. 161.

Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrunn and Salem, where they cultivated the arts of peace and civilization, seeking their mental and spiritual improvement under the ministerial teaching and influence of such worthy men as Rev. John Heckewelder, Michael Jung and David Zeisberger. Their towns were situated in the southern part of Tuscarawas county and had become places of some importance. Their possessions were considerable, as they had several hundred acres of corn on the river lowlands, 200 cattle, 400 hogs and a large number of poultry. The British officers in the preceding year had attempted to secure their removal through the action of the Six Nations, who, although they considered the request in council, never took measures looking to a compliance. The fact is, the Christian Indians were really friendly to the whites, and frequently gave them intelligence of the approach of roving bands inimical to them. By reason of their geographical position they were objects of suspicion to the British, the British Indians and the Americans, and these suspicions were kept in lively exercise, occasioned either by the neutrality or friendship they manifested. Their very virtues were made the excuse for their punishment.

During February, 1782, several murders had been perpetrated on the frontier in the vicinity of Wheeling, which were probably the work of the Wyandots, but were charged upon the Moravians. The people along the border were wrought up to a state of fierce frenzy. Early in March, some ninety or 100 men rendezvoused at Mingo, and appointed Col. David Williamson to the command. Their pretended object was the capture and removal of the Christian Indians, and the destruction of their fields and houses. Although the villages had been uninhabited during the winter, just at this time, about 150 Moravians were there. These had been permitted to temporarily return from Sandusky where they had been carried as prisoners by their Indian enemies during the preceding year, for the purpose of gathering corn, large quantities of which remained in their old fields. They were so engaged when the expedition under Williamson arrived at the place of their former peaceful and happy homes. The victims apprehended no danger at the hands of the Americans, believing them to be their steadfast friends. The men professed to have come on a peaceful errand, and with expressions of good will informed them that they had come to remove them to Fort Pitt for their greater safety. The Indians unhesitatingly believed these declarations, and immediately delivered up their weapons of defense. The soldiers then went to Salem and induced the Indians there to accompany them to Gnadenhutten, the inhabitants of which latter place had in the meantime been bound without resistance. When those brought from Salem arrived they were treated in a similar manner.

A council of war was now held to decide upon their fate, and the question was referred to the whole of those who composed the expedition for decision. The question was then put—"Whether they should be taken as prisoners to Fort Pitt, or be put to death?" When

Col. Williamson requested those in favor of preserving their lives to step to the front, only *sixteen* advanced from the ranks and the doom of the unfortunate Moravians was fixed. They were ordered to prepare for death. They at once knelt in prayer and engaged in religious exercises. While they were thus engaged the blood-thirsty majority rushed upon them and began the sanguinary work of death and continued until one by one the wretched prisoners fell beneath the blows of the tomahawk and the cruel stroke of the scalping knife. Those who had protested against the decree of death, while their colleagues were engaged in this murderous butchery, stood apart and in loud and vehement tones indignantly condemned the atrocities of which they were unwilling witnesses. It is said that forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-two children were destroyed in the limits of a few minutes. Two boys alone escaped, one of whom fell into a cellar, and the other, after being tomahawked and scalped, secreted himself. All the property which could not be removed was deliberately destroyed. The houses containing the mutilated bodies of the slain were fired, and by the light of this burning hecatomb of human victims the expedition set out on its return through the forest which echoed with the rude sounds of their ill-timed jests and their songs of victory. Doddridge, in vindication of the character of Williamson, writes of him as follows:

"In justice to the memory of Col. Williamson, I have to say, that although at that time very young, I was personally acquainted with him, and from my recollection of his conversation, I say with confidence that he was a brave man, but not cruel. He would meet an enemy in battle, and fight like a soldier, but not murder a prisoner. Had he possessed the authority of a superior officer in a regular army, I do not believe that a single Moravian Indian would have lost his life; but he possessed no such authority. He was only a militia officer who could advise but not command. His only fault was that of too easy a compliance with popular opinion and popular prejudice. On this account his memory has been loaded with unmerited reproach."

On the return of the expedition to the settlements, a number of the whites expressed their horror and disapproval of the act. Encouraged by the success which had attended the expedition against the innocent and unoffending Moravians, some of those who had been engaged in that enterprise, desired to inaugurate a larger undertaking of more extended operations, with a view of attacking the Indian towns on the Sandusky. The proposition met with the approval of the general commanding the western military department, who, on the 21st of May, 1782, wrote to Gen. Washington, informing him of the movement as follows: "Sir:— A number of the principal people of this country made application to me, about two weeks since, for my consent to their collecting a body of volunteers to go against Sandusky, which I agreed to on these express conditions: that they did not mean to extend their settlements, nor had anything in view but to harrass the enemy, with an intention to protect the frontiers, and that any conquests they might make should be in behalf and for the United States;

that they would be governed by military laws as militia; that they must collect such numbers as might probably be successful; and lastly, that they would equip themselves and victual at their own expense. They are accordingly assemblying this day at the Mingo Bottom all on horseback, with thirty days' provisions. They have asked of me only a few flints and a small supply of powder. As they will elect their officers, I have taken some pains to get Col. [William] Crawford appointed to command, and hope he will be. He does not wish to go with a smaller number than four hundred; whether this number will assemble I cannot say. He pressed me for some officers, I have sent with him Lieut. Rose, my aid de camp, a very vigilant, active, brave young gentleman well acquainted with service; and a surgeon. These two are all I could venture to spare," etc. Four hundred and eighty men assembled at the place of rendezvous and took up their line of march for the Sandusky on the 25th day of May. The men who had volunteered for the expedition were from Washington, Westmoreland and Ohio counties, and were all mounted. The names of those who accompanied them as scouts were Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and John Slover.

On the 4th of June the enemy were encountered, numbering over 300, consisting of about 200 savages and a company of rangers from Detroit, under command of Captain William Caldwell. A battle ensued with the advantage on the side of the Americans. The next day the enemy being reinforced by a large force of Shawnees and a small body of rangers, a council of war was called by Crawford which decided to retreat. Soon after dark of the same day the retreat commenced in a considerable degree of confusion. After meeting with many difficulties and trials they succeeded in reaching the Mingo Bottom on their return, and re-crossed the Ohio on the 13th of June. The entire loss was fifty men. Among those retained as prisoners were Col. Crawford, Dr. Knight, Maj. McClelland and John Slover. Only two of the number taken prisoners by the enemy escaped, viz.: Dr. Knight and John Slover. Col. Crawford, his son-in-law (William Harrison), and a few others were burnt at the stake.

The expedition to which we have referred seemed to exasperate and arouse the savages to greater acts of cruelty and a more determined spirit of retaliation. During this year the Indians had taken the field earlier than was customary, and their attacks upon the border were more numerous and unceasing than in any former year. And these raids were not confined by them to the more exposed parts of the border, but they penetrated into the interior and with the venom of savage ferocity prosecuted an unrelenting warfare. Home after home was desolated—family after family was destroyed, and the whole country was excited and aroused by the temerity they exhibited and the wholesale depredations committed by them. Their revengeful manifestations were particularly apparent in and among the settlements on the upper Monongahela. The attention of the authorities of Virginia having been called to the deplorable condition of affairs in the western portion of the state, William Davies, incum-

bent of the military department — under the state government, at the instance of the executive addressed the following communication to Brig.-Gen. Irvine, then in command of the western military department at Fort Pitt:

"WAR OFFICE, Virginia, April 12, 1782.

"SIR:—The incursions of the Indians into the county of Monongalia and the number of the inhabitants they have killed, have induced government to order a company from Hampshire to march to their relief, to be under the immediate command of Col. Evans, of Monongalia.* The defense of these people being a continental as well as a state object, I have desired Col. Evans to maintain a correspondence with you, not doubting of your readiness to co-operate in repelling the common enemy as far as may be consistent with the more particular duties of your command at Fort Pitt. From the knowledge I have of your character, and the small acquaintance I had the honor to have with you in the army, I have taken this liberty more explicitly to address you as I hope the people will meet with a more speedy and efficacious assistance from you in their present distress, than the urgency of their circumstances can admit from a dependence upon government who are so far removed from them; and in this application I have a firmer confidence in your ready attention to it, from the reflection that one Virginia regiment composes a part of your command. The people of Monongalia are distressed for ammunition as well as fire arms, both of which, in the low state of our finances, we find it extremely difficult to forward to them. If, therefore, you have any to spare, particularly ammunition, it will be serving them essentially, and shall be replaced as soon as it can be forwarded; and as two or three hundred weight will be sufficient, or indeed half that quantity, I am in hopes it can be spared by you without inconvenience, etc." Your very obedient servant,

"Brig.-Gen. Irvine, Fort Pitt." "WILLIAM DAVIES."

The terrible state of affairs prevailing along the border, and particularly along the upper Monongahela, was made the subject of earnest complaint to the Virginia authorities, and the distress and troubles of the people in the western portion of the state continued to be pressed upon the attention of the executive. But neither in a financial nor military point of view was the state in a condition just then to meet these urgent demands. In both of these respects she had put forth every effort to further the cause of the revolution. But she did what she could as will be perceived from the tenor of the following letter addressed to Brig.-Gen. Irvine:

"WAR OFFICE, May 22, '82.

"SIR: Agreeable to the direction of his excellency in council, I have the honor to inform you of the steps taken for the defense of the frontiers. Several orders have from time to time been issued according to the various circumstances of our affairs in that quarter. Upon a representation of their distresses orders were issued for one com-

* County lieutenant.

pany of militia from Hampshire to march to Monongalia, and be disposed of as Col. Evans should direct, and an officer and twenty privates from Augusta were ordered to be stationed at Tyger's Valley. The Hampshire men were to be relieved by a company formed from Rockingham and Augusta, and the ensign and twenty were to return without relief at the end of two months. In addition to these detachments it was afterwards found necessary to order a reinforcement of thirty-one rank and file from Augusta, including the ensign and twenty before mentioned, and nineteen rank and file from Rockingham to rendezvous at Tyger's Valley, under the immediate orders of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, but subject to the general direction of Col. Evans, and to be relieved after performing a tour of two months by the counties Shenandoah, Frederick and Berkeley, and the company first ordered from Hampshire will therefore return without relief at the expiration of their tour. There have likewise been subsequent orders to the county lieutenants of Augusta and Rockingham for twenty-two rank and file to be furnished by the first, and thirteen rank and file from the latter, to be stationed at such places as the commanding officer of Augusta should think best for the defense of his county, and to be returned after performing a tour of two months by the militia of Rockbridge.

"I have informed Col. Evans of the order of his excellency that the defense of the frontier should be subject to your directions in future, and have requested him to furnish such portion of his militia as you may think necessary to call for.

"I have the honor to be with great respect,

"Your most obedient servant,

"Addressed: "WILLIAM DAVIES."

"The Honorable

"BRIGADIER GENERAL IRVINE,

"*War Office*" "Fort Pitt."

Immediately on the receipt of the letter of April 12th heretofore given, General Irvine, under date of April 20th, replied, addressing his letter to the executive of Virginia (Benjamin Harrison), suggesting that "it would be generally better to place the whole defense of that country under one commander," and also proposing a plan by which the forces might be shifted from the territory of one state to that of the other in case of necessity, etc. In reply to this the governor of Virginia wrote as follows:

"In Council May 22, 1782.

"Sir: Your favor of the 20th ult., by Lt. Thomas came safe to hand. Orders have been long since sent from hence, to the counties of Augusta and Hampshire to send to Monongahela seventy men to assist in guarding the frontiers of that county. These troops, I expect, will probably be stationed at or near Tyger's Valley and the West Fork. As these posts are not too great a distance for you, I suppose it would be improper to remove the men from them, though I perfectly agree in opinion with you, that it would be generally better to place the whole defense of that country under one commander, for which rea-

sons orders are now sent to the commanding officers of Monongahela and Ohio, to furnish so many men as they can spare to assist you, though there is one great obstruction to your plan, which is, that as our law now stands the militia of this state cannot be removed out of it. The assembly may probably make some alteration in the law. If they do I shall advise you of it. Measures are taking for running the boundary line between the two states and I expect commissioners will meet for that purpose on the extremity of the Maryland line on the 10th day of July next, which I hope will quiet the people and reconcile them to the present governments.

"I am your most obedient and humble servant,

"BENJ. HARRISON."

"GEN. IRVINE,"

Endorsed ("Public Service.")

"Brigadier General Irvine, Fort Pitt."

"BENJ. HARRISON."

The year 1782 was one of marked hostility and activity against the whites upon the part of the Indians, which rendered it one of the most fearful and trying to the former. The news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the American army in the preceding year having come to the knowledge of the Indians within a few weeks after it occurred, they became apprehensive that peace would soon be declared between the mother country and the colonies, when the whole power of the whites would be concentrated against them, and they would be overwhelmed by the force of a disciplined soldiery. Accordingly a call was issued for a council of the confederated tribes with instructions to meet in the following month of August, at the Chillicothe, to determine as to their future course of action, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment the emergency demanded.

Before proceeding to give an account of the resolutions arrived at by this council we ask the attention of the reader to the sad fate of that brave and fearless Indian fighter and scout, Maj. Sam McColloch, whose almost miraculous escape from the hands of the savages at the siege of Fort Henry in the year 1777 we have already referred to. Fort Vanmetre was located on the waters of Short creek about four miles south of the town of West Liberty. It was a square building, built of rough hewn logs and occupied the center of a space which was enclosed with pickets about twelve feet in length, and was ample in its accommodations to shelter all who might be expected to avail themselves of its protection, On the morning of the 30th of July, in the year 1782, Maj. Sam McColloch set out on the last scout he ever made. Indications of prowling savages having been discovered in the vicinity, he, together with his brother John, was ordered out on a scout to ascertain the correctness of the fact. In company the two set out and cautiously and carefully made their way toward the river without discovering any signs of Indians in the neighborhood. They had reached a point on the river about two miles above Wheeling and then took their course up the banks of the stream to the mouth of Short creek, where they again changed their course in the direction

of the fort, mounting a hill known as "Girty's point." Their scout, it appears, had satisfied them of the absence of Indians in the neighborhood, and resting under this belief they relaxed in a degree their watchfulness and caution, and were riding along and conversing pleasantly when suddenly the silence of the surrounding forest was broken by the sharp crack of rifles and Maj. McColloch fell dead from his horse, and at the same moment the horse bestrode by John sank to the ground in death. Instantly springing to the major's horse which was unhurt, he mounted him and dashed off at full speed, and thus succeeded in eluding his enemies. During this time no enemy was to be seen, but he had not ridden far before turning in his saddle he beheld a large crowd of Indians gathered around the body of his deceased brother and one Indian engaged in the act of taking the scalp lock. Quick as thought he raised his rifle and taking a fatal aim, the savage with scalping knife in hand fell dead before the unerring missile. With the exception of a slight gunshot wound John escaped unhurt to the fort and communicated the sad tidings of his brother's death.

The next day a party of men from Vanmetre's Fort went out and gathered up the remains of this heoric pioneer. The Indians had taken out his entrails which were found hanging upon a tree near by, having secured and eaten his heart under the belief that it would make them bold and brave like the great captain they had slain. The tree upon which the entrails of McColloch were suspended is still standing and is well known to those residing in the vicinity. That was a sad and sorrowful party that bore back his remains to the fort. The scene when they arrived at the fort is described as most pathetic. The eyes of those stalwart men, unused to weeping were suffused with tears and as they entered the fort bearing his remains, heartbroken sobs and groans were heard on every side. Mourned and honored they laid him to rest, beneath the greensward under the overhanging branches of the forest trees, and then with aching hearts turned away to meet and discharge the stern duties of the present hour. It was but a few months preceding this that he had been married to a most estimable lady and worthy companion, Miss Mitchell, who was subsequently married to Mr. Andrew Woods.

The tract of land lying on Short creek which he owned at the time of his death, was a portion of the tract taken up by John Wilson and himself in the year 1772. John Wilson emigrated to this section from the state of New Jersey. His first visit was made about the year 1771, and in about two years thereafter he returned to his native state and brought with him to his western home his wife, Rebecca. Before going east he had erected a small log cabin. On his return with his wife, as they arrived in sight of it he pointed it out to her and at the same time remarked: "There, Becky, is your future home." It was with a mighty effort that she restrained her struggling tears. She made no reply, but cheerfully acquiesced in the lot which had been assigned to her. Her life of wifely devotion and heroic fortitude has embalmed her memory and kept it green through all the generations

of her offspring. In this year (1772), Mr. Wilson planted a pear tree on his farm which has grown and flourished, and for more than a century has brought forth fruit year by year. It still stands, and its lower branches are still thrifty and productive, as within a year past I have conversed with a person — Dr. Wilson, of this city — who ate pears plucked from its boughs within the period indicated. The tract of land thus taken up by Maj. McColloch and John Wilson, as well as the land taken up by the brothers Abraham McColloch and John McColloch, are still owned and occupied by the descendants of these respective families, whose farms are among the most fertile and productive in the county.

We now resume the consideration of the results arrived at by the Indians in the council held by them at Chillicothe concerning their future course of action. After much deliberation they resolved to raise two armies with which to penetrate the frontier. The one numbering some 600 warriors which was destined to operate against the infant settlements in Kentucky — the other consisting of 350 warriors which was to operate against the settlements in the upper portion of the Ohio valley. This latter force was accompanied by a detachment of British soldiers, fifty in number, belonging to the Queen's rangers under the command of Capt. Pratt.

In the beginning of September, 1782, the celebrated Indian spy and scout — John Linn — the same individual who was present at the time of the fatal attack and ambuscade at the "Narrows," below Wheeling, where Col. Foreman and twenty-one of his men were so mercilessly massacred by the savages, being out on a scout on the west side of the Ohio river discovered a large force of Indians, accompanied with British soldiers, marching with all speed in the direction of Wheeling. With all promptitude he hastened to inform the inhabitants at that place. Swimming the river he reached the fort a few hours in advance of the enemy and gave the alarm. But the time being limited, no *general* alarm could be given, hence, only those present and in the immediate vicinity of the fort had the opportunity of seeking its shelter and protection, and of such there were not more than twenty effective men, all told, who were capable of doing active service. Col. Shepherd, the county commandant, and by virtue of his office the superior officer, was at the time absent on military business, and the command of the fort devolved on Capt. Silas Zane. East of, and but a short distance from, the fort, stood the log dwelling of Col. Ebenezer Zane, attached to which was a small magazine containing the military supplies which had been furnished by the government of Virginia, and also a kitchen or outbuilding occupied by "Daddy Sam," so called (a negro slave owned by Col. Zane, and to whom he was much attached), and his wife, familiarly known by the name of "Kate."

On the occasion of the attack upon the fort by the Indians in the year 1777, Col. Zane and his family had abandoned his cabin and sought shelter in the fort, at which time it was reduced to ashes by the besiegers. He then declared that if the Indians again made their

appearance he would not abandon his dwelling, but would defend it to the last extremity. As an outpost for the protection of the fort, and as an annoyance to an hostile force, it could not be excelled. Hence, on the appearance of the Indians at this time he made all necessary preparations possible for its defense. Had he retired from it all the military stores and ammunition stored there would have fallen into the hands of the enemy and have been destroyed or appropriated by them. The names of those who remained with him in his cabin were Andrew Scott, George Green, Elizabeth Zane, his wife; Molly Scott, Miss McColloch, a sister of Maj. Sam and John McColloch, from Short creek, who at that time was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Zane; and "Daddy Sam," the negro we have already mentioned, and his wife "Kate." The savages approached under cover of the British flag which was unfurled to the breeze and waved in proud defiance by the color bearer in the face of the little band of heroic defenders. Before commencing their attack they demanded the immediate surrender of the fort in the name of His Britanic Majesty, to which no other reply was given than by the firing of a shot by some one in the fort at the offensive colors which were flaunted before them. Thereupon the assault commenced in dreadful earnest, the frenzied savages rushing forward like madmen, and in their wild attempt striving to destroy the pickets so as to effect an entrance to the fort and take it by storm. Col. Zane had arranged and posted his limited force within his house to the best advantage, and where it would do the most execution. As the Indians sounded their war-whoop and made their desperate rush, he opened upon them with a well-directed and brisk fire simultaneously with the one from the fort, so as to cause them to fall back in great disorder and to seek cover where their persons would be less exposed. But others again seeing the discomfiture of their comrades, promptly, with loud and deafening yells rushed forward to take the places of those who had retired, only to be repulsed again. And although these charges were repeated again and again, yet, in every instance they suffered a recoil. These unsuccessful efforts upon their part were continued until night threw her mantle over the earth and a brief cessation of conflict and a temporary rest was secured. Yet it was but for a brief time this respite was granted. Their assailants were engaged in holding a consultation and deliberating among themselves how best to obtain possession of, or destroy, the cabin of Col. Zane, which had proven so offensive to them in their repeated assaults on the fort and thus balked their efforts at its reduction. The conclusion arrived at was to make an attempt under the cover of darkness to destroy it by firing it and reducing it to ashes.

After an interval of an hour or two, when silence had settled down upon the scene and the campfires of the savages had been put out, and it was presumed that the whites had relaxed, in some degree, their caution and vigilance, a savage, with a half-burned brand in his hand, crawled in the direction of the kitchen of the house, upon nearing which, he slowly rose from the ground and waving the brand to

and fro and blowing upon it to enliven and re-kindle it, was about to stealthily apply it to the building when, of a sudden, the quiet was disturbed by the sharp crack of a rifle which rang out in the stillness of the night, which, a moment later, was accompanied by a sharp yell of pain and rage ere the echoes of the shot had ceased to resound in the mazes of the forest. The vigilant and quick eye of "Daddy Sam" had detected the savage in time to foil him in his designs and spoil his calculations, thereby saving his master's property from destruction. Other similar attempts were made on the same night, but in every instance "Daddy Sam" was on the alert and always frustrated them. And here we will be pardoned if, in passing, we say a word or two concerning this individual. He was an original importation from Guinea and had all the characteristics of a native of that country, believing in charms, incantations and signs, and was a bundle of strange superstitions and beliefs, and these he retained until the day of his death. He and his wife were assiduously cared and provided for by Col. Zane and his family until their decease. This gentleman erected for them a cosy cabin on the upper portion of the island known as Zane's Island, immediately opposite the city of Wheeling. "Daddy Sam" died in peace and contentment, honored and respected by the whole community, worn out with age and its attendant infirmities. At his death he left strict injunctions to have his rifle and his accoutrements, tomahawk, knife and silver snuff box, buried with him, that they might bear him company to the happy hunting grounds of the African. So greatly was he esteemed, that he was buried with military honors, and he was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of citizens, composed of the most prominent as well as the humblest members of society. In stature he was small and of light frame, with arms of unusual length, and a complexion as black as coal.

But to resume our narrative. At daylight on the following morning the lines of the enemy showed that they were tightly drawn and in compact order, but they were laggard in renewing the assault. However they were not idle, but were actively employed in making preparations evidently for some important event. Shortly after dark of the preceding day a canoe loaded with cannon balls from Fort Pitt and destined for the falls of the Ohio, had put ashore under the cover of the fort. It was discovered by the Indians, but its occupants succeeded in effecting an entrance for themselves into the fort, in their efforts to do which, however, one of them—Daniel Sullivan—was wounded in the foot. The savages secured the canoe and took possession of its contents. A new idea now dawned upon them—why not utilize these missiles and make them play a part in the reduction of the fort? The idea was approved and the suggestion was at once put into execution. Securing a hollow log, which they deemed adapted for the purpose, they proceeded to bind it with iron chains, which they found in the blacksmith shop of the village. Filling it with a heavy charge of powder, they rammed home as many of the captured balls as it could conveniently hold, and with as much accur-

acy as possible under the circumstances, aimed it against one of the bastions. All was now ready as soon as it was primed, for which purpose a big Indian stepped forward emptying from his powder horn a sufficient quantity around the vent. A crowd of Indians collected around to witness this new engine of destruction and the effect produced upon the fort by its discharge, not doubting in the least that it would prove more or less destructive in its effects. In this supposition they were not deceived, but were sorely disappointed in the nature of the result which ensued. All things being ready an Indian advanced with a lighted brand which he applied to the vent hole and thereby stamped "finis" on the last page of his own and the life history of his curious companions who were near by him at the time. Several were killed, many were seriously, and some slightly wounded, and all were terror stricken by the unexpected result. The unlooked for and unexpected havoc caused among their number by the explosion of their wooden artillery, which burst into fragments, led them to become wild and furious under their disappointment and the loss and wounding of so many of their number, and wild with rage in their excitement they redoubled their exertions, renewing the assault with heedless desperation and exposing themselves in the most careless manner to the shots from the house and the fort. At times it appeared that the Indians would succeed, but then the fortunes of the day would change and the fortunes of the inmates of the fort appeared to be in the ascendant. Thus the conflict wavered until noon when the forces of the Indians were drawn off temporarily.

It was exceedingly fortunate for the little garrison that the savages desisted from their attack when they did, as the ammunition of the defenders of the fort was beginning to grow short. The alarm given by Linn of the approach of the enemy having, as we have stated, been so limited, and the fact that the fort was destitute to a great extent of any large supply of ammunition to enable it to withstand a protracted siege, it was discovered that the supply on hand was being rapidly exhausted, and some measures must be adopted to supply the need. As before stated, there was plenty of powder stored in the magazine at Col. Zane's house, but for all practical purposes it might as well have been a hundred miles away. The contingency which had now happened could not have been foreseen and the emergency now upon them was a grave one. But it was one which had to be met, and the question was, how could they best replenish their almost exhausted stock? An effort at least to obtain powder from Col. Zane's house it was absolutely necessary should be made, for should the enemy return to the assault in their then condition the danger of the inmates was not only imminent but their almost certain doom was sealed. Among the many propositions which were made and the one which seemed to obtain favor was, that one of the fleetest runners among the younger men should be selected for the perilous undertaking of obtaining a keg of powder from Col. Zane's house and hasten with it to the relief of the besieged. It was an undertaking full of daring, with

the prospect of almost certain death to the person who might essay the task. But undeterred by the magnitude of the feat and the peril which attended it, at the call of Capt. Zane for a volunteer to risk, several brave men stepped forward, each one of whom insisted on being permitted to make the attempt. The loss of a single man at this juncture would be keenly felt by the entire company. While Capt. Zane was hesitating in arriving at a decision, and making his choice from among those chivalric spirits who had so promptly offered their services, there came bounding into his presence his own sister — Elizabeth Zane — in the elasticity of her youthful strength — and volunteered to attempt the accomplishment of the errand, regardless of what might befall her, if thereby she could be instrumental in saving the lives of others; when told that a man would encounter less danger by reason of his superior fleetness, she nobly replied,— "That the loss of a man under the circumstances would be more severely felt than her own — you have not one man to spare," she said — "a woman will not be missed in the defense of the fort." All the arguments adduced by her brother and others to disuade her from making the attempt, together with the expostulations of the other females, had the effect of only confirming her in her resolution. Reluctantly they finally acquiesced in her purpose and her services were accepted. Divesting herself of all unnecessary clothing which might impede her in her progress, she appeared ready for the dangerous ordeal. The gate was swung open and the young heroine sprang out in the swelling buoyancy of hope, knowing no such word as fail, in the full confidence of success, and swift as a deer she sped away on her mission, arriving safely at the cabin of her brother — Col. Ebenezer Zane — who saw her coming and promptly opened the door to receive her.

When the Indians saw her bounding along at the top of her speed, they were amazed at her temerity, but did not offer to fire at her but contented themselves with simply exclaiming with contemptuous sneers — "a squaw — a squaw." Upon reaching her destination she lost no time in stating her business. After a brief breathing spell she announced her readiness to return, whereupon, Col. Zane, taking a table-cloth and fastening it securely around her waist with two of its ends, while the other ends were held by her in her hands, emptied into it a keg of powder, when she again ventured forth on her return to the fort. Her black hair, like a banner, streamed out upon the air, as with swift feet she lessened the intervening distance. But she had not covered more than half the space between the cabin and the fort, when the savages, apprehending her purpose, showered a rain of bullets around her, none of which, however, did any execution, as she reached the fort in safety, and delivered the powder without losing any perceptible portion of it. Subsequently, in recounting her experience on this occasion, she would relate how the bullets whistled around her so thick and fast that the dust thrown up by them, as they struck the ground, blinded and confused her so that she could scarcely distinguish her way. As she neared the fort the gate was again thrown open for her entrance, when the Indians made an un-

availing effort to reach it before it could be closed, by making a sudden rush. Finding themselves foiled, they quickly withdrew. This act of heroism, on the part of Elizabeth Zane, doubtless saved the lives of the inmates of the fort; and enabled them successfully to withstand the siege.

As night closed in the enemy renewed their efforts to reduce the fortress and continued them until daylight. Times almost without number during that trying and eventful night the enemy attempted to accomplish by the torch what they could not by superior numbers and vantage. Bundles of hemp and wood and rubbish were heaped by them against the pickets and set fire to at different places. The hemp fortunately being wet, after being ignited would not burn, and the dry wood and rubbish proved also to be in vain to accomplish their end. When the day dawned after that terrible and trying night, it was greeted by the besieged with a renewal of hope which had been well nigh banished from their hearts. The morning light was the harbinger indeed of joy and gladness and infused fresh life and energy into their despairing souls. When the intelligence reached Shepherd's Fort, located at the forks of Wheeling, of the investiture of Fort Henry by an army of Indians and British soldiers, a party left the former fort with a view of rendering assistance to the inmates of the latter, but on arriving in the vicinity they found that it would be impossible for them to gain admission and therefore reluctantly determined to return from whence they came. This conclusion was arrived at in opposition to the views of their leader—Francis Duke—a relative of Col. Shepherd. He insisted that if no one else would, he alone would make the attempt to gain ingress at the fort, at the risk of his life. To all persuasions against the undertaking he turned a deaf ear. He recognized their force and complained not at the resolution of his men to return, but his chivalric character and determined spirit could not be curbed by argument nor persuasion. He did not regard the imminent danger attaching to the bold undertaking, but subordinating this to the higher and nobler promptings of his nature, which enabled him only to see the peril of friends who needed every man for defense, he spurned all restraints, and taking his life in his hands and putting spurs to his horse he sped swift as his horse could carry him toward the gate of the fort calling aloud as he rode, "Open the gate! Open the gate!" He was recognized by those within the fort and the gate was swung open for his admission, but before reaching it he was pierced with bullets and this young and gallant chevalier fell a martyr to his reckless daring and noble disinterestedness.

On the morning of the third day the enemy despairing of success, and abandoning all hope of the reduction of the fort they resolved on raising the siege. This resolution was announced to the inmates by a series of terrific yells and deafening whoops which was the means adopted by them to give expression to their disgust at their failure. Turning their backs upon the scene they took their departure and recrossed the river, except a party of about 100 chosen warriors who

remained on the Virginia side for the purpose of plundering and laying waste the adjacent country. The loss of the enemy during the siege must have been quite large, as those in the fort and in the dwelling of Col. Zane were not in the habit of throwing away their shots. It is a remarkable fact that none of the inmates of either were killed, and but one was slightly wounded — Daniel Sullivan. The chivalric Duke was the only white man slain on the part of the defenders. The persistent and determined courage displayed, both by men and women in the fort and in the cabin of Col. Zane, was simply grand and heroic. In the evening preceding the departure of the Indians from the fort, two white men who had been captured several years before by the Indians and held commands in the force, deserted from them. Early on the following morning they were taken prisoners by Col. Swearingen who, with a force of about 100 men, was hastening to aid in the defense of Wheeling fort and the chastisement of its assailants. From them he learned the intention of the Indians to withdraw from Wheeling, but leave a portion of their army to operate in the surrounding country. One of these deserters was sent by James Marshall, lieutenant commandant of Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Gen. Irvine, commanding at Fort Pitt, to which latter person himself was the bearer of the following letter:

"Dear Sir:— The bearer is one of the deserters from the enemy in time of the action at Wheeling. Some people say the other deserters report this fellow as a villain, however be that as it may, I think it best to send him to you that such order may be taken respecting him as you may think proper.

"I am, sir, with attachment, your obedient and humble servant,

"JAMES MARSHALL, L. W. C.,

"16th Sept., 1782, Endorsed: Public."

"To the Hon'ble William Irvine,

"Brigadier General, Fort Pitt."

The following extract from a letter written by the author of the foregoing letter and addressed by him to Gen. Irvine, under date of September 12, 1872, will be of interest in this connection.

"By an express, this moment, arrived from Wheeling, I have received the following intelligence, viz.: That a large trail was discovered yesterday about three o'clock near that place. Capt. Boggs, who brought the account, says that when he left the fort about one mile and a half he heard the swivel at Wheeling fired and one rifle. He further says that Ebenezer McColloch, from Vanmetre's fort, on his way to Wheeling, got within half a mile of the place shortly after Boggs left it, when he was alarmed by hearing a heavy and constant fire about the fort, and makes no doubt the fort was then attacked. Boggs is gone into the settlements to alarm the inhabitants, and I am afraid, will injure the expedition,* as we have had so many false alarms this summer. I can't think of making much of the present one until the truth of it is known with certainty, notwithstanding, I should be inexcusable in not giving you the account as I have received it."

* A proposed expedition to act against Sandusky.

Two days after the foregoing letter was written, the following, written by Ebenezer Zane, was sent to Gen. Irvine by the hands of a Mr. Loyd.

"WHEELING, 14th of September, 1782.

"SIR:—On the evening of the 11th instant, a body of the enemy appeared in sight of our garrison. They immediately formed their lines round the garrison, paraded British colors and demanded the fort to be surrendered, which was refused. About 12 o'clock at night they rushed hard on the pickets in order to storm, but were repulsed. They made two other attempts to storm before day, but to no purpose. About 8 o'clock next morning there came a negro from them to us and informed us that their force consisted of a British captain and forty regular soldiers and 260 Indians. The enemy kept up a continual fire the whole day. About 10 o'clock at night they made a fourth attempt to storm, to no better purpose than the former. The enemy continued round the garrison till the morning of the 13th instant, when they disappeared. Our loss is none. Daniel Sullivan, who arrived here in the first of the action, is wounded in the foot. I believe they have driven the greatest part of our stock away, and might, I think, be soon overtaken.

"I am with due respect, your obedient servant,

"EBENEZER ZANE."

Addressed, "William Irvine,

"Brigadier General, commanding at Pittsburg."

The names of some of the heroic little band who were in the fort on this occasion we give as follows, viz.: Silas Zane, Jonathan Zane, Andrew Zane, John Caldwell, Abraham Rogers, John Linn, John Salter, Joseph Biggs, Robert Lemmon, John Neiswanger, Daniel Sullivan, Elizabeth Zane, Lydia Boggs, Mary Burkitt and Betsey Wheat. De Hass, in his "History and Indian Wars in Western Virginia," gives additional names and includes the most of those herein mentioned, but the names mentioned were obtained many years ago from a person now deceased* who, at the time of the siege was an inmate of the fort, and who gave the names of those only which she was able to recollect.

It is much to be regretted that a full list cannot be secured and inscribed upon a roll of honor where their names and memories might be preserved throughout all coming generations. We need to vitalize these epochs of our early history which have rendered our local annals so illustrious. They are the story of a romance woven not by the fertile fancy of poetic imagination, but of the plain and unvarnished truths of a stern reality.

If anything is wanting to inspire our zeal or to awaken our dormant enthusiasm it should be found in the fact that the capstone of the temple of American independence was laid upon the soil of Western Virginia, and that it was upon the soil of upper Ohio valley that the flag of St. George was humbled in the dust and the last British gun was fired during the war of the revolution.

* Mrs. Mary Burkitt, who died about 1861, in the one hundred and fifth year of her age.

CHAPTER V.

THE ATTACK ON RICE'S FORT — THE KILLING OF GEORGE HUMPHREY — THE KILLING OF WILLIAM COCHRAN — LEWIS WETZEL AND THOMAS MILLS — CAPTURE OF TWO BOYS — THE DEATH OF JOHN NEISWANGER — THE MURDER OF THE VAN METRE FAMILY — JOHN VAN METRE — CAPTURE OF JOHN WETZEL AND ANOTHER BOY.



AVING left the main body, after they had determined to raise the siege of the fort at Wheeling, as stated in the last chapter, a detachment of about 100 warriors remained on the Virginia side of the river for the purpose of plundering and laying waste the adjacent country. The following extract from a letter written by James Marshall, commandant of Washington county, Penn., addressed to the commandant of Fort Pitt, dated Sunday morning, September 15, 1782, gives an explanation of the movements of this detachment and their objects:

"DEAR SIR:—You may depend upon it, as a matter of fact, that a large party of Indians are now in our country. Last night I saw two prisoners who made their escape from Wheeling in time of the action, who say the enemy consists of 238 Indians and forty rangers, the latter commanded by a British officer; that they attacked Wheeling fort on Wednesday night and continued the attack until Thursday night, at which time the above deserters left them; that fort, they say, was the principal object of the hurry, but it appears both from their account and the enemy's advancing into the country, that they have dispaired of taking it, the deserters say that shortly before they left the enemy, that they had determined to give up the matter at Wheeling and either scatter into small parties in order to distress and plunder the inhabitants or attack the first small fort they could come out, the latter, I'm this moment informed is actually the case, that they have attacked one Rice's block house on what is called the Dutch fork of Buffalo, and it is to be feared it will fall into their hands," etc., etc.

One Jacob Miller, during his absence from home, having received intelligence that a body of Indians was on the war-path, and apprehending that this place where he resided would be the object of their attack, hastened to return to the block house and give the alarm. He succeeded in reaching it just as the Indians appeared before it, and at once, together with the small number of whites gathered there, at once commenced their preparations for its defense. This fort, or block house so called, was situated a few miles north of the present town of Bethany, in Brooke county, West Virginia. Including Miller there were but seven men in the fort, and the others, about twenty in num-

ber, being absent on a scout. The fort was built in the form of a square and occupied about a half of an acre of ground. The Indians, who had thought to execute a surprise and to take the place by storm or by slight resistance, were greatly disappointed on discovering that the whites were not only aware of their vicinity, but were also prepared to receive them. Shouting their war whoop they rushed forward to the assault. They were promptly met and answered by the fire of the brave little band within and forced to take refuge behind the trees and fallen timber. Both sides continued their firing, while in the interval the savages who could speak English would call out to the whites—"*give up—give up—Indians too many—Indians too big—give up—Indians no kill.* But the whites were not to be deceived by any such vain assurances, as they had no faith in the promises of the red man. So, instead of complying with their demands, those in the fort replied in words calculated to exasperate them—*cowards who skulked behind logs*—and taunted them by daring them—"*to leave their covers—to show their yellow hides and they would make holes in them.*"

To reach the upper story of the block house from which the men fought, it was necessary to ascend by means of a ladder. In one of the houses in the enclosure lived a man by the name of "Deeds," who thought the quarters he occupied were not so safe as some of the others were. He therefore concluded to mount the ladder and pass over to another near by. He had ascended several rungs when one of the men called to him and told him he would have forty bullet holes in his person before he could succeed in accomplishing the undertaking. Upon hearing this he at once let go of the ladder, falling heavily to the ground, and crawled under a bed, where he remained during the whole action, and until the Indians had withdrawn. In one of the houses occupied by Mrs. Jacob Leffler, was a small window which she attempted to cover by placing a quilt over it, which was pierced by seven bullet holes before she succeeded in accomplishing her purpose. A continuous firing was kept up by the savages until night and was replied to promptly by those within the fort. In the evening the shots of the Indians were principally directed against the stock as it came up to the station as it was accustomed to do, and the ground was strewn with its carcasses. About thirty or forty yards from the stockade stood a large barn of logs which the Indians set fire to, and the flames from which for a time seemed to threaten the destruction of the block house, but being situated on more elevated ground and the current of air changing to a contrary point of the compass, the fort escaped destruction. Before the burning of the barn, several of the Indians had taken advantage of it as a cover from which to fire upon the whites. In front of it extended a wide platform. One of the Indians was observed several times to jump out on it and cry out "booh!" to those in the fort and suddenly jump back to the inside. Capt. Miller, whose attention had been directed to the antics of this fellow, remarked to those standing by, "Let him try that once more and I will fix him." He had not long to wait, for in a short time he made his appearance as usual, but failed to jump back into the inside

that time, until his lifeless body was drawn in by his companions. Some of the Indians had gone into the milk house which was fashioned of split boards stood upon end. Those in the fort as soon as they saw them enter, directed their fire against it. After the Indians had withdrawn, on inspecting it, there was found a breech clout and splotches of blood on the walls, showing evidently that fatal execution had been done there.

It is supposed that the return of the party to the fort who had been absent on a scout, alarmed the savages, and was the cause of their withdrawal after a siege of about five hours' continuance. The ascertained loss of the Indians was four—three of whom were killed at the first fire of the whites—the other about sundown. George Felebaum was the only one of the whites who was killed. Early in the fight he was shot in the forehead, the ball entering through a port hole near which he was standing, and he expired instantly. This left as the sole defenders of the place: Jacob Miller, George Leffler, Peter Fullenweider, Daniel Rice, Jacob Leffler, Jr., and the redoubtable "Deeds," whose resistance was eminently passive.

On the day of the attack on Rice's block house, George Humphrey, having heard of the troubles there and being curious to learn all the particulars, set out for Buffalo to obtain them. In the afternoon of the same day, a man by the name of—Agar—visited at Humphrey's to learn the news from Humphrey, as he was aware of the latter's mission. But Humphrey did not return to his home until late, after dark, and Agar detained him until his arrival, when Humphrey communicated to him what details he had gathered concerning the fight which, with the comments of the men, took up so much time that it was quite late before Agar made any preparations for his departure for home. The family strongly opposed his leaving, and urged him to remain during the night and insisted that he should not leave before daylight, but their appeals to prevent him were in vain. Starting out into the darkness, he was not seen alive after leaving the house. It was presumed that a party of Indians had watched his movements when he came to Humphrey's house in the afternoon, and laid in ambush for him on his return, and in the darkness they suddenly came down on him before he had time to escape. The next morning he was found scalped, his dead body lying but a mile or two from the house he had left the preceding night.

The following account of the killing of William Cochran by the Indians in this same year has been furnished to us by his great-grandson,* who received it from his grandfather, who died in the year 1860 at the venerable age of ninety-six years. We relate it as nearly as we can in the words of the narrator. By way of preliminary remark we would state that William Cochran settled on lands near the town of West Liberty in the year 1773, being the same lands now owned by S. S. Jacob, Esq.

* Hon. R. H. Cochran.

"About the time of father's death there were great disturbances on the frontier, and this was particularly the case in the neighborhood of West Liberty. It was customary for us to keep our horses hobbled or belled. One morning failing to hear the sounds of the bells as usual, father sent me to the block house, at West Liberty, while he and my two older brothers started out in search of the horses. It was arranged between them after starting, that they should separate and pursue the object of their search in different directions, my father taking one direction and the boys in company another. The latter soon discovered signs which led them to believe that the horses had been captured or driven off by the Indians, and they at once started on the nearest way leading to the block house, upon reaching which they gave the alarm.

"From 'Billy Boggs,' who was held by the Indians as a prisoner at the time, but who shortly afterwards escaped, we learned the particulars of father's death as told to him by the Indians while he was in captivity. Father was a very active and resolute man and the savages wanted to capture him. It appears that they had caught the horses and wrapping moss around the bell clappers, had led them away to a distance, placing six of their number in ambush to capture father or any one who might venture to search for them. Not finding the horses he started on his return, towards the block house, on the way passing in sight of his own house in expectation, as he hoped, of seeing the boys. The Indians meanwhile had gone into his cabin. Intending to enter he was prevented by having his suspicions aroused from certain appearances around and in the vicinity which only the keen eye of a disciplined woodsman would detect, and which caused him to change his purpose and start for the block house at the top of his speed. The Indians at once started in pursuit of him, but when they found that the gap between the pursued and pursuers was widening and that they could not overtake him, a half-breed, wearing the cognomen of 'Dolway Jim,' suddenly dropped on his knee and taking fatal aim, fired, and killed him just as he was crossing a piece of rising ground. His remains were afterwards found and buried by a party from the fort on the spot where he fell, which was about two miles south of West Liberty.

"His scalp had been taken by the Indians to their camp where it was flaunted in the face of Boggs, the prisoner, who recognized it. Boggs subsequently escaped, having run the gauntlet and these details of my father's death he repeated to me and my brothers as related to him by his captors."

In the interval after Crawford's defeat, and before the attack on Fort Henry in September of this year, occurred an incident of local interest which shows the dexterity and skill of the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel. Thomas Mills, who lived on Wheeling creek, had accompanied Crawford on his campaign, and, on his return, had left his horse on the west side of the Ohio river, near the spot where St. Clairsville, Ohio, now stands and distant about twelve miles from Wheeling. One day, securing the services of Wetzel, Mills and his

companion left Fort Henry to get his horse and bring the animal home. When within a mile or two of St. Clairsville they were met by a band numbering some forty or fifty Indians, who were roaming around in search of stragglers on their return from the army of Crawford. The Indians and white men discovered each at about the same time. Wetzel fired first and killed one of the savages, which was promptly returned by one of the Indians. The Indian's fire had wounded Mills in the foot, which prevented him from eluding the savages, who soon succeeded in overtaking and killing him. Four of the Indians then dropped their guns and pursued after Wetzel, who at first succeeded in keeping a respectable distance between him and his pursuers, and loaded his rifle as he ran. But, after running some distance, one of the Indians rapidly gained upon him until he approached within a few steps of him, when Wetzel wheeled around, shot him down and ran on, loading as he ran. After running some distance farther, a second Indian came so close to him that as he turned to fire, the Indian clenched the muzzle of the gun, and he and the Indian had quite a tussle for the possession of it. He, however, succeeded in killing the savage. The pursuit was continued by the two remaining Indians, who now exhibited signs of caution, for when Wetzel would wheel to fire on them they would seek cover behind trees. After running some distance, Wetzel thought he would practice a little piece of strategy, and so made for a small piece of comparatively open ground. The Indians were not far behind him, and as he was passing over this he suddenly wheeled and stopped with a view of shooting the foremost one who as promptly jumped behind a small tree which failed to cover his body. Wetzel shot, and wounded him in the thigh, which put a stop to further pursuit on his part. The last of the Indians then gave a little yell, and exclaimed: "No catch dat man, gun always loaded," and gave up the chase.

It was during the summer of this same year that two boys belonging to Wheeling were sent out for the purpose of finding and driving back some stray cows which had wandered away. For some reason or other they concluded that they had swam the river and crossed to the west side and jumping into a canoe they paddled across and commenced their search for them. While so engaged they were surprised by three Indians, who were watching them, and by them taken prisoners. At once the Indians set out on their journey compelling each of the boys to carry a large bag, of which they had several in their possession. They were so heavy that it was with difficulty that they could keep pace with their captors, who required them to do so and would suffer no lagging. From the weight of the bags the boys concluded that they must be filled with gold. Urged as they were to their utmost speed, one of them at every opportunity when he could do so unperceived, would break off twigs from the branches of the trees to mark the direction in which they had traveled, in case an opportunity should offer for their escape and thus be enabled to find their way back. When night came on the Indians selected a camping place and prepared to retire; before doing which,

however, they tied the hands of the boys as well as their feet, which for this purpose they drew close together with strips of bark. They were then compelled to lie down between two of the Indians who stretched a blanket over the bodies of the boys upon on the ends of which they laid themselves down, while the third Indian seated himself upon a fallen log in front to keep watch. Deering, the eldest boy, who was about fifteen years of age, managed to disengage his hands from the thongs which bound them and slyly drew a knife from the belt of one of the sleeping Indians, with which he succeeded in loosening his feet. Overcome with fatigue the third Indian had braced his back against the trunk of a friendly tree with his legs astraddle of the log upon which he sat. Whispering to his companion to lie perfectly quiet, he sundered the thongs which bound him. One of the Indians lying beside him had rolled over in his sleep off of the blanket. With great caution, so as not to disturb the sleeping Indians by their movements, they quietly arose and the elder of the two took the loaded rifle of one of their captors, placing it upon a log for a rest in a line with the head of one of the sleeping savages and gave it in charge of the younger boy, about twelve or thirteen years of age, and instructed his young companion not to fire until he gave him the signal to do so. He himself took a tomahawk, and stealing on the sleeping Indian who had been placed on watch, instantly buried his tomahawk in his brains and then rushed to the Indians lying on the ground, at the same time giving the signal to his companion to to fire, struck deep into the skull of his sleeping victim. The Indian at which the younger of the two boys had fired instantly sprang to his feet howling with rage and pain. The boys not stopping to ascertain what was the effect of the shot, at once took to their heels, and following the trail over which they had passed the preceding day, late in the afternoon of the day following, reached the fort in safety to the surprise of their friends, who had given them up as lost completely.

The relation of this adventure seemed to be so incredible that several of the scouts determined to ascertain the truth or falsity of their assertions, and made preparations to visit the place where the tragedy occurred. A hunter who was present and heard the recital given by the boys, who stated in the course of their narration that they believed the bags contained gold, was shortly after missing. This individual, whose conduct in the past justified the belief (which was general among the settlers), was looked upon as dishonest. The scouting party set out, and from the description given by the boys of the country through which they had passed, and the location of the Indian camp, found no difficulty in fixing the spot. There they found the bodies of two Indians who had been tomahawked just as the boys had stated, and in pursuing their investigations they found concealed in an old hollow tree the third Indian, whose whole lower jaw was shot away. He was barely alive when discovered, and they dispatched him. After this they commenced a search for the bags, but no sign of them was visible, notwithstanding they spent two or three hours in

looking for them. On their return to the fort they found the suspected hunter was still absent, which confirmed the common belief that he had anticipated the visit of the scouts, and reaching the place ahead of them had secured the plunder of the Indians and hidden it. At all events, some years subsequent to the events here recorded he became one of the largest landowners and wealthiest settlers in the section of country in which he resided.

During the summer of the year 1783, occurred the death of a noted Indian spy and hunter, John Neiswanger, a brother of Peter Neiswanger, who was one of the defenders of Fort Henry, when it was besieged by the English and Indians in the fall of 1782. He was one of the earliest settlers on the waters of Little Wheeling creek, in Ohio county, having taken up a tract of some 400 acres of land now owned by the Stewart brothers, worthy citizens of the said county, and others. He had at first established himself in quarters erected by him on the north side of the tract in close proximity to his boundary line, and had deadened two or three acres of timber in the immediate vicinity. As the troubles on the border increased and danger became imminent, being inconveniently situated and at some distance from the sheltering protection of a fort, he resolved to change his location, which he accordingly did, to the opposite side of his farm, where he built a cabin and cleared some ground. Under a shelving rock of a water-fall, in a ravine near his new location, which was narrow, deep and wild, he arranged and improved a cave in which he forted in times of apprehended danger from the savages.

When he went out on hunting and scouting expeditions it was his custom to dress himself in complete Indian costume. It was on one of these occasions that he met with his tragical end. He, in company with Joseph Heffler, another efficient and successful spy and hunter, started on an expedition down the Ohio dressed in the fashion indicated. They descended the river in a canoe, and on the evening of the same day, on which they had started, they put into the mouth of little Grave creek. A party of Indians, who had been in concealment, had watched their movements, and during the night made a sudden attack upon them with great fury. Neiswanger was killed in his canoe, but Heffler succeeded in eluding the pursuit of the Indians with the loss of two fingers, shot away at the time of the attack. However, while in pursuit of Heffler, the canoe had by some means become unfastened and floated away and descended the river, and thus the savages lost the opportunity of scalping the unfortunate Neiswanger. After the lapse of some months the canoe, containing the remains of the hunter with his gun, were found lodged at the head of Captina Island, some miles distant from the scene of the catastrophe. On a beech tree, something like a half mile distant from the Neiswanger tract of land, on lands now owned by Hon. C. D. Hubbard, of Wheeling, which was cut down a few years ago by a former owner of the land, was plainly carved in a rude manner the initials, P. N., with the date, 1776, together with the representation of a gun, a tomahawk and a pipe. The initials were doubtless those of Peter, a younger brother of John Neis-

wanger, the same who, as before stated, was one of the brave defenders of Fort Henry at the time of the siege at that post in the year 1782, and who was well-known along the border as an efficient Indian hunter and scout. An event which occurred during this year, 1783, and which aroused the indignation of the settlers to a high pitch of excitement, was the murder of a portion of the Van Metre family. The following account has been furnished to us by Vincent H. Van Metre, Esq., a descendant of the family now living near West Liberty, in Ohio county, W. Va:

In this year, the wife, an infant child and a daughter fifteen years of age, all of the family of John Van Metre, were wantonly and cruelly murdered by a roving band of Indians during the absence of the father at a house-raising. The wife and child were deliberately butchered at the door of her house. The girl was engaged in washing clothes at a spring some distance from the house, and had on a sun-bonnet, which prevented her from discovering the approach of the stealthy savage before he was upon her, and who tomahawked her while she was in the act of bending over the spring. When the Indians gathered around her as she lay on the ground in the rigidity of death and gazed upon her mute, but young and lovely countenance, even their hard, stern hearts relented and lamented the sad result, saying, "she would have made a pretty squaw." The information of the expression of their regret at her taking off, was subsequently communicated by the renegrade, Simon Girty, who was with the party who committed the murders, to a prisoner who, after his exchange, told it to one of the members of the family. Three of Mr. Van Metre's sons, aged respectively, eleven, eight and six years, were at the time playing in a field near to the house, but discovered the Indians in time to attempt an escape in which two of them succeeded, but John, the youngest, not being so active as his brothers, while in the act of mounting a fence was caught and carried away by them. While these events were transpiring, Mrs. John Spahr, a niece of Mrs. Van Metre, was on her way to visit her aunt. When nearing the house she observed feathers flying in the air, which aroused her suspicions that something was wrong, which were confirmed by more closely observing the surroundings which, clearly to her eye, indicated the presence of Indians. Instantly reaching her hand under the neck of her horse she grasped the clapper of the bell which was suspended therefrom, and held it while she urged her beast to its utmost speed in the contrary direction, and was thus the first one to convey the intelligence of the presence of the red men. After securing a quantity of bed clothes and other articles, they set fire to the cabin and then made off toward the river with their plunder, and were safely on the western side of it before any organized pursuit could be made to overtake them. The place where this tragedy occurred is now owned and occupied by Eugene Ridgely, being the same farm formely owned by one Matthews, and is situated on the waters of Short creek, about four miles southwest of West Liberty.

Some time in the year 1805 a party of Wyandot Indians, from the

northern part of the state of Ohio, were on a trading and hunting expedition to the southern part of that state, when they stopped on their return at a trading post, which had been erected and was controlled by Isaac Zane, near the site where the city of Columbus now stands. Mr. Zane had, for a number of years, been a prisoner among the Wyandots, and was well versed in their language and habits, he was engaged in conversing with some of them in their own tongue, while other white men standing around were talking with some who could speak English. One of the Indians, as he took him to be, addressed Mr. Zane, speaking in broken English and said: "Me John Metre." Upon inquiry concerning him, an Indian volunteered to give the desired information about him, and an account of the circumstances attending the capture of the person who had addressed him. After a time they left and continued their journey. Mr. Zane, who was acquainted with the Van Metre family, at once communicated with them, giving an account of the interview he had had with John Van Metre, for it was no other a person than he, the same who had been captured by them at the time of their making the incursion in the settlements, in the year 1783, and enquiring as to the facts connected with the capture of young Van Metre and the circumstances, and stated that the Indians contemplated returning in about six weeks and that they could see him on that occasion at his post. Mr. Van Metre, the father, was still living, but was unable at the time to make the journey, and perhaps entertained doubts whether it really was his son. But he sent his two sons at the time when Mr. Zane informed him that the party was expected to return, with instructions that if it was their brother, that they were to urge him to return home and take up a civilized life. But if they could not prevail on him to return and remain permanently, they were to pursuade him, if possible, to visit his parents and his old home. They arrived at the post about the same time that the Indians did, and saw John and were convinced of his identity, while he, himself, was convinced of the identity of his brothers. But it was with great reluctance and hesitation that he could be prevailed upon to accompany his brothers on their return. They represented to him, among other arguments, that their father was a cripple and could not visit him, but that he was young and strong and could easily go to his father, moreover, they portrayed before him the pleasure it would give his aged parent to see him once again. The efforts made by the brothers to induce him to accompany them were seconded by Mr. Zane. Finally he consented. In the company there were six or seven squaws, one of whom was John's wife who, when the determination of John was made known to her, opposed it most strenuously until upon being informed that she could accompany him, yielded her opposition.

At length they started on their journey for Virginia, John and his wife and his two brothers. That night they camped in the forest, but on arising next morning one of their number was missing. John's wife had decamped during the night while they slept. He was exceedingly vexed at the discovery. The brothers urged him to con-

tinue without her, but he sternly refused. Collecting a bunch of twigs from spice bushes growing there, he stuck each twig on end in the ground, making with them a circle, inside of which he enkindled a fire, and taking a pouch from his person which he said contained a powerful medicine, he sprinkled some of it in the flames and indulged in mysterious incantations and indescribable movements and gyrations, during all of which time he hovered closely over the fire, while his dilated eyes seemed almost ready to burst from their sockets. Suddenly raising himself to an erect posture and straightening himself to his full stature, he announced that his wife would overtake and reach her party in safety, but that her feet would be *very sick.* After this mysterious performance he announced his readiness to continue his journey, and, in company with his brothers, cheerfully proceeded the remainder of the distance without manifesting any further reluctance. His visit extended over a period of several weeks, but he resisted all appeals to abandon his Indian mode of life and return to his own people. While he seemed much gratified in once again meeting his father, and appeared to enjoy his visit, yet his restlessness and anxiety grew upon him to such a degree that he could no longer restrain his instincts, but, yielding to their influence, he surprised them all one day by unexpectedly saying, "good-bye," and bounded away out of sight at the top of his speed. In the course of two or three years after his unceremonious departure, he made another visit to his early home, remaining, on this last occasion, for some five or six weeks, at the end of which period he again took his departure in much the same manner in which he did on the occasion of the first. In the meantime, however, his father had died. This was his last visit, for shortly after his return to his tribe he died.

Several years after the murder of his family he married the widow of Mr. John Beekey, who was an early emigrant from New Jersey to Western Virginia. Mrs. Beekey had four daughters by her first marriage, named respectively, Mary, Marcy, Jemima and Susan. Mary, the eldest, became the wife of Maj. John McColloch, a brother of the famous Maj. Samuel McColloch, the border scout and hero of the celebrated leap; Marcy, the second daughter, married Col. Harmon Greathouse, a noted frontiersman, and resided for many years in Lexington, Ky.; Susan, the third one, married John Roland, who resided at West Liberty, Ohio Co., Va., and Jemima, the fourth, became the wife of the Rev. Joseph Doddridge, of Wellsburg, Brooke Co., W. Va., the celebrated author of the "Notes on Western Virginia." One child was the issue of Mr. Van Metre's second marriage, whose name was Sarah. She married Mr. Robert Patterson, of Wheeling, Va., who died a few years since.

In the beginning of the year 1785 and especially in the spring of that year, the settlers on the frontiers were again seriously menaced by the Indians, who had commenced their incursions much earlier than it was customary for them to do. Many of the settlers with their families resorted to the fort at Wheeling, and the private forts above

and below, for greater protection. Others, however, remained on their clearings, prepared at the first alarm to vacate them.

It was in the spring of this year that two boys went out one morning for the purpose of catching horses which were needed at the fort (Shepherd's). One of these boys was John Wetzel, aged about sixteen or seventeen years, the son of John Wetzel, Sr., whose clearing was in Marshall county, and a brother of the celebrated Lewis Wetzel. The other was a lad slightly younger than John Wetzel, his companion. One of the animals they were instructed to catch and bring in, belonged to a sister of young Wetzel, and was a mare with a young foal. This foal she had given to her brother sometime prior to this. While engaged in the search for the horses they ran into the midst of a party of Indians who had captured the horses, and placed them in a thicket, expecting that the sound of their bells would attract the attention of their owners, whom they could then easily capture and take their scalps.

The boys were attracted by the tinkle of the bells to the place where the Indians lay concealed, rejoicing that they had experienced so little difficulty in finding the horses, when they were at once seized by the rascals. John, however, made some resistance and had succeeded in breaking away from his captor and was making his escape when he was shot through the arm by one of the savages and re-taken.

They directed their course toward the Ohio river. The companion of John indulged in such grievous crying and was so loud in his lamentations and groanings, that the Indians tomahawked him and left his body where it had fallen. This was not the first time John had been taken a prisoner by the savages. Once before he had been captured, but succeeded in making his escape. Notwithstanding he suffered severe pain from his wounded arm, he kept up his spirits, and wore an air of cheerfulness and satisfaction, which was apparently approved of by his captors. About noon of the same day they reached the river at a point near the mouth of Grave creek, and but a short distance from the cabin of Mr. Tomlinson, which, at the time, was deserted on account of the unsettled and threatening condition of affairs along the border, he, with his family, having removed to Wheeling for the time being. Here finding some of Tomlinson's hogs straying about, they killed one of them, putting it into a canoe which they had secreted after crossing the river on the occasion of their raid into Virginia. Three of the Indians, together with their prisoner, got into the canoe, while the other Indians engaged in swimming the stolen horses over the river. That day three individuals, viz.: Isaac Williams, Hamilton Carr and a German by the name of Jacob, were looking after the stock left at the deserted settlement, having come down from Wheeling on that business.

While at the mouth of Little Grave creek, about a mile distant, they heard the report of a rifle. Williams exclaimed on the instant, "Dod rot 'em, a Kaintuck boat has landed down there at the creek and the crew are shooting my hogs." Quickening their steps, they

hurried along and in a few minutes reached the vicinity of the creek, when they heard the whinnying of a horse. Carr, who was a much younger and more active man than Williams, was some distance in advance, and reached the bank first, and looking down the creek he saw three Indians in a canoe, one in the stern, one in the middle and one in the bow of the vessel. On the bottow of the canoe were four rifles and a dead hog. A fourth Indian was swimming a horse across the river not very far from the shore. The Indian in the stern of the canoe had just put his paddle into the water to shove the canoe from the creek into the river. As he made this movement Carr drew his rifle to his shoulder and shot the Indian in the stern, who fell overboard into the water. Just as Carr fired, Williams had reached his side, and shot the Indian in the bow of the canoe, who also fell overboard, plunging headlong into the water. Jacob, the German, then came up, and handing his empty rifle to Jacob, took the German's and shot the third Indian in the middle of the canoe. He also fell overboard, but grasped the side of the canoe as he arose with one of his hands. So astonished was this last Indian at the fate of his two companions, that in his dazed condition, he never moved to take up one of the rifles which lay in the bottom of the canoe, in his defense. The canoe was now caught by the current and carried out into the river, and had floated some distance below the mouth of the creek. Carr having observed another person lying in the bottom of the canoe, loaded his gun, raised it and was about to fire, when the recumbent individual arose and cried out, "Don't shoot, I'm a white man." He was told to loosen the hold of the Indian's hand to the side of the canoe. He replied that he could not as his arm was broken. The current bore the canoe near to some rocks, not far from the shore, on which he jumped, and from which he waded to land. Carr now took a shot at the Indian on horseback, who by this time, was more than a third of the way across the river. The shot struck near his person, splashing the water over him. Seeing the fate of his companions, and recognizing the fact that his life was at stake, he slipped from the back of the horse and bravely swam toward the abandoned canoe in which were the four rifles. The white men were on the upper side of the creek now and the canoe was below the creek. To cross the creek the white men would have to go some distance up to find a fording place, which would consume time and this was in his favor. He therefore succeeded in gaining possession of the canoe, crossed to the opposite side of the river, mounted the horse which had gained the opposite shore, and with a wild whoop and a yell of defiant anger, made his escape into the forest. The canoe was turned adrift by him and was not taken up until it had floated 200 miles below the scene where this affair occurred. When found, the dead hog was still in it, the shooting of which had led to their discovery, and was the cause of the misfortunes which attended them.

CHAPTER VI.

PREDATORY INCURSIONS OF THE INDIANS — THE CAPTURE AND RELEASE OF MRS. GLASS — THE CAPTURE OF HENRY BAKER — A REMINISCENCE OF PIONEER LIFE — AN ATTACK UPON A HUNTING PARTY — AN ATROCIOUS MURDER — THE ATTACK ON KIRKWOOD'S CABIN — A TIMELY WARNING — THE KILLING OF GRINDSTAFF — THE CAPTURE OF THE CROW GIRLS — MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF MIDDLE WHEELING — LETTER OF COL. SHEPHERD — THE DEATH OF PARRON THE SCOUT — ESCAPE OF CUPPY — JOSHUA MEEK THE SCOUT — THREE HUNTERS WAYLAID AND KILLED — THE LAST BATTLE BETWEEN THE WHITES AND INDIANS IN THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY.

THE TREATY of peace entered into between the mother country and the colonies which ended the war of our revolution having withdrawn the aid of their English allies, the Indians were less able to carry on the bold and open warfare in which they had been engaged for so many years past. Yet while this was the case it did not put an end to the harassments by them of the whites on every occasion which presented itself. That section of the country — the borders — now began to develop more rapidly and population began to increase since the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. The Indians in their incursions now rather sought plunder than to take human life, and although individuals sometimes were sacrificed by them yet this was not of frequent occurrence. At long intervals the people of the upper portion of northwestern Virginia would be startled by some blood curdling episode perpetrated on individuals, or the capture of some settler. But so far as organized attacks by large bodies of Indians were concerned, there were none such that we have been able to discover. There were bands numbering from two to twenty, perhaps, who roamed about at times in the vicinity of the settlement, seeking opportunities to steal, and the murders which they perpetrated were rather exceptional than otherwise. There were some, of course, whose bloodthirsty natures could only be appeased by the taking of human life.

In the early spring of 1789 two Indians suddenly appeared at the cabin of a Mr. Glass, who resided in that part of Ohio county, now Brooke county, the first discovery of whom was made by a negro woman, who, in great terror, ran into the cabin where Mrs. Glass was engaged in spinning, exclaiming — "Indians! Indians!" Mrs. Glass jumped up from the spinning wheel and running to the door, there met an Indian with gun presented at her. She grasped the muzzle,

pushing it to one side, and plead with him not to kill her. Walking into the house he was joined by the other Indian who had the negro woman and her boy about four or five years of age. Selecting some articles of clothing, they departed with their prisoners — Mrs. Glass and her little boy two years of age, the negro woman and her boy, and her infant child. They had not gone very far before they stopped and consulted together, and from their gestures and their pointing towards the children, inferred that they were deliberating about them; whereupon she placed her little boy in front of them and asked that his life might be spared, and added: "He will make a fine Indian chief after a while." By a motion they waved her to one side, when one of the Indians struck the negro boy on the head with the pipe end of his tomahawk, knocking him to the ground, and with the edge gave him a blow across the back of the neck, and then scalped and left him.

They reached the river about a mile above the creek and pulled a sunken canoe out of the river, which they had concealed there, and after emptying it of water, got into it and paddled down to the mouth of Rush run, a small steam which flowed into the Ohio about five miles from Wellsburg on the Indian side of the river, where they landed at the mouth of that stream and went up the run and encamped for the night. During the entire night the black woman lamented in an audible manner the killing of her child, which so aggravated the Indians that they threatened if she did not cease her mourning that they would dispatch her. In the early morning they hurried their prisoners away and in the early afternoon halted on Shoat creek, about twenty or twenty-five miles from the mouth of Rush run. Here there was a depot of articles which they had carried away from Van Metre's, whose family they had so ruthlessly murdered. This plunder they had deposited in the hollow of a tree. Before this the same spot had been used by them as an encampment. There were a number of sugar trees here and they started a fire and put on a kettle in which they placed a turkey which had been killed on the way. Tapping the sugar trees they filled the kettle with sugar water, in which they placed the turkey and proceeded to boil it.

At the time of the appearance of the Indians at his cabin Mr. Glass was absent, and with a companion, was working in a field distant about a half mile from his cabin, and knew nothing of what had transpired there until his return to his home at the noon hour. Unable to account for the absence of his family he visited several cabins in search of them, but not finding them, he then visited Wells' fort, where he secured ten men to accompany him in quest of them, and reaching the bottom on which the town of Wellsburg now stands, remained there during the night. Early on the following morning they started in pursuit and discovered signs of Indians and their tracks at the spot where they had embarked. The track of his wife was discovered by Mr. Glass from the impression of her shoe, the print of its high heel identifying it.

Crossing the river they followed down the shore until they came to the mouth of the run, up which the Indians with their prisoners had encamped, but discovering no signs of Indians, some of the party concluded that they would continue by water to the mouth of the Muskingum, and proposed to turn back. The importunity of Mr. Glass, however, prevailed upon them to go as far as the mouth of Short creek, which was but a few miles distant. Upon reaching the mouth of Rush run they found the canoe of the Indians. This was known by a proof which showed the sagacity of Mrs. Glass. One of the Indians had taken from the cabin several papers belonging to that person. As they were on their way down the river he had thrown these into the stream, and some of them were picked up by Mrs. Glass, who, under the pretense of giving them to her child to amuse himself with, dropped them on the bottom of the canoe. These dumb witnesses gave evidence that they were on the right track, and searching the ground in the neighborhood they soon discovered the trail of the savages. Within an hour or two after they had halted Glass and his companions came within sight of their camp. Their object was now to save the lives of the prisoners by making a sudden attack, and by surprising them, thus preventing them from killing their captives. With this view they stealthily approached the camp and concealed themselves until they had succeeded in reaching within a few yards of it. The son of Mrs. Glass had stepped to one side and was attempting unsuccessfully to pour the water from one of the sugar troughs, when the mother perceiving his inability to do so had gone to his assistance. The negro woman was sitting apart from the two Indians, who were curiously examining a garment which they had stolen. Suddenly dropping the garment they turned their gaze in the direction where the whites were lying awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack them, who supposing they were discovered, at once discharged several of their guns and rushed upon them, at the same time shouting at the top of their voices. One of the Indians appeared to have been wounded as he fell, at the same time dropping his gun and shot pouch. Recovering his feet, he ran a short distance when a second shot was fired at him which brought him to his hands and knees. But the pursuit was not continued, as there was another encampment not far distant, where were a number of Indians, and as they accomplished their purpose, in obtaining possession of the captives, they at once started on their return, and reached the fort at Beech Bottom that evening. At the first fire the other Indian who had run a short distance beyond Mrs. Glass, thus placing her in a direct line between him and the whites, halted for a second to put on his shot pouch, which Mr. Glass mistook for an attempt to kill his wife by tomahawking her. His life was saved because the whites could not shoot at him without endangering the life of the woman. The foregoing, we believe, is in main the correct account of this episode.

Sometime in the "eighties" information was received by James Marshall, lieutenant commandant of Washington county, Penn., of an apprehended attack by the Indians on Fort Henry. What foundation

there was for this report, whether well or ill founded, we have been unable to ascertain. At all events Col. Marshall deemed it sufficiently authentic to justify him in communicating the information to the military authorities of Ohio county, and accordingly dispatched Henry Baker, Lewis Yoho and one Stalnaker, to warn them.

Proceeding on their mission they had succeeded in reaching a point near the mouth of Woods run, about two miles from the Wheeling, when they were intercepted by a party of Indians who were lying in ambush, who fired upon them, killing Stalnaker. Baker's horse was shot and as it fell imprisoned the leg of Baker, by falling upon it, he being unable to disengage his foot from the stirrup, and he was captured. Baker had returned the fire of the Indians and killed a brother of the chief. Yoho succeeded in effecting his escape. The savages, indignant at the killing of one of their number, sought to slay Baker, and would have done so had not the old chief interfered and prevented them, who claimed him as his prisoner. This chief spoke broken English. Baker was carried by them to Chippewa Plains, where they proposed to put him to the torture and then burn him. The Indians in one of their raids some short time prior to this had captured nine Kentuckians. A council was held by them to decide on the fate of their prisoners and it was resolved that they should be burned one on each successive day until the whole of them were disposed of, reserving Baker to the last because he was the youngest. The fearful programme was strictly followed, and each day Baker saw one of the Kentuckians led to the stake where he suffered the most horrible tortures which Indian ingenuity could invent, while the flames kindled upon him, the Indians the meanwhile dancing and yelling around their doomed and helpless victim as the flames leaped with angry tongues over his body and licked the roasting flesh from his bones. Thus day by day he was reminded of his own end. His day at last arrived and he was required to prepare himself for death. As he was being led forward to the fatal stake, he saw in the distance a horseman advancing at a rapid speed, who, as he drew near he discovered was a white man, and although it was not until he arrived upon the scene that he identified him, yet his despairing heart for no other reason than he was a white man, began to have a faint hope that through his instrumentality he might be relieved from his perilous situation. Hence he lingered and held back and as far as possible delayed until the arrival of the horseman. It proved to be none other than Simon Girty. Baker was well acquainted with him, having frequently met him, and Girty was well acquainted with Baker. On recognizing the prisoner, Girty at once interposed in his behalf and for an hour he used all the power of eloquence and argument at his command to save the life of the captive. Nor did his efforts prove to be in vain as his influence preserved his life. After Baker was released he questioned him closely concerning points on the border and in particular about Wheeling fort, its condition, its means of defense and who was in command there, and endeavored to obtain from him such information as would prove to be most useful

and important. Baker was retained by the savages as a captive about one year, when again owing to the influence of Girty he was sent to the English commandant at Detroit where he was retained for two years longer, when he was set free and permitted to return, making his way from Detroit to Wheeling on foot. On the occasion of his return a number of the settlers from the Virginia side of the river were gathered on the island engaged in making sugar. As Baker was spied in the distance approaching, clad in his Indian costume, the alarm was given that the Indians were upon them, and without stopping to investigate they at once fled to their canoes and made for the opposite side of the river arousing the inmates of the fort by the same alarming intelligence. In the meantime Baker had come down to the shore of the island and was endeavoring to reassure those on the opposite side by calling to them to come over and help him, that he was a white man who had been a prisoner at Detroit and was returning to his friends. Convinced of their mistake, they responded to his appeals and several persons at once went to his aid. He died in the year 1847 or 1848 at his home opposite the head of Captina Island, at the extreme old age of one hundred years, leaving surviving him six children—two girls and four boys, all of whom are deceased at this time.

The following occurrence in chronological order was omitted in its proper place and is inserted here for the purpose of preserving a local traditional reminiscence of life upon the border in the early days of which we write. It was written by Dr. J. C. Hupp, of the city of Wheeling, W. Va., and is a thrilling account of one of those attacks which so often and so suddenly overtook the pioneer in his infant settlement:

"In the spring of 1782 Indian hostilities commenced much earlier than usual along the western frontier. As early as the month of March hordes of savages were ascertained to have crossed the Ohio and were making their way into the settlements. The settlers thus threatened with the massacres, plunderings and captivities with which they had already become too familiar, were filled with spirit stirring excitement, commingled with alarm. In this predicament of apprehension and danger, the settlers along the Buffalo valley betook themselves with their families to the forts and block houses. About three miles northeast of West Alexander, Washington Co., Penn., on the right bank of the "Dutch fork" of Buffalo, is a peninsula formed by the meandering creek on the one side and Miller's run on the other. The isthmus next to the run is skirted by a narrow strip of bottom land which expands to many acres towards the creek and its confluence with the run. The side of the isthmus washed by the creek has a bold and precipitous bluff. On this isthmus was located Miller's block house* which was besieged by a party of about seventy Shawnees on Easter Sunday, 1782.

* Miller's block house stood on land now owned by William Miller, Esq., about midway between his residence and the "Old Graveyard." Here, too, is the perpetual spring now in use by the fourth Miller generation, from which this beleaguered block house received its supply of water.

"With their characteristic cunning and caution the Indians arrived in the vicinity the night previous, distributing themselves in ambush around the block house and along the paths leading thereto. Thus, lying concealed among the bushes or 'pea vines,' behind trees or fallen timber, they awaited the operation of circumstances. Nearly all the men were absent from the block house on this occasion; some of them being at Rice's fort, which was about two miles further down the creek. Of this fact the Indians most likely were apprised, and on this account the attack on the block house is supposed to have been deferred and the ambush protracted in order to destroy the men on their return hither.

"Of those who were in this rude shelter on that fatal Sabbath morning were: John Hupp's wife and children, Mary, Margaret, John and Elizabeth; Jacob Miller and several of his family; the family of Edward Gaither, and an old man named Mathias Ault. The devotional morning appeal had ascended with its wonted fervor to the Father of Mercies for preservation and protection. The sun had appeared above the eastern hills tinging with its feeble rays the summits of the lofty trees of the dense forest that surrounded this primitive place of defense. The quietude of the woods was undisturbed save by the occasional chirp of the wooded songster carrolling his morning anthem One of the matrons of the block house had fearful forebodings that some terrible calamity was about to befall her husband, and followed him to the door entreating him not to carry into execution his determination to accompany his friend on that morning in search of a colt that had estrayed. The night previous she had dreamed that a 'copper' snake struck, fastening its fangs in the palm of her husband's hand, and that all her efforts to detach the venomous reptile were unavailing. This vision she interpreted as ominous of evil to her husband. But, notwithstanding his wife, John Hupp set out in company with his friend, Jacob Miller, in search of the estray.

"They entered the path leading across the run and through the woods in a northeasterly direction and were soon out of view. Soon the quietude of the woods was disturbed by the crack of a rifle, quickly followed by a savage war whoop issuing from that part of the forest in which Hupp and Miller had entered. This alarm filled the minds of the women with consternation and apprehensions as to their fate. But Hupp being in the prime and vigor of manhood, fleet and athletic, if merely overpowered by numbers, his prompt return to the block house was confidently expected. But he had fallen a victim to the foe that lay concealed, patiently awaiting the approach of some ill-fated person.

"The two unsuspecting men were allowed to follow the ambush path unmolested until they reached the second little ravine on land now owned by William Miller, Esq. Here, from his concealment behind fallen timber, a savage fired upon Hupp, wounding him mortally; he, however, after he was shot, ran sixty or seventy yards to rise no more. Miller, being an elderly man, was boldly rushed upon by the merciless wretches with loud and exultant yells, and tomahawked on the spot.

Flushed with success the savages now left their hapless victims scalped and pilfered of all clothing, to join in the beleaguering of the block house. While this tragic scene was being enacted the wild excitement and confusion amongst the women and children in the block house, with no male defender but the old man Ault, can be more readily imagined than described.

"But at this trying moment Providence panoplied a female hero with courage sufficiently unfaltering for the dire emergency, in the person of Mrs. Ann Hupp. Having now realized the dread forebodings of her vision, and shaking off the shackles of despondency, she turned to calm the moral whirlwind that was raging amongst the frantic women and children, to inspire them with hope and to rally the only male defender. She, in the meantime, had deputed Frederick Miller, an active lad, aged about eleven years, as messenger to Rice's fort for aid. But in this strategy she was foiled. For the lad had gone willingly and heroically only a few hundred yards down the peninsula on his dangerous embassy when he was interrupted by the Indians. Retracing his steps, he was pursued by two ferocious Indians with hideous yells and uplifted tomahawks.

"This frightful race for life was witnessed from the block house with anxiety most intense. Every moment it seemed as though the lad would fall with cloven skull beneath the deadly stroke of one or the other of the two blood-thirsty pursuers, each vieing with the other which should strike the fatal blow. A fence had to be scaled by the boy without a blunder, or death—certain, instant death—was his doom. Summoning all his boyhood and failing strength he leaped the barrier, touching it merely with his hand as the foremost Indian's tomahawk struck the rail, accompanied by a yell of disappointment, when both Indians fired at him. One of the balls took effect and passed through the flexed arm, shattering the bones both above the elbow and between the joint and the wrist, whirling the lad around several times. Now subdued shrieks of terror commingled with joy were heard in the block house as the female hero, who sent out the boy embassador, received him in her arms as he bounded to the door, exhausted from the race and the loss of blood. At this moment the Indians, leaping from their concealment, appeared in every direction around the block house, and a hot and continuous firing was commenced. The female band, with the now trembling and weeping Ault as their counsellor, in despair and anguish were forced to the conclusion that the block house would soon be taken by storm or envelope them in its flames, and with no hope of successful resistance was about to 'give up.'

"Again in this crisis of terrible trial and danger, Mrs. Ann Hupp proved equal to the emergency. Encouraging the trembling Ault and the weeping women with the consoling language of hope—nerving her arm and steeling her heart to the severe duties of the moment, she, with true Spartan courage, snatching up a rifle, fired at the approaching Indians, and then 'ran from port hole to port hole' protrud-

ing its muzzle in different directions—to convey the idea of great forces in the house—at each presentation, causing Indians to cower behind trees or other objects for protection. This happily conceived and promptly executed strategy of this pioneer heroine, without doubt, saved the handful of women and children from what otherwise was inevitable—a wholesale massacre. *

"A party of the Indians had taken shelter behind a stable that stood not far from the block house. Emboldened by their firing not being promptly returned, one of them would occasionally step out to view, holding up before himself, as a shield, a clapboard, and then quickly retreat again to his shelter. At length, he stepped out boldly into an open space, defiantly stretching his giant frame high in the air, at which Ault was prevailed upon to fire, but probably without doing any harm. This exasperated the besieging foe, causing the assault to become still more terrible. At this state of the siege the women saw and recognized three of their men approaching in great haste from the direction of Rice's fort, when they commenced screaming at the top of their voices and beckoning the men in the direction they supposed to be the safest point to pass the Indians in gaining the block house. While the Indians stood in confusion and wonderment, not comprehending the meaning of the screams, the men rushed forward, passing very near to where some of the savages stood, and before the Indians sufficiently recovered from their surprise to fire upon them, with faces red and turgid from their race, bounded into the block house unscathed.

"The names of these three daring spirits, who periled their lives to save their helpless mothers, brothers and sisters, from savage fury, or perish with them, were Jacob Rowe, Capt. John Miller and Philip Hupp. After the arrival of these men the boldness and fury of the Indians abated, and during the remainder of the day only occasional shots were exchanged. Evidently, filled with chagrin and disappointment, they skulked about the neighborhood till night fall, and nothing more was heard of them, they, no doubt, fearing a re-inforcement, left during the night, bearing away with them only the scalps of Hupp and Miller.

"The loss to the neighborhood of these two men was severely felt at a time when men were so much needed; but all hearts in that block house were overflowing with thanks and gratitude to a kind and merciful Preserver for vouchsafing to them His aid and protection when their great and terror-filling peril was impending for saving them from the ruthless hands of the merciless savages. About noon on

* After the loss of her husband Mrs. Hupp and her children, in accordance with her own wish, were taken by her brother-in-law to his cabin on the bank of the Monongahela, near where the village of Millsborough now stands, where they remained about four years, and returned to Buffalo where she contracted a second marriage with John May, and subsequently Benjamin, Ann and George were added to the family as before enumerated. She died on the 28th day of June, 1823, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Two of her children, George May and Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, still survive, the former residing in Nebraska, the latter on Buffalo creek, who having seen the pioneer heroes and heroines of their youth one by one gathered to their fathers, they now stand the last of a race who learned from their lips these thrilling incidents of pioneer life.

Monday the men ventured out from the block house, going sadly and cautiously in search of Hupp and Miller, with the purpose of performing for them the last sad rites of the dear departed. They found the body of Miller lying near the bloody path, and following the traces of blood on the leaves and other objects over which Hupp had run, after he received his mortal wound, his remains were promptly recovered.

"Their mutilated and frozen bodies were borne to the peninsula and laid side by side a few yards from the block house in the same grave, with 'puncheons' for their coffins, and to-day are lying clustered about the graves of those two pioneer martyrs, the remains of Jacob Rowe,† Capt. John Jacob Miller, Frederick Miller,‡ the heroine, Mrs. Ann Hupp and her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Titus. When living, the cement and panoply of affection and good-will bound them together in the tender, natal, social and moral ties of domestic kindness, friendship and love, and the union for defense, and when dead they were not separated."

The following account, of an attack by the savages on a party who had gone to Fishing creek on a hunting expedition for elk, was obtained from one of the descendants of the Crow family who is now residing on the same farm on Big Wheeling creek, which has been occupied by the family and their descendants for more than a century.

In the month of August in the year 1789, Frederick, Martin and John Crow, together with a man by the name of Davis, left their homes on Big Wheeling creek, for the purpose of killing elk. Having reached their destination on Fishing creek they went into camp. On the evening of the second day, as Frederick and Martin, who had been out in search of game during the day, were returning to camp and had nearly reached it, they were suddenly attacked by Indians and fired upon from the rear of the camp, which was built after the fashion of the old style sugar house. Frederick was shot in the left breast, the ball passing through his arm and severing the artery near the shoulder. At the same time Martin had a portion of one of his

† Jacob Rowe being about ten years old in the fall of 1776, when, in company with his mother and three brothers and his father, Adam Rowe, on their way to Kentucky, made a hair-breadth escape from the Indians at a point not far from the mouth of Grave creek. Here the little party was attacked by a band of marauding savages, who killed Mrs. Rowe and her eldest son, and captured Daniel, the youngest son. Jacob escaped by running into a thicket of willows near at hand, when closely pursued by a large muscular Indian who had his little brother Daniel a captive on his back — and this is the last account ever heard of the captive boy. After his escape, Jacob, trembling with fear, traveled all the day stealthily through the wild and dense woods, along the deep and dark hollows, and over the precipitous hills lying in his way back to Buffalo, and when night-fall overtook him with all its hideousness in the midst of the deep woods, he, overcome with fright, fatigue and hunger, nestled himself down among the leaves at the root of a fallen tree for the night. (He died of a throat affection, which, without doubt, was founded on that cold, dread and dreary November night.) The next day he arrived at Buffalo, and was received into the arms of his sister. Mrs. Ann Hupp, to whom the weeping lad related the tragic scenes he had witnessed on the previous morning. Adam Rowe, and his son Adam, also returned to the neighborhood, and afterward emigrated to Kentucky, and Jacob remained with his sister and was her survivor some three or four years.

‡ Frederick and Capt. John Jacob were sons of the unfortunate Jacob Miller. Frederick died on the 27th day of March, 1814, aged forty-three years, and Capt. John Jacob died August 20, 1830, aged nearly sixty-eight years.

ears shot away. Frederick being seriously wounded and bleeding profusely, had started to run, being closely pursued by the savages. He ran a distance of some three or four hundred yards when, looking back, he found that his pursuers were rapidly gaining upon him. Without hesitation, for he had no time to deliberate, he plunged into the waters of the creek, which were about waist deep, and waded across to the opposite bank. Instead of following him through the creek at once, they paused for a moment on the brink of the bank near the spot where he had entered the waters. On reaching the opposite bank he looked back to see whether they were following him, when one of the savages hurled his tomahawk at him, which, fortunately, missed him, although it came in unpleasant proximity to his head. Their guns having been emptied at the time of the attack, in their haste to follow him in his retreatthey had had no opportunity to re-load. During their brief pause, however, one of his pursuers had reloaded his gun. They promptly re-commenced their pursuit, following him up the stream, the side of which he closely hugged, to a long point extending out from the south side of the creek, with which they were familiar, and where they expected to succeed in cutting him off and effecting his capture. This, however, proved to be unsuccessful.

As the wounded man ran, he placed the leaves of the sassafras, which grew in abundance in the neighborhood, with which he filled his mouth, and chewed them into a mucilage and pressed them into his wound, thereby staunching the flow of blood, the free loss of which was beginning to enfeeble and exhaust him. Upon turning again to look back upon his pursuers he discovered a savage with his gun to his shoulder taking aim and in the act of firing at him, but he eluded the deadly messenger by quickly throwing himself upon the ground, and the shot passed over him. At once jumping to his feet he gathered up his rifle, and realizing that it was a race for life he bent all his energies to the occasion, and in the rapidly gathering darkness which was settling down upon the scene he succeeded in eluding his pursuers and making good his escape.

Frederick and his companions, at their first setting out, had agreed upon certain signals to be used by them in case of emergency — such as the hooting of an owl or the howling of a wolf, by means of which in no long time they discovered the whereabouts of each other, and in company made their return to their homes, with the exception of John. It is supposed that this latter person, being absent at the time of the attack, on hearing the firing at once hastened back to the camp to render assistance if needed, and in so doing became a target for the Indians, as it was afterward found that five musket balls had entered his breast, which were so close together that they could be covered with the palm of an ordinary-sized hand. He must have been instantly killed. He was buried on the third day after he was killed, near the fatal spot where he fell, by a party of his neighbors who had gone out in search of him, under a large beech tree, which served the

purpose of his monument and on which, in rude letters, was cut his name, age, and date of his death.

One of the most atrocious murders perpetrated by the savages in Ohio county, was that on the family of a Mr. Purdy or Prudy, which of the two names being the correct one, is uncertain. He, with his wife and four children, had but lately settled near Wheeling. Perhaps it was a year or more since any Indians had appeared within that distance of the settlement of Wheeling, and a degree of confidence prevailed which led to the belief that they had entirely abandoned that section of the country. This caused a feeling of security which induced the exercise of less caution than would have been the case under other circumstances.

In the spring of this year, just after dark one night, four or five Indians suddenly forced their way into the cabin of the unsuspecting family and mercilessly butchered the head and husband of the family, attacking the wife and mother whom they left lying senseless, tomahawking a boy and dashing out the brains of another. Two daughters were made prisoners and carried away. After plundering the house they hastily quitted the neighborhood and made with all possible speed for the Ohio, which they crossed and successfully effected their retreat. Mrs. Purdy or Prudy, who had not been fatally hurt by the blow which had been dealt her, but only stunned, soon recovered from its effects, but fearing that the Indians were still in the vicinity, secreted herself until morning in a thicket, when she went into the settlement at Wheeling and gave information of the occurrence, but too late to pursue the murderers. The girls were retained by the Indians for a period of ten or twelve years, when they were released. This occurrence took place in the spring of 1790.

A few years after the close of the Revolutionary war, Capt. Robert Kirkwood, of the Delaware line, and who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington, settled near the mouth of Indian run on the west side of the Ohio river in what is now Belmont county, Ohio, opposite to Wheeling. He here built a cabin and cleared the ground, and commenced farming. About a year after his arrival he began the erection of a block house, but before it was completed in the early spring of the year 1791, a large body of Indians attacked his cabin. At the time Capt. Kirkwood was absent in the east, but on this occasion Capt. Joseph Biggs with a company of his scouts was in the cabin, together with several persons who were sheltering there.

Early in the morning Capt. Biggs arose and went to the outside of the cabin, stretched himself for a brief space and returning, closed the large oaken door, and without any well-defined purpose in his mind for so doing, barricaded the door to make it more secure. Returning to his bed, in a few minutes he was startled by the familiar Indian yell, acompanied by their efforts to burst in the door, which they were trying to accomplish by a furious assault upon it with rails, logs and tomahawks. The lights in the cabin had all been extinguished and Biggs so stationed his men as to fire upon the savages from every point. The night being clear and the moon full the be-

sieged had the advantage of the besiegers, as they could plainly see any movements upon the part of the Indians, while they themselves were concealed from view. While Capt. Biggs was standing near one of the windows of the cabin watching the movements of the savages, one of them unobserved by Biggs had stolen close along the side of the building and suddenly thrust his rifle through the window where he was standing and shot the captain in his arm just below his shoulder. Notwithstanding the serious character of the wound, he concealed the fact and did not make it known until day-light.

All attempts at battering down the door having failed, they next had recourse to fire and succeeded in setting the roof in a blaze. While the captain and the inmates were pushing off the burning roof, the Indians under the cover of the unfinished block house, opened upon them with a fierce fire. But the whites succeeded in pushing off the blazing roof. This aroused the fury of the Indians, and they made renewed efforts to burn the cabin by piling brush and dry wood against the sides of the building, which they fired. But with cautious perseverance they succceeded in extinguishing the flames, which at times threatened them with dire destruction. To accomplish this, they used water, milk and other liquids, and in their state of almost hopeless despair, the damp earth was dug up from the cabin floor and thrown upon the burning piles of brush and wood.

The rapid exchange of shots aroused the people of Wheeling, who commenced firing their swivel gun, the heavy boom of which was echoed by the surrrounding hills. This gave the besieged heart and they were encouraged by the hope of succor. The savages became disheartened, knowing full well what it betokened and promptly gathered up their wounded and disappeared. Five of the white were severely wounded, one of them mortally. They were Capt. Joseph Biggs, John Walker, Elijah Hedges, John Barrett and Joseph Van Metre. Walker, who had been shot through the hip during the fight, died the next day, having been taken to the residence of Col. Zane at Wheeling, where he died and was buried in the old cemetery, which at the time occupied the site of the present residence of Mr. George K. Wheat, on Main street, in the city of Wheeling.

In the cabin at the time of the siege was a man by the name of James Simpson, who had emigrated to the west in 1783, and settled in Washington county, Penn.; Kirkwood, who had been a neighbor of his in Delaware and also a comrade in arms during the war of the revolution, learning that he was residing in Washington county, urged him to come and see him and he would give him all the land he wanted if he would only settle near him on that side of the river. At his urgent solicitation Simpson went, but on his arrival found that Kirkwood was absent, but concluded to stay that night and the next day set out on his return journey to his home. That night the cabin was attacked. After the experience he passed through on that occasion he concluded that he would not settle there for all the land on that side of the river.

A singular incident connected with this affair of the attack on

Kirkwood's cabin is related, concerning a niece of his, who lived at a distance of something like twenty miles from the scene of the occurrence. She dreamed that her uncle's cabin was in flames, and the impression produced upon her mind was so deep and lasting that she visited the scene to assure herself of its truth or falsity. She arrived a few hours after the departure of the Indians to find her dream fully verified. A short time after his return Kirkwood joined the army of Gen. St. Clair in the expedition against the Indians, and was present at the overwhelming defeat of that officer, falling in a bayonet charge against the enemy.

In the summer of this year a band of Indians entered the cabin of a man by the name of Martin, who was located on a clearing near Wheeling, and, after murdering him and his family, set fire to the cabin and departed. When the news of the murder reached Wheeling, a party composed of eight or ten men, commanded by one Howser (a private in Captain Grant's company) left in pursuit of the Indians. They had traveled a distance of some six or eight miles through the forest without discovering any signs of the marauders, and were about returning when Howser's attention was attracted by the sight of an Indian girl at a little distance from the party, descending a hill in front of them. He promptly halted his men and made signs of peace to the girl to assure her, who approached to within a few rods, and drew from her bosom a small strip of paper and throwing it toward them, turned and bounded away into the forest. Howser advanced and picked up the paper and on perusing it found the following written caution as if inscribed in great haste: "You must make your escape, the Indians are following after you and are on your trail." After reading this Howser and his men made all dispatch and hastened their march in the direction of Baker's fort, a few miles below Grave creek. Before reaching it they were overtaken and fired upon by the Indians. The suddenness of the attack produced some confusion among them, from which they, however, soon rallied, and made a successful stand by keeping up a well-directed fire which finally caused the Indians to disperse. They then proceeded on their march to Baker's fort, which they reached without further molestation.

On arriving at this place they related the particulars of the skirmish in which they had been engaged, and the notable incident of the appearance of the Indian maid. It was subsequently learned that the note was written by a white man by the name of Watson, who was with the Indians, and by him given to the girl who, under his instructions, proceeded to warn the whites of their danger. It was generally believed, among those at the time who were cognizant of the affair, that the girl was a daughter of a Delaware chief, friendly to the whites.

Among others who had settled on the waters of Wheeling creek was a worthy family of the name of Grindstaff. The head of it was an industrious and laborious person who, by his energy, had converted a portion of the wilderness into a pleasant home and well-improved farm, it being the same farm now known as the Buchanan farm, situ-

ated a few miles above the "forks of Wheeling." When the frequent incursions of the Indians in the neighborhood occurred, he took the precaution to remove his family to Shepherd's fort for greater security. He, however, statedly, from time to time, visited his farm to look after his improvements and to exercise a general supervision over his property, but never, on such occasions remained absent from the fort over night. In accordance with his usual custom, he one day set out to visit his improvements, and remained there until late in the afternoon when he started to return to the fort. No indications of the presence of Indians were visible. Shortly after leaving the farm, while on his way to the fort, he was set upon by a party of Indians, who were lying in ambush, by whom he was killed and scalped.

The firing of guns attracted the attention of the inmates of the fort, a portion of whom started out, to discover the cause of the alarm, in the direction from which it proceeded. They had not proceeded far in their search before coming across the body of Grindstaff lying in the trail where he had fallen a victim to the blood-thirsty savages. They took up the body and bore it back to the fort where it was interred the following day. The Indians seemed to indulge a special spite against the settlements along Big Wheeling, and took every opportunity to wreak it upon individuals and families living along it. Why this was the case we can only surmise, and the only explanation we can attempt may be found in the fact that it was here where the Wetzels, Bounetts and Mersers lived, all of whom whom were implacable enemies of their race, and hunted them with relentless perseverance and energy.

One of the most terrible murders perpetrated in that neighborhood occurred on the first day of May, in the year, 1791. Four sisters of the Crow family left home on the morning of that day with a view of visiting a couple of aged people who lived some eight miles further up the creek, above the late residence of Michael Crow. Their brother was the father of the late Michael Crow, who resided on the farm of his father, and which still belongs to the descendants of this family. He was a boy of fourteen years of age. Prior to his sisters leaving home in the morning, he had been sent up the creek on an errand by his parent, and as he was returning homeward, having discharged his mission, he met his sisters who were leisurely pursuing their way to their destination. The girls were named, respectively: Elizabeth, Susan, Catharine and Christina. At the time of his meeting them they were not more than a mile from home. Checking his horse, he halted and held a brief conversation with them, and urged Christina, the youngest of the sisters, to mount behind him and return home. She declined to accede to his proposition and insisted upon accompanying her sisters. Finding that all his pursuasions were in vain, he finally desisted in his efforts to change her purpose, and the respective parties parted and continued their opposite journey. But no sooner had young Crow gotten out of sight and hearing, than two Indians and a renegade white man, by the name of Spicer, sprang out from a rock behind which they had lain concealed and arrested the

sisters, at the same time informing them that if they gave any alarm, or attempted to attract attention by any noise, threatened them with instant death.

Ascending the hill at the base of which the capture had taken place, a distance of some two hundred yards, they compelled the girls to seat themselves on a fallen tree while they took seats with them and began to ply them with numerous inquiries, particularly as to their knowledge as to the means of defense in the neighborhood, the number of effective men, etc. One of the Indians who was seated between two of the youngest of the females held a tight grasp on the wrist of each. From their significant gestures and looks, and the conversation carried on between the three in the Indian tongue it was evident that they were discussing the disposition which they should make of their prisoners. The girls realized from what they saw and could understand that no mercy was to be extended to them; but that their death was determined upon, and that their fate was imminent.

Christina, the youngest, a bright and sprightly girl, had formed a resolution in her mind that, as death was to be her doom, she would, at the first propitious moment which presented itself, make a break for liberty. Hence, while her captors were engaged in the heat of the discussion and the vigilance of the Indian who held her wrist was somewhat relaxed, with a sudden effort she withdrew it from his grasp by a dexterous twist of her arm and springing to her feet darted away; but she had not taken but a step or two when she received a blow on her back with the butt end of the gun which, with his freed hand, he had snatched from the ground where it lay beside him. The blow prostrated her, but only for a moment, when promptly recovering herself she sped down the hill to the bank of the creek, along which, with swift feet, she hastened to her home and carried the sad tidings of the capture of her sisters. The Indians might have overtaken her if they had been so disposed, but in that event the other sisters might have successfully made their escape, and therefore they refrained from pursuit.

As soon as Christina communicated the news to the distressed family, they made a hasty departure from their home and fled to Findley's block house for shelter and protection. It being late in the evening when they arrived there, no efforts could be made that night to overtake the captors and their prisoners, but with the first streaks of dawn on the following morning a party set out with a view of rescuing the prisoners and at the same time to visit condign punishment upon their captors. Upon reaching the spot where the capture had occurred, to their horror and dismay they found that the tragedy, which all along they had apprehended, had been accomplished. They found the oldest girl — Elizabeth — still living, but fatally wounded. A little distance from where Elizabeth lay writhing in her pain were found the dead bodies of the two other sisters — Catherine and Susan. Elizabeth retained sufficient vitality to give an intelligible account of the incident of their surprise and capture, together with the details of the affair subsequent thereto, and the treatment which

had been accorded them by the savages and the renegade Spicer. She survived until the third day after the event when she expired. The remains of the three were buried on the farm hereinbefore mentioned.

Several years after the happening of this occurrence, when the brother we have alluded to had grown to manhood, the renegade Spicer and one of the same Indians who had been an actor in the cold-blooded murder of innocent and helpless females, one day came along and stopped at the house of the father of the murdered girls. The family had just sounded the tin horn announcing the noon repast, and the father, and a number of neighbors who had been engaged in a log-rolling, were leisurely strolling along toward the house at an easy gait when an Indian and white man, each of whom were on a horse, passed them, and reaching the house in advance of them, dismounted and demanded of the inmates a drink of milk. Christina, who, at the time, was engaged in the kitchen lifting the dinner, heard the demand, and looking in the direction from which the voice proceeded, caught sight of the visitors. No sooner had her gaze fallen upon them than she rushed after her mother, who had started to get them some milk, crying out in anguished tones, "Those are two of the men who killed my sisters, don't give them any." Upon hearing which the two thereupon hurriedly re-mounted their horses and left before the men had reached the house. After the arrival of these latter, Christina related to them the circumstance, and assured them that she well knew Spicer and his companion, and that she could not be mistaken, and positively asserted that they were two of the three who, years before, had taken herself and her sisters prisoners. Convinced by the positive assurances of the girl, on whose memory was daguerreotyped with fearful distinctiveness the identity of the actors on that occasion, Crow, the father, and a man by the name of Dickerson, left the table at the same time and went aside to consult. The result of their deliberation was soon made manifest. Leaving the house they arranged between themselves that if they were successful in overtaking them Dickerson was to kill Spicer and Crow was to kill the Indian. Being well acquainted with the country they determined to take a route along the summits of the hills, by which they could gain both in time and distance, and speedily overtake their prey unless they had ridden at an unusually rapid pace. This proved to be the case, for apprehensive of being followed, they had pressed forward at the highest speed of their animals. The pursuit was therefore lengthened to a greater distance than had been anticipated. But the spirit of revenge had been awakened in the bosoms of their pursuers, who determined not to give up the chase until it was gratified. Hence, they continued on their course, taking advantage of every short cut which opened to them, following them to the head of Wheeling creek where they discovered their fresh trail, which they followed down Dunkard's creek to near the waters of the Monongahela. Here they lost the trail in the darkness which had fallen upon them, and they camped out for the night. The next day, on

coming back along the stream, they found the lost trail of the night before, on exploring which they found the spot where they had camped the preceding night, the evidences of their presence there having been made known by their tracks and the smouldering embers of the fire which had been kindled by them. Our informant states that the Indian and Spicer succeeded in eluding their pursuers, and that nothing more was ever heard of them.

But from another source, which is esteemed by us to be perfectly reliable and trustworthy, we learn that upon the return of Crow and and Dickerson from the pursuit, when inquiry was made of them as to the result of their expedition, their reticence on the subject was marked, and their replies were generally formulated in such a manner as to convey the impression that their pursuit had not been in vain and unattended with results, as, for instance, when pressed, they would say in terms "that they did not believe that they would trouble that section of the country any more."

The general opinion which was prevalent among the friends and neighbors was, that they had succeeded in overtaking them and accomplished their mission, and that both Spicer and the Indian slept their last sleep, from which they would only awake at the sound of the resurrection trump. At all events, they were not seen nor heard of any more in that neighborhood nor elsewhere, so far as any information at the time or since could be obtained.

As indicative of the feelings entertained by the settlers on the frontier in the year 1792, and their exposed and dangerous condition, we submit the following memorial of the inhabitants of Middle Wheeling, which is a copy of the original in its orthography and style. It is headed, "Memorial of Inhabitants of Middle Wheeling":

"We the inhabitants of middle Wheeling Now in a distresed and dangrous situation Have imbodied ourselves and we are tow weak to make a stand without asistens. We your humble petitioners do Pray your asistanc in men, arms and ammunition, as we gudge William Craig to be the suitable plase for the station, We flatter ourselves that you will do Everything that is in your Power, and humbly submits to your will In the fair; we your petitioners do pray.

"Thomas Orr, David Hosack, Thomas Hosack, Samuel Moore, William Morrison, James Hosack, James McDonald, Andrew Hannah, Samuel Holmes, George Whitehill, William Bohanon, Robert McCoy, Ferdinand Moore, Thomas Harpon, William Hults, Andrew White, Devet Howell, William McCaskell, Robert Pendergast, George Knox, James Knox, James Steter, Hilian Sleater, Hugh McCutcheon, John Brice, William Porter."

During the spring of this same year Col. Shepherd reported to Col. Beard concerning depredations committed by the Indians in his vicinity, as shown in the following letter:

"Sir:— Last evening two Indians shot at a man within one mile of my house and snapped at another in the night. They have also taken two boys, sons of James Behanis, living on Middle Wheeling,

one of which they have killed, the other has got in though he is scalped and badly tomahawked. The spies inform me that there is great signs of them on Captina and Stillwater. We expect nothing else but a general onset; our peopele are generally moving to the forts, and seem to be in great confusion. I shall give you every information as early as possible, and am with respect your humble servant, DAVID SHEPHERD."

"Col. Beard."

Col. Beard was lieutenant-commandant of Washington county, Penn., at the time when this letter was written, and Col. Shepherd was lieutenant-commandant of Ohio county, Va.

During the spring of 1792, one Parron, a famous scout who forted at Fort Van Metre on Short creek in Ohio county, Va., in company with Abraham Cuppy, his son-in-law, started on a scouting expedition on the Ohio side of the river, and night coming on they went into camp at the mouth of the run known as Parron's run, which empties into Big Short creek, camping under a large elm tree, which still stood there a few years since. During the night a party of Shawnees on their way to make an incursion on the settlements on the opposite or Virginia side of the river; attracted by the light of the white men's camp-fire, surrounded them while they slept, and firing upon them, shot Parron through the hip, disabling him to such an extent as to prevent him from making an effort to escape and hence secured him as a prisoner. Young Cuppy made his escape and secreted himself under the roots of a large sycamore three which grew upon the banks of the creek. His hiding place was near enough for him to hear the conversation which passed between Parron and the Indians. The Indians who were well acquainted with his courage and ability as a scout, determined that he must die and favored burning him. But Parron reminded them that he had always been an honorable warrior and as a favor asked them to give him the tomahawk. His captors held a council among themselves, and after a lengthy deliberation concluded to grant the request of their captive, whereupon the leader stepped forward to the prostrate man as he laid upon the ground unable to rise, and tomahawked and scalped him. After this they continued their journey without making any search for Cuppy, his companion.

The young scout remained in concealment until sufficient time had elapsed to place many miles between the Indians and himself before he ventured from his hiding place and when he left it he hastened with all his speed to make secure his escape, and reaching Fort Van Metre, communicated the information of Parron's death. The commander of the fort instructed Cuppy to return to the spot where the occurrence had happened, taking with him a sufficient number of the men in the fort to recover and bury the body in a respectable manner. This they successfully accomplished. Some seventy or eighty years subsequent to this event, some of his descendants disinterred the remains, that they might be interred in a more suitable resting place. Upon taking them up the ball which had disabled him was found

imbedded in the hip bone. This ball is now in possession of John C. Cuppy, his grandson, who also has the buttons which belonged to his coat.

After the close of the Indian war, Abraham Cuppy settled on Big Short creek, on the site now occupied by Barkis' stone mill. Joshua Meek, another celebrated scout of that day, and an intimate friend and generally a companion of Parron when on a scout more fortunate than his friend, survived the dangers and hardships of Indian warfare, and after the withdrawal of the Indians from this section, settled about two miles further up Big Short creek from the spot where his friend had met with his death. The mound which is pierced by the famous long tunnel on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, is located on the land formerly occupied by him. He lived on this farm for many years and raised his family there. Having lost his wife together with other members of his family, and being quite aged and feeble, about the year 1850, at the solicitation of his daughter, who resided in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, he removed there where he spent the few remaining months of his existence, and where he died, honored and respected by all who knew him, about the year 1851.

Sometime during this year (the exact date of the occurrence we have been unable to establish) three young men, one of them the son of Capt. Van Swearigen, constituted a party to engage in a hunting expedition. Passing down the river until they reached a point opposite to where Short creek emptied into the Ohio, they crossed that stream and started up the valley of the creek, hunting as they traveled along. For some time past no depredations had been committed by the Indians in that immediate vicinity. This inspired them with a feeling of security which induced them to believe that no harm would befall them. It was a day full of sunshine, and nature was arrayed in her loveliest garb and the woods were alive with the warblings of the feathered songsters, just such a day as speaks in its quiet calm of peace and joy to the heart of man. But the soothing influences of the scene and hour were rudely broken in upon and the fair picture was speedily changed into one of blood and death. They had penetrated along the banks of the creek at no great distance, when they were suddenly beset by a party of Indians, who fired in rapid succession upon the unsuspecting whites. The result was the killing of young Swearingen outright, and so disabling the others that they were overtaken and at once dispatched with the tomahawk. Their bodies were subsequently all recovered. Some white men on the Ohio side of the river sent word to their friends of the discovery of their bodies, and a party from Beech Bottom on the Virginia side of the river, crossed over and gave them decent sepulture.

In the month of August, in the year 1793, occurred the last conflict in the upper Ohio valley, which took place between the whites and the Indians. Owing to the fact of the frequent incursions and numerous depredations of the Indians in that section of the country now embraced in Hancock and Brooke counties, the people had become greatly exasperated, and it was determined to put an end to them

and to summarily chastise the intruders. With this in view the whites organized a party which was placed under the command of Capt. Lawson Van Buskirk. A party of Indians had committed many acts of violence and plunder, and the general opinion was that in their retreat they would cross the river in the vicinity of Mingo. The Virginia force consisted of thirty-eight men, and the Indians numbered twenty-eight warriors. The Virginians crossed the river below the mouth of Cross creek and marched along the bottom, and finally struck the Indian trail. They were all veteran Indian fighters, and yet they marched directly into an ambuscade, and but for a most singular circumstance, they would have been slaughtered to a man. They marched in Indian file, with Captain Buskirk at their head. The ambush quartered on their flank, and they were totally unsuspicious of it. The plan of the ambush was skillfully laid. It was to permit the whites to advance in numbers along the line before firing upon them. This was done, but instead of each Indian selecting a man at whom to fire, every gun was directed at the captain, who was shot dead — thirteen bullet holes having been found on his body. The whites and Indians instantly treed and the battle was prolonged for more than an hour. It was ascertained that some Indians were killed and some wounded; but they retreated and carried with them both their killed and wounded. Except in the death of Buskirk the whites were but little injured.

The falling into this ambuscade was so out of character with the wariness and caution of the Indian hunters, that it was accounted for in a melancholly incident of previous occurrence. In the summer of 1792, one year before, two Indians crossed the Ohio in the night and landed under the narrows immediately below the new village of Wellsburg. The village at that time consisted of five or six cabins. Capt. Buskirk resided about three miles from the point where the Indians landed, directly in the country in the neighborhood of several plantations. In the forenoon of the day, Mrs. Buskirk set out on horseback to visit a neighbor who resided in the direction of, and near to, the river. In a short time the horse came running furiously home, showing the great terror which the domestic animals of that day evinced at the sight of Indians. The truth was instantly understood by Capt. Van Buskirk. The neighbors were alarmed and as Mrs. Van Buskirk was not found on the road she had set out to travel, the conclusion was certain that she had been made a prisoner by the Indians. To attempt direct pursuit it was well known would lead to her immediate death. The plan of operations was soon determined upon. Individuals collected and explored the river, and as they expected, found the canoe belonging to the Indians. No doubt was entertained, but they would approach it in the night. Watchers were stationed at several of the most convenient points of approach for the purpose of rescuing Mrs. Van Buskirk and destroying her captors. This failed in consequence of the indiscretion of one individual who, upon perceiving the Indians approach, with Mrs. Van Buskirk in company, made some alarm that apprised the Indians of their danger. They

at once returned up the hill, and the whites, out of regard to the safety of Mrs. Van Buskirk, deemed it imprudent to pursue until morning. The trail was then taken, and Mrs. Van Buskirk was found murdered and scalped about a mile from the river. Her ankle was dislocated, and it was supposed that this, rendering her unable to travel, was the cause of her being put to death. Both of the Indians were successful in escaping from their pursuers.

This sad catastrophe exasperated Capt. Van Buskirk almost to frenzy, and inflamed him with an insatiable thirst for vengeance. Goaded by this feeling and deeply excited by a hope of its speedy gratification, it was supposed, rendered him incautious and unobservant of facts, that would not in any other state of mind have escaped him, and thus he rushed to his own destruction. The murder of Mrs. Van Buskirk was the last atrocity committed by the Indians east of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Marietta.

CHAPTER VII.

COL. BROADHEAD'S CAMPAIGN — TREACHEROUS CONDUCT AND MURDER BY THE MILITIA — WILLIAMSON'S CAMPAIGN — THE "PRAYING INDIANS"— FRIENDLY TO THE WHITES — REMOVAL OF THE CHRISTIAN DELAWARES TO DETROIT — SUSPECTED BY WHITES AND INDIANS — MURDERS CHARGED TO THE MORAVIAN INDIANS — EXPEDITION ORGANIZED — ARRIVAL AT THE MORAVIAN TOWNS — INDIANS SURRENDER — THEIR TREATMENT — REVOLTING MURDER — CRAWFORD'S CAMPAIGN — THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER PATROLLED — EXPEDITION AGAINST INDIAN TOWNS RESOLVED UPON — RENDEZVOUS AT MINGO — THE INDIANS ON THE ALERT — PROPOSED RETREAT OF THE WHITES OVERRULED — THE FIGHT — THE RETREAT — CAPTIVITY OF COL. CRAWFORD — HIS TERRIBLE FATE — DR. KNIGHT'S ESCAPE — SLOVER'S CAPTIVITY AND ESCAPE — ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION — THE ARMY MARCHES TOWARD THE INDIAN TOWNS — FORTS HAMILTON AND JEFFERSON BUILT — ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INDIANS — ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT — THE ARMY RETURNS TO FORT WASHINGTON — ST. CLAIR UNJUSTLY CENSURED — COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT — ACCOMPANYING PAPERS — GEN. WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

GEN. LACHLAN McINTOSH, who was in command of the Western Military department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, retired from the command in April, 1779, and Col. Daniel Broadhead was appointed in his stead. At the time of his appointment he was in command of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He was an able, active and energetic soldier, and was prompt in taking effective measures against the Indians. In April, 1781, with 150 regulars he came to Wheeling, where he was joined by Col. Shepherd, county commandant of Ohio county, Va., with a force of about 140 militia. This expedition was organized to act against the unfriendly Delawares.

From Wheeling they proceeded by the nearest route to Coshocton. When the army had reached the Muskingum a little below Salem, the lowest Movarian town, Gen. Broadhead sent an express to the missionary dwelling there, Rev. John Heckewelder, informing him that he was in the neighborhood with his army and requesting of him a small supply of provisions and a visit from him to his camp.* The Christian Indians sent the supply of provisions and the missionary repaired to Gen. Broadhead's camp. Gen. Broadhead then said, "that being on an expedition against the hostile Indians at or near the forks of the river, he was anxious to know before he proceeded any further, whether any of the Christian Indians were out hunting,

* Doddridge's Notes, p. 291.

or on business in the direction he was going." Being answered in the negative, he declared that, "nothing would give him greater pain, than to hear that any one of the Movarian Indians had been molested by his troops, as these Indians had conducted themselves from the commencement of the war in a manner that did them honor." *

While, however, he was assuring Mr. Heckewelder that the Christian Indians had nothing to fear, an officer came with great speed from one quarter of the camp and reported that a particular division of the militia "were preparing to break off for the purpose of destroying the Moravian settlements up the river, and he feared they could not be restrained from so doing." Gen. Broadhead and Col. David Shepherd, of Wheeling, immediately took such measures as prevented it.† The army then proceeded until within a few miles of Coshocton, when an Indian prisoner was taken. Soon after two more Indians were discovered and fired upon, but notwithstanding one of them was wounded, both made their escape.

General Broadhead, knowing that these two Indians would endeavor to give immediate notice of the approach of the army, ordered a rapid march, in order to reach the town before them, and take it by surprise. This was done in the midst of a heavy fall of rain, and the plan succeeded. The army reached the place in three divisions, the right and left wings approached the river a little above and below the town, while the center marched directly upon it. The whole number of the Indians in the village, on the east side of the river, together with ten or twelve from a little village some distance above, were made prisoners, without firing a single shot. The river having risen to a great height, owing to the recent fall of rain, the army could not cross it. Owing to this, the villages on the west side of the river escaped destruction. Among the prisoners, sixteen warriors were pointed out by Pe Killon, a friendly Delaware chief, who was with the army of Gen. Broadhead. A little after dark a council of war was held, to determine on the fate of the warriors. They were doomed to death. They were then bound, taken a little distance below the town, dispatched with tomahawks and spears, and scalped.

Early the next morning an Indian presented himself on the opposite bank of the river and asked for the "Big Captain." Gen. Broadhead presented himself and asked the Indian what he wanted? The Indian replied, "I want peace." "Send over some of your chiefs," said Broadhead. "May be you kill." He was answered, "they shall not be killed." One of the chiefs, a well looking man, came over the river and entered into conversation with Gen. Broadhead in the street; but while engaged in conversation, a man belonging to the army, in a cowardly manner came up behind him, with a tomahawk concealed in the bosom of his hunting shirt, and struck him a blow on the back of his head. He fell and instantly expired. The name of the man who committed this dastardly deed was John Wetzel.

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* Heckewelder's Narr., p. 214. † Ibid., p. 215.

About mid-day the army commenced its retreat from Coshocton. Gen. Broadhead committed the care of the prisoners to the militia. They were about twenty in number. After marching about a mile the men commenced killing them, and did not cease until the whole were murdered and scalped, except a few women and children, who were spared and taken to Fort Pitt.

Although we have in a preceding portion of this history briefly adverted to the massacre of the Moravian Indians in the month of March, 1782, yet we feel called upon to give a more detailed account in a succinct form, of that unfortunate occurrence, which is a stigma on those who perpetrated it, and will forever remain a blemish on the courage and humanity of brave men. This wicked and miserable episode is known as:

Williamson's Campaign.— In 1769, the "Praying Indians," as they were called, upon the Delaware river, had removed and commenced three settlements upon the Muskingum river, which they called Guadenhutten, Schoenbraun and Salem. They were under the ministerial charge of the Moravians, and more particularly of the Rev. John Heckewelder, Michael Jung and David Zeisberger. Here they hoped to live in peace and quiet undisturbed by the temptations of white settlements and the bloody conflicts which raged along the borders. They were partially civilized, cultivating the soil and receiving education and religion. Their towns were situated in the southern portion of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and had become places of some consequence. They had several hundred acres of corn on the river bottoms, 200 head of cattle and 400 head of hogs. As some of the Delaware nation were unfriendly to the government of the United States, and the whites supposed many more to be so than were in reality, the frontiersmen indulged in a strong dislike to the Christian Indians who were Delawares. Many persons thought or pretended to think, that, although the Christian Delawares had renounced theft and war, they still did not scruple to carry information to those who had not. On the other hand, the Wyandots, mortal enemies of the whites, and at open and secret war against them, suspected the Moravian Indians of being in communication with the white citizens, and even with the military of the United States.

The British officers at Detroit made application to the Six Nations in the year 1781, to cause them to be removed. The matter was considered in a council at Niagara, at which the Iroquois evaded the question by authorizing the Ottawas and Chippewas to kill them, in a figurative message which reads thus: "We herewith make you a present of the Christian Indians, to make soup of." But both the Chippewas and the Ottawas refused the present, and returned the following speech: "We have no cause for doing this."

As early as 1781, the Wyandots under a noted chief called Half King, arrived at the Moravian towns, with 200 warriors on their way against the Virginians, and threatened these peaceable Indians with destruction.

According to the statement of Mr. Doddridge, in his History of the Indian Wars, the Christian Delawares were really friendly to the whites, and gave them timely notice of the approach of the inimical tribes. Those expatriated whites, Girty, McKee and Elliott, who now held commissions in the British service, and swayed as with an hereditary authority the movements of the Wyandot tribe, longed for the blood of these peaceable Indian settlers. Half King and Capt. Pipe were of the same mind. In this condition of things the Six Nations sent the message, which the Ottawas and Chippewas had refused to execute, to the Wyandots, who were in a very different state of feeling with regard to the Delawares. They did not, however, give it a literal fulfillment, but forcibly removed the Moravians, from their towns and their property into their own country on the Sandusky. While Capt. Pipe and his savage troops were prosecuting the removal, a courageous squaw stole one of his horses and rode it from the Muskingum to Fort Pitt, in order to inform the garrison of the doings of the Wyandots. The Indian woman was a relative of Glickhikan, the sachem of the Moravian band of the Delawares, and this daring act very nearly cost him his life. He was taken to Sandusky with the tribe, and their dear missionaries were compelled to accompany them. Considering the geographical position of these unfortunate Indians, situated between the contending forces of the British, British Indians and the Americans, it is by no means strange that they should have been suspected by both parties, and therefore a prey to both.

These inoffensive and unprotected Christians arrived at the Wyandot villages about the middle of October, 1781, accompanied by their children and women, all of them in destitution of body and sorrow of heart. During the winter of 1781–2 their missionaries were separated from them and sent prisoners to Detroit. Not only the missionaries, but the people, were treated with severity. The British finally released their preachers and suffered them to return, expressing their disapprobation of the proceedings. Half King, who had already interfered to save Glickhikan, threw all blame on the head of Girty and his white confederates, whom he upbraided with vehemence and indignation in a public speech.

The suspicions entertained against them by the whites had been of several years' standing. Immediately after Dunmore's expedition, the people inhabiting the exposed frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, regarded the position of these Indians as favorable in a military view to their red enemies, the Shawnees, Delawares, and especially the Wyandots. Their villages on the Muskingum lay directly on the war-path of the Northwestern Indians, and the corn which they raised necessarily afforded sustenance to the warrior on his way to the settlements. So, on his return, he probably rested himself in the Moravian cabins, ate their food and perhaps exchanged a portion of his plunder. They showed the same hospitality to traders, and in case a party of whites had passed that way, would undoubtedly have shown them equal kindness. Weak, peaceable, and

opposed to contention, they could do no otherwise than to succor all who came to their villages.

In the fall of 1781 this feeling of dissatisfaction had become so strong that a party of men, chiefly from the Monongahela, under the command of Col. Williamson, marched to their towns determined that they should remove from the Muskingum. When Williamson arrived at Guadenhutten as we have related, had previously been there with an armed force for the same purpose, and had succeeded in their object. A few persons were still at the Moravion towns, who had been stripped of their property by the Wyandots, and that branch of the Delawares at enmity with the whites. They were taken and carried as prisoners to Pittsburgh, where they remained during the winter.

On the 8th of February, 1782, Henry Fink and his son John, were assaulted by the Indians at the Buchanan settlement, where John was killed. In the latter part of the same month, William Wallace, who lived above Wheeling on the Ohio, with his wife and five children, were killed, and John Carpenter was made prisoner. This was was probably the work of a party of Wyandotts, but was charged upon the Moravian Indians or persons whom they sustained and harbored. Several murders and arrests had taken place on Buffalo creek, late in the fall or early in the winter, and for all these acts, the Christian Indians were held responsible. In fact, a prisoner who was escaped is said to have charged the affair on Buffalo creek upon them directly. Finally, on the night after the prisoners taken by Williamson and his men in the fall, were released from Fort Pitt, the family of Mr. Monteurs were all killed or made prisoners in the settlement adjacent to the fort. The people no longer hesitated to undertake the work of revenge; and early in March an irregular force collected on the Ohio at the Mingo Bottoms of about 100 men. Their confessed object was to capture and remove the Christian Delawares and destroy their fields and houses. Many of them, however, entertained a deadly hostility within their bosoms. They moved on with rapidity, and on the morning of the 7th of March arrived within a mile of Guadenhutten, which lay upon both banks of the river.

Unfortunately it so happened that, although the villages had been uninhabited all the winter, at this moment about 150 of the Moravians were there. In the severity of the season, among their red captors, they had suffered severely for want of corn, while large quantities still remained in their old fields, on the Muskingum. They had been permitted to make a temporary visit to their once happy homes for the purpose of gathering a supply of food. They were engaged in the fields when the whites arrived. The latter deferred the attack on that portion of the village on the eastern shore until one-half the men had crossed the other side. As the river was high and contained floating ice, it was with difficulty they were enabled to make the passage. A young man by the name of Slaughter, seeing a small canoe on the west shore, swam across and brought it back with him, but it proved to be only a large sap-trough, which would carry but two men

at a time. They concluded at once to place their clothes, ammunition, etc., in the trough and swim the river without delay. This was soon accomplished, and they stole unseen by the Indians upon the western bank. Both parties extended around the town, enclosing it within their lines.

Another account* of this affair states that in the morning the men were divided into equal parties, one of which was to cross the river about a mile above the town. The other party was divided into three divisions, one of which was to take a circuit in the woods, and reach the river a little distance below the town on the east side; another division was to fall into the middle of the town, and a third was to enter at its upper end. When sixteen of the party, designed to make the attack, had crossed the river, their two sentinels discovered an Indian whose name was Shabosh. One of them broke one of his arms by a shot; the other sentinel then fired and killed him. These heroes then scalped and tomahawked him. Fearing that the firing of the guns which killed Shabosh would lead to an instant discovery, they sent word to the party designed to attack the town to move on instantly, which they did. In the meantime the small party, which had crossed the river, marched to the main town on the west side. Here they found a large company of Christian Indians gathering the corn which they had left in their fields the preceding fall, when driven away by the British Indians to Sandusky. On the arrival of the murderers at the town, they professed peace and good will to the Christian Indians, and informed them that they had come to take them to Fort Pitt for their safety. The Christian Indians, not doubting their sincerity in the least, walked up to them, and thanked them for being so kind, delivered up their arms and appeared to be highly delighted with the prospect of their removal, and began with all speed to prepare victuals for the white men, and for themselves on their journey.

To resume our account taken from the *American Pioneer:*—"The other party, in surrounding the eastern village, saw a woman skulking through the brush, who was shot also, and proved to be the wife of the Indian—Shabosh—who had been killed on the west side of the stream. A few were killed in passing the river, but the remainder offered no resistance. The people at Guadenhutten being thus secured and without arms of which they had been deceitfully deprived, and which, had they been in possession of, they could not conscientiously and probably would not have attempted to resort to them for defense. They were then collected in two log houses and made prisoners. A party was despatched to Schoenbrunn and Salem to practice the same deception with similar success. A boy, who had witnessed the imprisonment at the latter place, escaped to Schoenbrunn and saved those at that place from a horrible fate. The half savage troops now avowed their determination to despatch every Indian in their power. A portion, however, opposed the act with tears and remonstrances, but an officer having no more influence than a man, the mat-

* Early History of the West, pp. 204–5.

ter was referred to a vote of the mass. When Colonel Williamson requested those who were in favor of life to step to the front, only sixteen moved from the ranks, and the doom of the wretched Moravians was fixed. They were ordered to prepare for death. That portion of the company who were determined upon blood, impatient for the butchery, rushed in among them as they knelt in prayer and supplications of forgiveness from heaven for their transgressions. From the time they were placed in the guard house they foresaw their fate, and begun their devotions of singing hymns, praying and exhorting each other to place a firm reliance in the mercy of the Savior of men. On being accused of aiding the hostile Indians they declared their innocence. They were told that they had the property of the white people in their possession. They were prepared to render a satisfactory account of every article—where or from what trader they had purchased it. But the number of horses and other property which the Christian Indians possessed was an object with these murderers who concluded that, 'when they killed the Indians the country would be theirs; and the sooner this was done the better.' When the poor creatures were told that they must die, finding that all entreaties for the preservation of their lives were of no avoil, they united in beseeching a short respite that they might prepare themselves for death, which request was at length granted. During the time of their devotions their murderers were consulting on the manner in which they should put them to death. Some were for setting fire to the houses they were in and burning them alive, others wanted to take their scalps home with them as a signal of victory; while others remonstrated against either of these plans, declaring that they never would be guilty of murdering a people whose innocence was so satisfactorily evinced; and these proposed to set them at liberty, or, if they would not do that, at least to take them as prisoners and deliver them up to the proper authority; but, finding that they could not prevail on these monsters to spare their lives, they wrung their hands, and calling God to witness that they were innocent of the blood of these harmless Christian Indians, they withdrew to some distance from the scene of bloodshed.

"While they were engaged in these pious duties the murderers, impatient to make a beginning, came to them, as we have already stated, and inquiring whether they were ready to die; they answered in the affirmative, adding, 'That they had commended their immortal souls to God, Who had given them the assurance in their hearts that He would receive their souls.' While the prayer was still breathing from their lips and the hymn of praise was still lingering on their tongues, one blood-thirsty villain took up a cooper's mallet, saying, 'How exactly this will do for the business,' and continued knocking down one after another, until he had counted fourteen that he had killed with his own hands. Handing the instrument of death to one of his fellow murderers, he said: '*My arm fails me! Go on in the same way! I think I have done pretty well!*'

"In another house, where mostly women and children were confined, Judith, a remarkably pious, aged widow, was the first victim.

Christina, who had formerly lived with the sisters, in Bethlehem, Penn., and spoke English and German equally well, fell on her knees and begged for life in vain. Only two lads escaped, each between fifteen and sixteen years of age — one hiding himself in the cellar of the house where the women and children were murdered, beheld the blood run in streams into the cellar, and waiting until night, escaped through a window. The other, receiving but one blow, and not being scalped, recovered his senses; but seeing the murderers return and kill a man by the name of Abel, who was endeavoring to raise himself up, he lay still until evening when, the doors being open, he escaped into the woods.

"While we write these lines the very blood boils within our veins at the bare recital of this infamous deed. Its particulars are too horrid to relate. In addition to what is narrated, it is sufficient to say that in a few minutes these two slaughter-houses, as they were called, exhibited in their ghastly interior the mangled, bleeding remains of these poor unfortunate people, of all ages and sexes, from the aged, grey-headed parents, down to the helpless infant clinging to its mother's breast, dishonored by the fatal wounds of the tomahawk, mallet, war-club, spear and scalping knife. The number of the slain was ninety-six; forty-three men, twenty-one women and thirty-four children.

"The Indians in the upper-town Schoenbrunn, ten miles further up the river, were apprized of their danger, and providentially made their escape just in time to avoid the fate of their brethren below. A new division of the members arrived at Shoenbrunn just after the Indians left, but finding the place deserted, took what plunder they could find, and returned to their companions. After the work of death was finished and the plunder secured, all the buildings in the town were set on fire, and the slaughter houses among the rest. The dead bodies were thus consumed in ashes. They then returned to the settlements, and proceeded to Pittsburgh, where, on the opposite side of the Ohio river, they attacked the camps of the peaceable Delaware chiefs, with a number of friendly families, all under the protection of the government; killed a number, and among them a promising young chief, and went off. Fortunately the chief Gillelmund and others, saved their lives by taking to the river, and reaching the town."

There have been some who have attempted to act as apologists for those who were engaged in this horrid affair, but their efforts to palliate the enormity of this tragedy have only resulted in adding condemnation instead of excuse. Would that the mantle of charity was broad enough to mitigate the just judgment of humanity in reference to this outrage; but, alas, truth compels the sad conclusion in all fair and impartial minds that it was murder most foul, unprovoked and audacious.

The massacre of the Moravian Indians was foreseen and recognized by the settlers on the frontier as initiatory of a fearful and avenging warfare, as the indignant Delawares, Shawnees and Wy-

andots would surely find vent for their fury in visiting condign punishment upon the settlements by way of retaliation. And this proved to be only too true. The savages soon broke loose upon the frontier, visiting it with massacre, fire, plundering and captivity.

All of the settlements in the upper Ohio valley were in a state of continued alarm, and most of the settlers had abandoned their homes and gone into the forts for protection. During the day they worked their small clearings while sentinels stood guard to watch against a sudden surprise from the savages, carrying their guns with them to the fields, where they were stacked for use in case of an emergency which might occur at any moment.

Gen. Irvine was appointed to the command of the western military department in September, 1781. Soon after his arrival at Fort Pitt, having made himself acquainted with the prevailing state of affairs, he addressed a letter to Col. Shepherd, of Ohio county, calling a convention of the county commandants and the officers of militia to consult as to the best means to be adopted for the defense of the frontier. After a full and free discussion had been indulged in a plan was adopted by which the militia was to patrol the east side of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Wheeling and take every precaution to prevent the incursions of the Indians. To the extent proposed this was a wise plan. But along a frontier of such length a limited number of militiamen could not effectually guard against their inroads, for in spite of all their vigilance, roving bands would watch their opportunity to cross the river, which they did, and suddenly accomplished the object of their visitation, and then hastily retreated to the western side.

Under these circumstances a general sentiment prevailed among those on the border to the effect that the most efficacious manner in which to secure safety, was by carrying the war into the enemy's country. Hence a meeting of the settlers was called, which was held at Wheeling, one of the objects of which was to further this scheme. It received the approval of Gen. Irvine, and after due deliberation it was determined that a force should be raised to march to Sandusky and destroy the Wyandot towns, and that the place of rendezvous should be at Mingo Bottoms. This expedition was composed wholly of volunteers.

The day which had been appointed for their gathering was the 20th of May, but it was several days after this before the completed force arrived. The men who collected here were from the upper portion of Virginia bordering on the Ohio river, and from Westmoreland and Washington counties, Penn. Col. William Crawford, of Westmoreland county, was elected commander, and Col. Williamson, second in command. Dr. John Knight was appointed surgeon, and Jonathan Zane and John Slover, guides.

The little army began its march on the 25th day of May, 1782, in four columns in the straightest line for Sandusky, distant 150 miles. They numbered nearly 500 men, and each man owned his own horse, equipments and clothing. We have the authority of Doddridge for

saying that Col. Crawford did not seek the position in which he was placed and when notified of his election it is said that he accepted it with apparent reluctance. Crawford was the friend and agent of Washington. He received from Washington a colonel's commission in the revolution, as a reward for his efforts and energy in behalf of the cause of his country at the very commencement of the revolution.

The army followed along the trail which had been traced by Williamson at the time he marched against the Moravian Indians. One of their encampments was at one of the Moravion towns which had been burned and plundered by Williamson's forces. In the fields they still found plenty of corn hanging on the stalks, with which they fed their horses during the night they encamped there. Shortly after their arrival, three men who had walked out of the camp in company discovered two Indians. The three fired at one of them, but their shots proved to be harmless and the Indians made good their escape.

As soon as this news was communicated in camp, a rush was made by a large portion of the men in the most excited and tumultuous manner to see what had happened. This want of discipline upon the part of his men was the cause of great agitation to Col. Crawford, who became depressed and entertained a presentiment of evil, and that defeat would certainly follow. The murder of the Moravians had caused the Indians to be on the alert to guard against surprises on the part of the whites. There was not a settlement on the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Grave creek, below Wheeling, which was left unobserved. They knew the number of the forces under Crawford and their destination, and visited every encampment as soon as it was vacated, and saw from their writings on the trees and scraps of paper lying around which had been carelessly thrown down, that "no quarter was to be given to any Indian, whether man, woman or child."

The two Indians to whom we have referred above, were spies engaged in watching the movements of the troops. On the 6th of June, twelve days after beginning their march, they reached the site of one of the Moravian villages on one of the branches of the Sandusky river. Here, instead of meeting with Indians as they had expected, they met with nothing but a bare scene of desolation, the ruins of a few huts alone giving evidence that it had been the residence of those whom it was their intention to destroy.

Puzzled by this discovery and having no well formed plan as to their movements, they resolved to hold a council, the result of the deliberations of which was that they would one day more continue their march in the direction of Upper Sandusky, and if they did not succeed in reaching the town in the specified time that they would then beat a hasty retreat. At this council Jonathan Zane advised a retreat at once, giving weighty reasons for his advice, which impressed themselves with great force upon the mind of Col. Crawford, who acquiesced in them. But he was overruled by his officers, a majority of whom were in favor of pressing forward. The march was commenced on the following morning through the plains of Sandusky,

and continued until between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the troops in advance were furiously attacked by the Indians and driven in. The plain where the attack took place was covered with high grass in which the Indians lay concealed. At the time the Indian forces were about entering a piece of woods which was almost entirely surrounded by open ground, but they were partially checked in accomplishing their purpose by a rapid movement on the part of the whites. Heavy firing at once commenced on both sides. From a partial possession of the woods which the Indians had gained in the outset, they were in a short time dislodged by the whites. The next move of the Indians was to gain possession of a portion of the woods on the right flank of Col. Crawford, but this they were prevented from accomplishing by the vigilance of Major Leet, who had command of the right wing. The firing, which was heavy and continuous, was kept up until dark, when it ceased, and both armies laid on their arms during the night. Large fires were kindled along the line of battle on each side, the armies lying some distance in the background, to prevent being surprised by a night attack. During the fight in the afternoon several of Col. Crawford's men were killed and wounded. How many of the Indians had suffered it was impossible to tell, but certainly as many of them as the whites.

On the following morning the army occupied the same ground which they did on the preceding day. During the day no attack was made by the Indians, until evening, but they were noticed to be traversing the plains in various directions, busily engaged, probably in carrying away their dead and wounded.

During the morning of this day a council of officers was held, and a retreat was resolved upon as the only means of saving the army. Reinforcements for the Indians appeared to be pouring in throughout the entire day. In the meantime preparations for retreat were being made on the part of the whites, by interring the dead, lighting fires over their graves to prevent discovery and making arrangements for carrying off the wounded. It was ordered that the retreat should not commence until some time in the course of the night. By some means the Indians were made aware of the intended retreat, and just as the sun went down attacked the whites in force and with great fury, in every direction, except Sandusky. When the line of march was formed, and the retreat had commenced, the guides wisely took the direction of Sandusky, which was the only opening in the Indian lines, and which afforded the only opportunity of concealment. The army had marched about a mile in this direction when it wheeled about to the left, and by a circuitous route gained before daylight of the following morning the trail by which they had come. Their march was continued the whole of that day without interruption except the firing of a few harmless shots by the Indians at the rear guard. As night came on they halted, built fires, prepared and ate their suppers, secured their horses, and tired and jaded, resigned themselves to sleep, without stationing a single sentinel for their

security. In the midst of this carelessness on their part, they might easily have been taken by surprise and cut off by the Indians, who, however, failed to disturb them during the night. The number who retreated in the main body is estimated to have been about 300.

When the retreat was resolved upon conflicting opinions prevailed as to the best means of effecting it. The majority thought it best to keep together in one compact body, while the minority thought it best to break up into small bands and make their way home in different directions, abandoning the route by which they had come. Many, indeed, attempted to do so, acting under the impression that the Indians with their whole force would follow the main body. In this they were sadly mistaken, as the Indians instead of pursuing the main body, followed the small parties with such celerity that few of them escaped.

The only successful detachment was that composed of about forty men in number who were under the command of Williamson, who late in the night of the retreat had managed to break through the Indian lines under a severe fire, and not without loss. These succeeded in overtaking the main body early in the second day of the retreat. For days after the retreat of the whites the Indians covered the whole country from the Sandusky to the Muskingum in pursuit of the small parties, most of whom were overtaken and killed at the time. Some were pursued nearly to the Ohio river, one man by the name of Mills whose family resided about two miles east of Wheeling, on Wheeling creek, being killed about two miles east of the present site of St. Clairsville, almost in sight of his home.

When the retreat commenced Colonel Crawford placed himself at the head of the main body, but had gone only the distance of about a quarter of a mile, when he missed his son John, his son-in-law Major Harrison, and his nephews, Major Rose and William Crawford. Halting, as the line passed by him, he called for them by name, but there was no response and he failed to find them. After the line had passed him, he attempted to overtake it, but was unable to do so owing to the weariness of his horse, resulting from the fatigue to which it had been subjected. Falling in company with Dr. Knight and two others, they traveled all night, first in a northerly direction, and then eastwardly to avoid the pursuit of the Indians, their courses being directed by the north star.

On the day following they fell in company with Capt. John Biggs and Lieut. Ashley, the latter of whom was wounded. Biggs and Ashley were accompanied with two other companions in their retreat. They all encamped together that night. On the following day about noon they reached the trail by which the army had advanced upon the Indian towns but a few days preceding, and here a discussion arose as to the propriety of taking that path homewards. Capt. Biggs and Dr. Knight thought it prudent to continue their course through the woods and avoid the trail and all traveled paths, but they were overruled by Col. Crawford, who assured them that the Indians would not urge the pursuit beyond the plains, which they had already left

far behind them. Accordingly abandoning the eastern course which they had been following, the party pursued the beaten track. Crawford and Knight, who were together were about 150 yards in advance, followed by Capt. Biggs and his wounded friend, Lieut. Ashley, in the center, both of whom were on horseback, while these were followed by two men on foot.

They had not proceeded more than a mile in this order when several Indians suddenly sprung up within a few yards of Crawford and Knight, and presenting their guns, in plain English ordered them to halt. Knight sought the cover of a tree and leveled his gun at the foremost Indian. Crawford ordered him several times not to fire, which order was reluctlantly obeyed by Knight. The Indians advanced to Crawford in the most cordial manner, shook him by the hand, and asked him how he was. Biggs and Ashley halted, while the two men in the rear taking advantage of the situation, took to their heels, running away, and thereby escaping the necessity of a closer acquaintance with the unexpected intruders. Biggs was ordered by Col. Crawford to advance and surrender, but instead of obeying the order, he deliberately took aim at one of the Indians and fired, and then he and Ashley put spurs to their horses and for the time being made good their escape. But the next day they were both overtaken and killed.

Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, in company with nine other prisoners, under the conduct of a band of Indians, seventeen in number, were marched to the old Sandusky town, about thirty odd miles away. The nine prisoners were placed in advance of Crawford and Knight, who were conducted by two Delaware chiefs named respectively, Pipe and Wingemund. All of the prisoners, including Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, had been previously daubed black by Pipe. Four of the prisoners at different stages in the journey were tomahawked and scalped, and when the other five arrived at the town, the boys and squaws fell upon them and tomahawked them.

Upon the arrival of Crawford, they surrounded him, and stripping him naked, compelled him to sit on the ground, near a large fire, around which were gathered a large number of warriors, and a much larger number of squaws and boys. They then beat him severely with sticks and their fists. In a little while after a large stake was placed in the ground and great piles of hickory poles and wood were spread around it. Crawford's arms were then securely bound behind his back, and a strong rope was then used, one end of which was fastened to the ligature between his wrists, and the other was tied to the bottom of the stake. The rope was of sufficient length to permit him to walk around the stake several times and then return. Fire was then applied to the wood which lay in piles at a remove of six or seven yards from the stake.

Col. Crawford, observing these terrible preparations, called to the notorious renegade, Simon Girty, who sat on horseback a few yards distant from the fire, calmly surveying the preparations, and inquired

of him whether the Indians intended to burn him. Girty replied, in a nonchalant manner, that such was the case.

Crawford received the information with unflinching firmness, merely remarking that he would endeavor to bear it with fortitude. After the hickory poles had been burnt asunder in the middle, Capt. Pipe slowly arose, and, pausing for a moment, commenced to address the crowd in earnest and energetic tones and with animated gestures, repeatedly and frequently pointing to Crawford, who gave no signs of fear but composedly returned his gaze. When he concluded the assembled crowd gave a loud whoop and then simultaneously rushed upon Crawford. For several seconds the press around him was so great that Dr. Knight could not discern what they were engaged in, but in a short time they had sufficiently scattered so that he could obtain a view of the victim. They had cut off his ears and the blood was flowing in a thick stream down each side of his face. And now commenced a most revolting scene of torture. The warriors amused themselves by shooting charges of powder into his naked body, commencing with the calves of his legs and continuing to his neck. The boys snatched the burning brands from the fire and applied them to his quivering flesh. This caused him to try to elude them by running around the stake, but as fast as he did so to avoid one party of tormentors, he was met at every turn by others with burning brands, red hot irons and rifles loaded with powder only. In the course of a few minutes not less than a hundred charges of powder had been shot into his body, which was now all black and blistered. The squaws would gather up a quantity of coals and hot ashes, and throw them upon his body, so that in a few minutes he had nothing but fire to walk upon.

In this extreme of excruciating agony the unhappy man called aloud upon Girty, who stood coolly by watching his writhing agony, in tones that rang through Knight's brain with maddening effect: "Girty! Girty! shoot me through the heart! Quick! quick!! Do not refuse me!!" "Don't you see I have no gun, Colonel!" replied the monster, bursting into a loud laugh, at the same time turning to an Indian beside him, he uttered some brutal jests upon the naked and miserable appearance of the prisoner.

This terrible scene had now lasted for more than two hours, and Crawford had become much exhausted. He now walked very slowly around the stake, spoke in a subdued tones, and earnestly besought God to look with compassion upon him and pardon his sins. His nerves had lost much of their sensibility, and he no longer shrunk from the burning brands with which they constantly touched him. At length overcome, he sank in a fainting fit upon his face and lay motionless. Instantly an Indian sprang upon his back, knelt lightly upon one knee, made a circular incision with his knife upon the crown of his head, and putting the knife between his teeth tore the scalp off with both hands. When this horrible action was accomplished, an old withered hag bearing a board filled with burning embers, poured them upon the crown of his head, which had been laid bare to the bone. A deep groan escaped from Crawford, who with difficulty arose and

with slow and tottering steps walked around the stake. But here let us pause and drop the veil. Suffice it to say that exhausted nature at length gave up the struggle and death at last ended his excruciating agony at a late hour of the night. A thrill of horror at the cruel taking off of Col. Crawford was felt throughout the whole western borders, and caused an involuntary shudder wherever the particulars were made known.

Dr. Knight, the surgeon of the command, was also doomed to death by burning, which was to have taken place at a point about forty miles from Sandusky. He was committed to the care of a young Indian to be taken there. The evening of the first day they had traveled about twenty-five miles when they encamped for the night. During the latter part of the night the gnats became very troublesome, so that they prevented sleep. At the request of the doctor the Indian unbound him so that he might aid the latter in kindling a fire to drive them away. The Indian complied. While the Indian was down on the ground bending over, blowing the fire into a flame, the doctor caught up a burning stick with which he struck the Indian on the head with main might, knocking him into the fire. Gathering himself up, he ran off at the top of his speed-making night hideous with his dismal howls. Seizing the Indian's rifle, he pursued after him. In attempting to cock it, he drew back the lock with such force at to break the main-spring, and he was compelled to cease his efforts to overtake him. The doctor successfully made his way home, which he reached in about three weeks, nearly exhausted from his long tramp and the want of food, having subsisted on such roots, berries and young birds as he was fortunate enough to secure.

John Slover, who had been a prisoner among the Indians, and who was one of the guides of the ill-fated force, was, with two others taken prisoners, and they were sent to one of the Shawnee towns on the Scioto. One of his companions—a prisoner, was murdered on the way, having first been painted black, and then compelled to run the gauntlet, when they struck and cut him with their tomahawks, shot his naked body black with loads of powder, and burned holes in it with red hot irons. His other companion—a prisoner—was sent to another town to be burned, soon after they arrived at their destination. Slover was kept for several days after their arrival, a closely guarded prisoner. During this period of his captivity they sought to obtain from him full information concerning the whites. As he understood several Indian languages, and among them the Shawnees, this they could do in their own tongue. But the information he communicated to them was not very encouraging. At length a council of the warriors was held and he was condemned to be burned.

When the eventful day arrived he was stripped naked and blackened according to their custom—his arms pinioned behind him—and a rope was placed about his neck. He was then conducted to the waiting post, and the flames were kindled around him. Just as they were about to commence to apply their tortures to him, a sudden storm accompanied with thunder and lightning occurred. The wind blew a

fearful hurricane, the rain fell in torrents and the burning flames were extinguished. The savages in dire amazement stood around in utter silence and awe stricken. They resolved to postpone the deed, saying: "We will wait until to-morrow morning and take a day in burning him." He was then unbound from the stake, and made to sit down while they danced around him until late into the night, at the same time beating and wounding him with their tomahawks and clubs. When they had made an end he was escorted to an empty hut, where a rope was fastened around his neck, and tied to a beam. His arms were fastened behind him with a cord. A board was given him to lie down upon and he was guarded by three warriors. During the night they repeatedly taunted him, and asked him how he would like to "eat fire to-morrow." They continued their talking and smoking until after midnight when they laid down and slept. Slover, who all along, had resolved on making a desperate effort to escape at the first favorable opportunity which presented, now made an effort to unloose himself, and soon released his arms from the cord by which they were bound. At this moment one of the warriors awoke and got up and stirred the fire. Fearing that an examination would take place should he make any movement he lay perfectly quiet feigning deep sleep. The Indian in a short time laid down again, when hope revived again. In due time he attempted to unloose the rope from his neck, and to this end he began gnawing it with his teeth, but to no purpose, as it was very thick and hard, being made of the hide of a buffalo. Again hope began to desert him and despair began to take hold of him. The dawn of day was now about breaking, and he resolved to make another and final effort, when, by pulling the rope with his fingers, to his astonishment it became unloosed, and slipping it over his head he stepped over the sleeping warriors and sprang over a fence into a cornfield. Here he came across a squaw with four children sleeping under a tree. Changing his course he came out upon a tract where a number of horses were feeding, and catching one he took the cord from his arm, with which he had been tied, and used it for a halter, and appropriating a piece of an old quilt which he found lying on the ground, for a saddle, mounted and rode off at full speed. It was now daylight, but his horse, which was strong and swift, was rapidly widening the distance between him and his captors. By noon he was many miles distant from the scene of his captivity. After traveling a few hours longer his horse gave out, abandoning which he ran on foot until he also was exhausted, and was compelled to stop and take a rest. During his flight he had traveled about seventy-five miles, fear lending wings to his feet and hope urging him onward. As a spy and scout he was perfectly acquainted with the country, and in three days he succeeded in reaching Wheeling in safety, but nearly famished with hunger and exhausted with fatigue. This was the last campaign which took place during the revolution from our western borders.

But hostilities on the part of the Indians did not cease, but they continued with small expeditions to harass the west, particularly the

borders of Kentucky. The inhabitants of the exposed sections established numerous posts on the frontiers, which were garrisoned by a few men to watch the enemy and intercept them in their progress or spread the alarm of their approach. These precautions availed and finally the conclusion was reached that a stop to their aggressions could only be effected by a successful offensive war. Hence, in the fall of 1789, congress authorized the president to call out the militia and break the power of the savages. Accordingly, Washington directed Gen. St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest Territory, to call out 1,500 men from the western counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and proceed directly against the towns of the hostile Indians on the Maumee. In the summer of 1790, Virginia furnished her quota, which consisted of 500 men who rendezvoused at Elizabethtown (now Moundsville), in Marshall county, W. Va., from whence they were carried in batteaux to Fort Washington (Cincinnati), from whence the army took up its line of march. The men from Virginia were most of them accustomed to Indian warfare, being well acquainted with all their arts of strategy and deception. The march from Fort Washington was commenced on the 17th of September, and marched a distance of about twenty miles from Fort Washington, where he erected a fort on the east bank of the Miami, which he called Fort Hamilton. After completing and garrisoning this fort, he continued his march to the northward another twenty miles, where he established another fort, which he called Fort Jefferson. Here he also left a garrison and continued his march. The cutting of roads for the passage of troops and artillery necessarily consumed much time, and while it was in progress, small parties of the enemy were frequently seen watching the movements of the army. When nearing the Indian villages, sixty of the militia deserted in a body. To prevent the evil influence of this example, Gen. St. Clair despached an officer to bring them back, while the rest of the army continued their forward movement. The main army at this time was about 1,400 strong.

On the night before the 3rd of November, Gen. St. Clair encamped near the Great Miami village. Here he threw up slight works for the purpose of protecting the baggage, etc., of his troops, and notwithstanding the reduced condition of the forces under his command, determined on the following morning to march directly to the attack.

*The troops were encamped in two lines, with an interval of seventy yards between them, which was all that the nature of the ground would permit. The battalions of Majors Butler, Clark and Patterson, composed the front line, the whole under the orders of Major General Butler, an officer of high merited reputation. The front of the line was covered by a creek, its right flank by the river, and its left by a strong corps of infantry. The second line was composed of the battalions of Majors Gaither and Badinger, and the second regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Darke. This line, like the

* Early History of the West, pp. 272--81.

other, was secured upon one flank by the river, and upon the other by the cavalry and pickets.* The night passed away without alarm. The sentinels were vigilant †, and the officers upon the alert. A few hours before day, St. Clair caused the reveille to be beaten, and the troops to be paraded under arms, under the expectation that an attack would probably be made. In this situation they continued until daylight, when they were dismissed to their tents. Some were endeavoring to snatch a few minutes sleep, others were preparing for the expected march, when suddenly the report of a rifle was heard from the militia, a few hundred yards in front, which was quickly followed by a sharp, irregular volley in the same direction. The drums instantly beat to arms, the officers fled in every direction, and in two minutes the troops were formed in order of battle. Presently the militia rushed into camp in the utmost disorder, pursued by swarms of Indians, who, in many places, were mingled with them, and were cutting them down with their tomahawks. ‡

Major Butler's battalion received the first shock, and was thrown into disorder by the tumultuous flight of the militia, who, in their eagerness to escape, bore down everything before them. Here Major General Butler had stationed himself, and here St. Clair directed his attention, in order to remedy the confusion which began to spread rapidly through the whole line. The Indians pressed forward with great audacity, and many of them were mingled with the troops before their progress could be checked. Major General Butler was wounded at the first fire, and before he could be dressed an Indian who had penetrated the ranks of the regiment, ran up to the spot where he lay and tomahawked him before his attendants could interpose. The desperate savage was instantly killed. By great exertions Butler's battalion was restored to order and the heavy and sustained fire of the first line compelled the enemy to pause and shelter themselves.

This interval, however, endured for a moment. An invisible but tremendous fire quickly opened upon the whole front of the encampment, which rapidly extended to the rear, and encompassed the troops on both sides. St. Clair, who at that time was worn down with a fever, and unable to mount his horse, nevertheless, as is uni-

* The militia, amounting to about 250 men, were thrown across the creek, about 300 yards in front of the first line and a small detachment of regulars, under the orders of Capt. Slough, were pushed still farther in advance, in order to prevent the possibility of surprise.

† Capt. Slough was alarmed in the course of the night by the appearance of an unusual number of the enemy in his front, and upon both flanks. A short time before day they had collected in such numbers as seriously to alarm him, and induced him to fall back upon the militia. He instantly informed Gen. Butler of the circumstance, but that officer, unfortunately slighted the intelligence, and did not deem it of sufficient importance to inform the commander-in-chief.

‡ In a letter written at Fort Washington, April 20, 1792, it is said "two of our men have lately made their escape from the Miami villages and arrived here, who give account of a mock fight, lately exhibited by the Indians assembled there, to divert the squaws and children. It was in ridicule of Gen. St. Clair's disposition of his troops on the 4th of November last, and of his flight before the Indians, who pursued him and his army, whilst the others plundered the camp. They gave out that they mean to celebrate this event annually by a like sham fight, and a great dance to be called St. Clair's Fight Dance."

versally admitted, exerted himself with a courage and presence of mind worthy of a better fate. He instantly directed his litter to the right of the rear line, where the great weight of the fire fell, and where the slaughter, particularly of the officers, was terrible. Here Darke commanded, an officer who had been trained to hard service during the Revolutionary war, and who was gallantly exerting himself to check the consternation which was evidently beginning to prevail. St. Clair ordered him to make a rapid charge with the bayonet and rouse the enemy from their covert. The order was instantly obeyed, and at first, apparently with great effect. Swarms of dusky bodies arose from the high grass, and fled before the regiment with every mark of consternation; but as the troops were unable to overtake them, they quickly recovered their courage and kept so fatal a retreating fire that the exhausted regulars were compelled, in their turn to give away. This charge, however, relieved that particular point for some time; but the weight of the fire was transferred to the center of the first line, where it threatened to annihilate everything within its range. There, in turn the unfortunate general was borne by his attendants, and ordered a second appeal to the bayonet. This second charge was made with the same impetuosity as the first, and with the same momentary success. But the attack was instantly shifted to another point, when the same charge was made, and the same result followed. The Indians would retire before them, still keeping up a most fatal fire and the Americans were uniformly compelled to retire in turn. St. Clair brought up the artillery in order to sweep the bushes with grape, but the horses and artillerymen were destroyed by the terrible fire of the enemy, before any effect could be produced. They were instantly manned afresh from the infantry, and again the defenders were swept off.

The slaughter had become prodigious. Four-fifths of the officers and one-half of the men were either killed or wounded. The ground was covered with bodies, and the little ravine which led to the river was running with blood. The fire of the enemy had not in the least slackened, and the troops were falling in heaps before it in every part of the camp. To have attempted to maintain his position longer, could only have led to the total destruction of his force, without the possibility of annoying the enemy, who never showed themselves unless when charged, and whose number was equal to his own, if not greater. The men were evidently much disheartened, but the officers, who were chiefly veterans of the revolution, still maintained a firm countenance, and exerted themselves with unavailing heroism to the last. Under these circumstances St. Clair determined to save the lives of the survivors if possible, and for that purpose collected the remnants of several battalions into one corps, and at the head of which he ordered Lieut.-Col. Darke to make an impetuous charge upon the enemy, in order to open a passage for the remainder of the army. Darke executed his orders with great spirit, and drove the Indians before him to the distance of a quarter of a mile. The remainder of the army instantly rushed through the opening, in order to gain

the road, Maj. Clarke with the remnant of his battalion, bringing up the rear, and endeavoring to keep the Indians in check.*

The retreat soon degenerated into a total rout. Officers who strived to arrest the panic only sacrificed themselves. Clarke, the leader of the rear guard, soon fell in this dangerous service, and his corps was totally disorganized. Officers and soldiers were now mingled without the slightest regard of discipline, and "*Save himself who can*," was the order of the day.† The pursuit at first was keen; but the temptation afforded by plunder of the camp, soon brought them back, and the wearied, wounded and disheartened fugitives, were permitted to retire from the field unmolested. The rout contiued as far as Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles from the scene of action. The action lasted more than three hours, during the whole of which time, the fire was heavy and incessant. The loss in proportion to the number engaged, was enormous, and is unparalleled, except in Braddock's disastrous defeat. Sixty-eight officers were killed on the spot, and twenty-eight wounded. Out of 900 privates who went into action, 550 were left dead on the field, and many of the survivors were wounded. Gen. St. Clair was untouched, although eight balls passed through his hat and clothes, and several horses were killed under him. The Indian loss was reported by themselves as fifty-eight killed and wounded, which was probably underrated, as they were never visible after the first attack, until charged with the bayonet. At Fort Jefferson the fugitives were joined by the first regiment, who, as noticed above, had been detached in pursuit of the deserters. Here a council of war was called which terminated in the unanimous opinion that the junction with the first regiment did not justify the attempt upon the enemy, in the present condition of affairs, and that the army should return to Fort Washington without delay. This was accordingly done, and thus ended St. Clair's campaign against the Indians. We notice several private incidents connected with this battle:

William Kennon, of Fleming county, Ky., at that time a young man eighteen years of age, was attached to a company of rangers, that accompanied the regular force. He had long been remarkable for strength and activity. On the evening preceding the action his corps had been advanced, as already observed, a few hundred yards in front of the first line of infantry, in order to give seasonable notice of the enemy's approach. Just as day was dawning, he observed thirty Indians, within 100 yards of the guard fire, advancing cautiously

* General St. Clair's horses were killed as well as those of his aids. He was placed by a few friends upon an exhausted pack-horse, that could not be pricked out of a walk, and in this condition followed in the rear of the troops.

† There were in the army at the commencement of the action about 150 women, of whom fifty-six were killed in the battle, and the remainder were made prisoners by the enemy, except a small number who reached Fort Washington. One of the survivors lived until recently (1846), in Cincinnati, a Mrs. Catherine Miller. This woman ran ahead of the whole army, in their flight from the field of battle. Her large quantity of long red hair floated in the breeze, which the soldiers followed through the woods, as their *forerunner*, that moved rapidly forward, to the place of their ultimate destination.—Atwater's History of Ohio, p. 142.

toward the spot where he stood, together with about twenty rangers, the rest being considerably in the rear. Supposing it to be a mere scouting party, as usual, and not superior in number to the rangers, he sprang forward a few paces in order to shelter himself in a spot of peculiarly rank grass, and firing with a quick aim upon the foremost Indian, he instantly fell flat upon his face, and proceeded with all possible rapidity to reload his gun, not doubting for a moment but that the rangers would hold their position, and support him. The Indians, however, rushed forward in such overwhelming masses, that the rangers were compelled to fly with precipitation, leaving young Kennon in total ignorance of his danger. Fortunately the captain of his company had observed him, when he threw himself in the grass, and suddenly shouted aloud, " Run Kennon, or you are a dead man." He instantly sprang to his feet, and beheld Indians within ten feet of him, while his company was already more than 100 yards in front.

Not a moment was to be lost. He darted off with every muscle strained to its utmost, and was pursued by a dozen of the enemy, with loud yells. He at first pressed straight forward to the usual fording place in the creek, which ran between the rangers and the main army, but several Indians who had passed him before he arose from the grass, threw themselves in the way, and completely cut him off from the rest. By the most powerful exertions he had thrown the whole body of pursuers behind him, with the exception of one young chief, probably Masshawa, who displayed a swiftness and perseverance equal to his own. In the circuit which Kennon was obliged to take, the race continued for more than 400 yards. The distance between them was about eighteen feet, which Kennon could not increase, nor his adversary diminish. Each for the time put his whole soul into the race. Kennon, as far as he was able, kept his eyes upon the motions of his pursuer, lest he should throw the tomahawk which he held aloft in a menacing attitude, and at length finding that no other Indian was at hand, he determined to try the mettle of his pursuer in a different manner, and felt for his tomahawk in order to turn at bay. It had escaped from his sheath, however, while he lay in the grass, and his hair had almost lifted the cap from his head when he saw himself totally disarmed. As he had slackened his pace for a moment, the Indian was almost in reach of him when he recommenced the race, but the idea of being without arms, lent wings to his flight, and for the first time he saw himself gaining ground. He had the motions of his pursuer too closely, however, to pay proper attention to the nature of the ground before him, and he suddenly found himself in front of a large tree which had been blown down, and upon which brush and other impediments lay to the heighth of nine feet or more.

The Indian, who heretofore had not uttered the slightest sound, now gave a short, quick yell, as if sure of his victim. Kennon had not a moment to deliberate. He must clear the impediment at a leap or perish. Putting his whole soul into the effort, he bounded into the

air, with a power which astonished himself, and clearing limbs, brush and everything else, alighted in perfect safety upon the other side.

A loud yell of astonishment burst from the pursuer, who had not the hardihood to attempt the same feat. Kennon, as may be imagined, had no leisure to enjoy his triumph, but dashing into the bed of the creek, upon the bank of which his feat had been performed, where the high banks would shield him from the fire of the enemy, he ran up the stream, until a convenient place afforded for crossing, and rejoined the rangers in the rear of the encampment, panting from the fatigue of exertions which have seldom been surpassed. No breathing time was allowed him, however. The attack instantly commenced, and as we have already observed, was maintained for three hours with unabated fury.

When the retreat commenced Kennon was attached to Maj. Clarke's battalion, and had the dangerous service of protecting the rear. This corps quickly lost its commander and was completely disorganized. Kennon was among the hindmost when the flight commenced, but exerting those same powers which had saved him in the morning, he quickly gained the front, passing several horsemen in the flight. Here he beheld a private in his own company, an intimate acquaintance, lying upon the ground with his thigh broken, and in tones of the most piercing distress, implored each horseman who hurried by him to take him up behind him. As soon as he beheld Kennon coming up on foot, he stretched out his arms and called loud upon him to save him. Notwithstanding the imminent peril of the moment, his friend could not reject so passionate an appeal, but seizing him in his arms, he placed him upon his back, and ran in that manner for several hundred yards. Horseman after horseman passed them, all of whom refused to relieve him of his burden.

At length the enemy was gaining upon him so fast, that Kennon saw their death certain, unless he relinquished his burden. He accordingly told his friend that he had used every possible exertion to save his life, but in vain; that he must relax his hold around his neck, or they would both perish. The unhappy wretch heedless of every remonstrance, still clung convulsively to his back, and impeded his exertions until the foremost of the enemy, armed with tomahawks alone, were within twenty yards of them. Kennon then drew his knife from its sheath and cut the fingers of his companion, thus compelling him to relinquish his hold. The unhappy man rolled upon the ground in utter helplessness, and Kennon beheld him tomahawked before he had gone thirty yards. Relieved of his burden, he darted forward with an activity which once more brought him to the van. Here again he was compelled to neglect his own safety in order to attend to that of others.

Gov. Madison, of Kentucky, who afterward commanded the corps which defended themselves so honorably at the river Raisin—a man who united the most amiable temper to the highest courage—was at that time a subaltern in St. Clair's army, and being a man of infirm constitution, was totally exhausted by the exertions of the morning,

and was now sitting down calmly upon a log, awaiting the approach of his enemies. Kennon hastily accosted him and enquired the cause of his delay. Madison pointing to a wound which had bled profusely, replied that he was unable to walk farther, and had no horse. Kennon instantly ran back to a spot where he had seen an exhausted horse grazing, caught him without difficulty, and having assisted Madison to mount, walked by his side until they were out of danger. Fortunately, the pursuit soon ceased, as the plunder of the camp presented irresistible attractions to the enemy.

Lieut.-Col. Darke's escape was almost miraculous. Possessed of a tall, striking figure, in full uniform, and superbly mounted, he led three desperate charges against the enemy, in each of which he was a conspicuous mark. His clothes were cut in many places, but he escaped only with a slight flesh wound. In the last charge Ensign Wilson, a young officer, of only seventeen years of age, was shot through the heart, and fell a few paces in the rear of the regiment, which was then rapidly returning to their original position. An Indian attracted by his rich uniform, sprung up from the grass and scalped him. Col. Darke, who was at that time in the rear of the regiment, suddenly faced about, dashed at the Indian on horseback, and cleft his skull with his broad-sword, drawing upon himself by the daring act, a rapid discharge of more than a dozen rifles. He, however, regained his regiment in safety, being compelled to leave young Wilson to the enemy.

A party of Chickasaws were on their march to join St. Clair, but did not arrive in time to share in the action. One warrior, alone, of that nation was present, and displayed the most admirable address and bravery. He positively refused to stand in the ranks with the soldiers, declaring that the "Shawnees would shoot him down like a pigeon." But he took refuge behind a log, a few yards in front of Butler's battallion, and discharged his rifle eleven times at the enemy, with unerring accuracy. He could not be persuaded, however, to forego the pleasure of scalping each Indian as he fell, and on the eleventh time, he was himself shot by the enemy, and scalped in turn.

The leader of this Indian army in this bloody engagement, was a chief of the Mississago tribe, whose name was the "Little Turtle." Notwithstanding his name, he was at least six feet high, strong, muscular and remarkably dignified in his appearance. He was forty years of age, had seen much service, and had accompanied Gen. Burgoyne in his disastrous invasion. His aspect was harsh, sour and forbidding, and his person during the action, was arrayed in the very extremity of Indian foppery. The plan of attack was concerted by him alone, in opposition to the opinion of almost every other chief.

On the evening of the 8th of November, the broken remains of the army arrived at Fort Washington, worn out, dejected, and mortified at the terrible disaster of their defeat. The unfortunate general was, as usual, assailed from one end of the country to the other, but particularly in Kentucky, with one loud and merciless cry of abuse and even detestations. All the misfortunes of his life, and these were

many and bitter, were brought up in array against him. He was reproached with cowardice, treason, imbecility and a disposition to prolong the war, in order to preserve that authority which it gave him. He was charged with sacrificing the lives of his men, and the interests of his country, to his own private ambition. Men who had never fired a rifle, and never beheld an Indian, criticised severely the plan of his encampment and the order of his battle, and in short, all the bitter ingredients, which compose the cup of the unsuccessful general, were drained to the dregs.

It seemed to be a universal and probably a correct rule that, as the general reaps all the glory of success, so in like manner, he should sustain all the disgrace of defeat. A victorious general, whether by a lucky blunder or otherwise, is distinguished for life; and an unfortunate one degraded. No charge in the one case, or excuse in the other is listened to for a moment. Victory hides every blemish, and misfortune obscures every virtue. This is the popular rule for estimating the merits of a leader which, for a time, might elevate a noisy Cleon to the level of Alexander. But the historian decides otherwise. Let us look at the unfortunate St. Clair's conduct, and see whether it deserves the furious and unbounded censure that has been heaped upon it. It is acknowledged that, although attacked suddenly—all Indian attacks are sudden—, he was not surprised. His troops were encamped in order of battle and formed in a moment.

He cannot be charged with remissness, for he had arrayed them in order of battle three hours before daylight, and they had just been dismissed when the attack commenced. He cannot be charged with incompetency during the action, for all his measures, if allowance be made for the circumstances attending it, were bold, judicious and military. He did not suffer his men to be shot down in their ranks, as in Braddock's case; but made repeated, desperate and successful charges against the enemy, numbering in force equal to his own. The troops, in general behaved with firmness, the officers were the flower of the Revolutionary army, and not a man deserted his colors, until order was given to retreat. Though the army was composed of so many different troops, the utmost harmony prevailed during the campaign.

The charge of cowardice is unworthy of an answer. It could only be brought by a blind and ignorant populace, stung with rage, as they ever are with defeat, and pouring upon their unhappy victims every reproach which rage, ignorance and the malice of interested demagogues may suggest. It may be observed that Gen. St. Clair always stood high in the opinion of Washington, notwithstanding his repeated misfortunes, and that in his last battle, although worn down by a cruel disease, he exposed his person in every part of the action, delivered his orders with coolness and judgment, and was one of the last who arrived at Fort Jefferson in the retreat." *

On the 12th of December, following, the president sent a message

*McClung's Sketches of Western Adventure, pp. 351, 357.

to congress communicating the defeat of St. Clair, and accompanied the same with the following reports received by Maj.-Gen. Knox, secretary of war, from that unfortunate general. The first of these is dated—

"FORT WASHINGTON, October 6, 1791.

"Sir: I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that the army moved from Fort Hamilton, the name I have given to the fort on the Miami, on the 4th at eight in the morning, under the command of Gen. Butler. The order of march and encampment I had regulated before, and on the 3d, returned to this place to get up the militia. They marched yesterday and consist of about 300 men, as you will see by the enclosed abstract of the muster. I have reason to believe, however, that at least an equal number will be up there by the 10th, and I have left orders for their following us. The monthly return should have accompanied this letter, but it was not ready when I left camp, and has not been forwarded since. I have hitherto found it impossible to reduce the officers commanding corps to punctuality in respect to their returns, but they are mending. Our numbers after deducting the garrison of this place, and Fort Hamilton, are about 2,000, exclusive of the militia. I trust I shall find them sufficient; and should the rest of the militia come on, it would make the matter pretty certain. But the season is now so far advanced, that I fear the intermediate posts, which indeed would have been highly necessary, it will be impossible to establish; in that however, I must be governed by circumstances, of which I will take care that you shall be apprized in due time. Should the enemy come to meet us, which seems to be expected, and be discomfited, there will be no difficulties; but if they expect us at the Miami villages, the business will wear another face, and the intermediate posts become more essential.

"Since the quartermaster has been here and got into his gears, which it took him a little time to do, I am very well satisfied with him and do believe he will answer the description which you were pleased to give me of him; his business seems now to be well arranged. In order to communicate with some degree of certainty with your office, I have directed Capt. Buel, when he arrives, to send a sergeant and twelve men to a house that has been newly erected, half way between this place and Lexington, to each of which two men are to be sent off on every Monday morning to carry dispatches. Those for the war office, or any other public letters, to be put into the hands of Mr. Charles Wilkins, merchant, of Lexington, who has engaged to forward all I have occasion to send regularly once a week; and should you, sir, see proper to use the same route for any of yours, if they are sent to his care, he will forward them to me. I have been led to prefer this channel of communication to that of the river, because it appears to be rather the more certain of the two, though it may be a little more tedious, and because desertion continues to prevail among the troops, and the sending of small parties to such a distance gives great opportunity to effect it. Gen. Butler informs me that no less

than twenty-one went off the night before the army moved from Fort Hamilton.

"I am this moment setting out for the army, which I hope to overtake to-morrow evening, and will write to you again as soon as may be. With great regard and respect, I have the honor to be sir, your very humble servant,

"ARTHUR ST CLAIR."

"Camp, eighty-one miles advanced of Fort Washington, November 1, 1791.

"Sir:—Since I had the honor to write to you on the 21st ult., nothing very material has happened, and, indeed, I am at present so unwell, and have been so for some time past that I could ill detail it if it had happened, not that space of time has been entirely barren of incidents, but as few of them have been of the agreeable kind, I beg you to accept a sort of journal account of them, which will be the easiest for me.

"On the 22d the indisposition that had hung about me for some time, appearing as a bilious colic, and sometimes as a rheumatic asthma, to my great satisfaction changed to a gout in the left arm and hand, leaving the breast and stomach perfectly relieved, and the cough, which had been excessive, entirely gone. This day Mr. Ellis, with sixty militia from Kentucky, joined the army, and brought up a quantity of flour and beef.

"23d. Two men taken in the act of deserting to the enemy, and one for shooting another soldier and threatening to kill an officer, were hanged upon the grand parade, the whole army being drawn out. Since the army has halted, the country around this, and ahead for fifteen miles, has been well examined; it is a country which, had we arrived a month sooner in it, and with three times the number of animals, they would have been all fat now.

"24th. Named the fort Jefferson (it lies in latitude 40 degrees, 4 minutes and 32 seconds north), and marched, the same Indian path serving to conduct us about six miles, and encamped on good ground and an excellent position. A rivulet in front, and a very large prairie which would, at the proper season, afford for a thousand horses on the left. So ill this day that I had much difficulty in keeping with the army.

"25th. Very hard rains last, obliged to halt today, on account of provisions; for though the soldiery may be kept pretty easy in camp under the expectations of provisions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance and take none along with them. Received a letter from Mr. Hodgdon by express; 13,000 pounds flour will arrive the 27th.

"26th. A party of militia sent to reconnoitre, fell in with five Indians, and suffered them to slip through their fingers in their camp. Articles to the value of $22 were found and divided. The Virginia battalion is melting down very fast, notwithstanding the promises of the men to the officers. Thirteen have been discharged by Col. Darke, today.

"27th. Gave orders for enlisting the levies, with the condition of

serving out their time in the present corps. Payomingo arrived in the camp with his warriors. I was so unwell, could only see him and bid him welcome, but entered on no business — considerable dissatisfaction among the levies about their enlistments.

"28th. Some clothing sent for to Fort Washington for the recruits arrived, was begun to be distributed, and will have a good effect; but the enlisting the levies does not meet with the encouragement that might have been expected. It is not only complained of by the officers, but it is certainly, privately, by some of high rank, and the measure of tempting them with warm clothing, condemned. Mr. Hodgdon writes me that he is sending forward a quantity of woolen overalls and socks, by Gen. Butler's orders. I have ordered them to be deposited at Fort Jefferson. Some few Indians about us, probably those the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired upon, about three miles off; one killed; two of the militia likewise, one of them got in and the other missing, supposed to be taken.

"29th. Payomingo and his people accompanied by Capt. Sparks and four good riflemen, gone on a scout; they do not propose to return under ten days, unless they sooner succeed in taking prisoners.

"30th. The army moved about nine o'clock, and with much difficulty made seven miles, having left a considerable part of the tents by the way. The provision made by the quartermaster was not adequate. Three days' flour issued to them. The Indian road still with us. The course this day north, 25 degrees west.

"31st. This morning about sixty of the militia deserted. It was at first reported, that about one-half of them had gone off, and that their design was to plunder the convoys, which were upon the road. I detached the first regiment in pursuit of them, with orders to Maj. Hamtramck to send a sufficient guard back with Benham (a commissary), whenever he met with him, and follow them about twenty-five miles below Fort Jefferson, or until he met the second convoy, and then return and join the army. Benham arrived last night; and today, November 1st, the army is halted to give the road-cutters an opportunity of getting some distance ahead, and that I might write to you. I am this day considerably recovered, and hope that it will turn out, what I at first expected it would be, a friendly fit of the gout, come to relieve me from every other complaint.

"Yesterday I was favored with yours of the 28th and 29th of September. I have enclosed my communications with the old and new contractors, and their answers. My orders to the post for them are not yet definite; but they will be very soon. In the meantime, I expect they are both at work. With great respect I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

"P. S. Your letters for Gen. Wilkinson and Gen. Scott, Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown, are sent back, and the public thanks in the names of the president, presented to Gen. Wilkinson agreeably to your directions.

"To the Hon. Maj. Gen. Knox, Secretary of War."

"FORT WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1791.

"SIR:—Yesterday afternoon the remains of the army, under my command, got back to this place, and I have now the painful task to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action, as almost any which has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worsted, except the first regiment, that had been detached upon a service I had the honor to inform you of in my last dispatch, and had not joined me.

"On the 3d instant, the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the southward of west, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, which empties itself into the Miami of the lake.* At the Miami village about four o'clock in the afternoon, having marched near nine miles, and were encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground, in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in front. The right wing composed of Butler's, Patterson's and Clarke's battalions, commanded by Major-Gen. Butler, formed the first line, and the left wing, consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the second regiment commanded by Lieut.-Col. Darke, formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow. The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek, a steep bank, and Faulkner's corps; some of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek and advanced about one-quarter of a mile, and encamped in the same order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place which I judged to be about fifteen miles distant from the Miami village, I had determined to throw up a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks and everything else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to have attacked the enemy as soon as the first regiment was come up; but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the fourth, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been just dismissed from the parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before daylight), an attack was made upon the militia—those gave way in a very little time and rushed into camp through Major Butler's battalion, which together with part of Clarke's, threw them into considerable disorder, which notwithstanding the exertions of both, and those officers, was never altogether remedied, the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the first line checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise; the great weight of it was directed against the center of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from

* St. Clair was of the opinion that his defeat occurred upon St. Mary, and it is so stated in his official dispatch. It is incorrect. The action took place on a small tributary stream of the Wabash.—McCLUNG.

our fire, and confusion beginning to spread, from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done with the bayonet. Lieut.-Col. Darke was ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy; this was executed with great spirit—the Indians gave way, and were driven back 300 or 400 yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen, to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and it was repeated several times, and always with success; in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which, with such raw troops was a loss irremediable. In that just spoke of, made by the second regiment, and Butler's battalion, Major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Creaton, was shot through the body. Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed, except Capt. Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat if possible; to this purpose the remains of the army were formed as well as circumstances would admit, toward the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy as if the design as if to turn their right flank, but in fact to gain the road. This was effected, and as soon as it was opened, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, Major Clarke with his battalion covering the rear. The retreat in these circumstances, you may be sure, was a very precipitate one—it was in fact a flight. The camp and the artillery were abandoned; but that was unavoidable, for not an horse was left alive to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business, is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit (which continued about four miles) had ceased. I found the road strewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself; and the order I sent forward, either to halt the front, or prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

"The rout continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles, which was reached at a little after sun-setting. The action began about half an hour before sunrise, and the retreat was attempted about half an hour after 9 o'clock.

"I have not been able to get returns of the killed and wounded, but Maj.-Gen. Butler, Lieut.-Col. Oldham, of the militia, Majors Ferguson, Heart and Clarke, are among the former; Col. Sargent, my adjutant general, Lieut.-Col. Darke, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Major Butler, and the Viscount Malartie, who served me as an aid-de-camp,

are among the latter, and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

"I have now, sir, finished my melancholy tale — a tale that will be felt sensibly by every one that has sympathy for private distress, or for public misfortune.

"I have nothing, sir, to lay to the charge of the troops but their want of discipline, which from the short time they had been in service it was impossible they should have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confusion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavily upon the officers, who did everything in their power to effect it; neither were my own exertions wanting, but worn down with illness and suffering with a painful disease, unable either to mount or dismount a horse, without assistance, they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps ought to have been. We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than justice to observe, that though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

"At Fort Jefferson I found the First regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon, without either overtaking the deserters or meeting the convoy of provisions. I am not certain, sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment, from the field of action, as fortunate or otherwise. I incline to think it was fortunate, for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned; and if it had not the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been destitute of every means of defense.

"Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferson, and that there were no provisions in the fort, I called upon the field officers, viz.: Lieut.-Col. Darke, Major Hamtramck, Major Zeigler and Major Gaither, together with the adjutant general, for their advice, what would be proper, further to be done, and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the First regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on as respectable a footing as it was in the morning, because a great part of it was now unarmed, that it had been then found unequal to the enemy, and should they come on, which was probable, would be found so again; that the troops could not be thrown into the fort, both because it was so small, and that there were no provisions in it; that provisions were known to be upon the road at the distance of one or at most two marches; that, therefore, it would be proper to move, without loss of time, to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity for refreshments, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it to have it safely deposited in the fort. This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at 10 o'clock and marched all night, and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour, part of it was distributed immediately, part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder (about fifty horse loads) sent forward to Fort Jefferson; the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the

same place, and I have information that both got in. Tne wounded, who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return horses.

"I have said, sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers; of that, however, I have no other evidence than the weight of the fire, which was always a most deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy showing themselves on foot, except when they were charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded, and attacked on all quarters.

"The loss, sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many brave officers, particularly Gen. Butler and Maj. Ferguson, can not be too much regretted; but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than to Col. Sargent. He has discharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactness and with intelligence, and on all occasions, afforded me every assistance in his power; which I have also experienced from my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Denny, and the Viscount Malartie, who served with me in that station, as a volunteer.

"With every sentiment of respect and regard, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

"To the Hon. Maj. Gen. Knox, secretary of war.

"P. S. Some orders that had been given to Col. Oldham, over night, and which were of much consequence, were not executed; and some very material intelligence was communicated by Capt. Slough to Gen. Butler in the course of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here."

"PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

"Last Wednesday evening, Lieut. Denny, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. St. Clair, arrived with dispatches for the secretary of war, dated Fort Washington, the 17th of November. The garrison at Fort Jefferson was intended to be continued, and was not conceived to be in any danger; it was supplied with provisions, provided with artillery, and commanded by Capt. Shailer of the Second regiment. Most of the wounded had arrived at Fort Washington from Fort Jefferson. Piomingo, the Chickasaw chief, had returned safe with his warriors, and Capt. Sparks, of Clarke's battalion, bringing with them five scalps. The Kentucky militia, under Gens. Scott and Wilkinson, all mounted and furnished with twenty days' provision, will probably arrive at Fort Washington about the 20th of November. It was expected that the dispersed situation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important stroke yet this winter."

The brave Maj. Clarke (who covered their retreat with some soldiers) supposed to be killed, had arrived safe at Fort Washington.

The levies were generally discharged, excepting those who had enlisted in the regular service."

This was accompanied with an authentic list of the killed and wounded in the army of the United States (regular troops). The list embraces by name, only officers. But the whole number of non-commissioned officers and privates killed and missing amounted to 593, wounded, 214. Among the list of officers killed, was Capt. Kirkwood, an account of the attack upon whose cabin we have given in the chapter preceding this.

Here ends our account of the Indian campaigns in which the settlers of the upper Ohio valley were directly concerned, but not the last before peace was secured. The disastrous defeat of the unfortunate St. Clair, made it necessary for the protection of the frontiers, and for the retrieving of the honor of the nation, to organize and send another army to punish the savages and reduce them to submission. But it is not our purpose to go into a detailed account which would be foreign to the end in view, that of confining ourselves to the relation of events and incidents as connected with the history of that section of which we have undertaken.

But as a matter of general history we may remark that this last campaign which was conducted by Gen. Anthony Wayne, ended in the complete overthrow of the Indian forces and the glorious triumph of the American arms. The results of this victory were secured by the treaty subsequently entered into at Greenville, on the 3d of August, A. D. 1795, by which among other things as the price of peace the Indians gave up an extensive tract of country south of the lakes and west of the Ohio, comprehending in all about four-fifths of the present state of Ohio. This was not only the close of the Indian wars, but was really the close of our war for independence, as now for the first time the country really enjoyed independence and peace.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AT THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION — THEIR POVERTY — MODE OF EMIGRATION TO THE WEST — THE FORTITUDE OF FEMALES — THE ERECTION OF THE CABIN — PERILS AND DANGERS TO WHICH THE PIONEER WAS EXPOSED — A MORAL AND INTELLIGENT PEOPLE IN THE MAIN — THEIR PLACES OF WORSHIP — EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG — RECREATIONS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS — IMITATIVE SOUNDS OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS — THROWING THE TOMAHAWK — ATHLETIC SPORTS — DANCING — SHOOTING AT A MARK — DRAMATIC NARRATIONS — SINGING — DESCRIPTION OF THE MODE OF BUILDING — FURNITURE OF THE CABIN — THE DRESS OF THE SETTLERS — EMPLOYMENT OF THE FEMALES — THEFTS AND PUNISHMENTS — HOSPITALITY OF THE PEOPLE — THEIR SENSE OF HONOR — SINGLE COMBATS — THE FAMINE YEAR.

CONTRASTS in the character of the early settlers and that of the population of the present day is one of striking difference. The advantages of the former were exceedingly limited in all the relations of life. Possessing none of the comforts and conveniences which are so abundantly multiplied to the people of to-day, they were compelled by force of circumstances to be satisfied with the rudest implements of husbandry, a circumscribed fare, and roughly constructed furniture, such as native ingenuity suggested and was able to fashion.

The revolution had withdrawn the labor of the country from agriculture and manufactures. The trying scenes and the dangerous perils through which the country had passed during the continuance had paralyzed commerce and trade, of which, at the close of the revolution there were none. Of money, there was none of any consequence. The continental money was worthless. The country at large could not even furnish necessary clothing. The dream of the fighting, starving, and freezing soldier led him to look forward to the future for compensation and comfort; and in the midst of his many trials and hardships he never for a moment doubted but that his hard earned services would be amply rewarded, and he be remembered with gratitude and thankfulness by his torn and bleeding country.

But when discharged from the service he was paid off in worthless continental scrip, hundreds of dollars of which would scarceful suffice to secure for him a respectable meal. Thus he was compelled to return to his poverty-stricken family, without the means to provide for their comfort, himself often but a mere wreck of what he was, frequently broken down with sickness or carrying within his system the germs of disease implanted there by want, exposure and fatigue con-

sequent upon his arduous and heavy duties as a soldier and patriot. Under the excitements of war with its pomp and parade he had been sustained, but these were now at an end. Is it any wonder that these brave men who had been ready and foremost in the hour of conflict and who held not their lives dear in the cause of humanity and their country under these circumstances should become depressed and discouraged and lack the courage to face the stern poverty with which they had to contend. Hence many were prompted to look to the unsettled and western portions of our country where land was cheap, and nature was as yet unsubdued. Their journey to this El Dorado of their hopes and desires was one which was full of perils, dangers and hardships, yet with resigned purpose, they gathered together their household goods, and with their families set out for the then far away and unknown country, consuming weeks in accomplishing what now can be accomplished in a few hours, comparatively speaking.

At this time the mode of communication was either by means of a long and tedious journey on foot, or by pack horses which afforded the necessary transportation of the period. One horse would be devoted to carrying the mother of the family, who often traveled with an infant in her arms, her animal being encumbered with the cooking utensils of the family and such table furniture as was necessary for the use of the members. Another horse would pack the family provisions and the various implements of husbandry which it was necessary should be brought with them as none such could be obtained in the new country. Again, where there were young children of too tender an age to walk and undergo the fatigue incident to physical effort, two large creels made of hiccory withes would be thrown across the back of the horse, resembling in size and shape our crates — one on each side of the horse, in which was packed the beds and necessary bed clothes for the same, together with the apparel for the family. In the center of these creels the young children would occupy a space in a depression of the bedding, which were secured by lacing in such a manner as to hold and keep them in their positions, and as the animal moved along, their heads, only, which were above, were to be seen bobbing up and down with every motion of the beast as it walked along with measured pace. As the early settlers greatly depended on milk, one or more cows invariably brought up the rear of this unique cavalcade. The children depended on the lacteal fluid they furnished for their morning and evening meal, and the surplus, if any, was used by the older persons during the day with which to refresh themselves.

At night, if fortunate enough to come across a deserted cabin, they would take possession of it for the time being, and thus secure shelter. But it was seldom that they enjoyed such a comfort and protection. Hence they were mostly compelled to make their camp upon the bare ground beneath the green arches of the forest trees and in the vicinity of some spring or stream of running water. Here, after the fatigues of the day spent on horseback carrying her helpless babe through its wearisome hours, the jaded mother would seek a

broken rest, broken by reason of excessive fatigue or a sick and petulant infant, until the morning light admonished them to commence anew unrefreshed with sleep and watching. The indebtedness of succeeding generations to these pioneer mothers has never been appreciated as it should have been. Their sacrifices and labors in laying the foundations of this western empire and in building up and improving its waste places with thriving towns, cities and villages—in cheering and encouraging their husbands and sons under the most unpropitious and at times the most discouraging surroundings, and in counsel and advice as to plans and their fulfilment, is a part, and will continue to be, of that unwritten history which is always the most interesting and instructive.

Though by force of circumstances their lives were inconspicuous in most instances as compared with those of the male portion, yet their influence in shaping and controlling the destiny of this western country, was not less than the more active and prominent efforts of the latter. And indeed in times of emergency when the incursion of the savage startled them from their peaceful quiet or the prowling wolf and bear invaded their domain, she showed the pluck and nerve of a true heroine in defense of home and loved ones. Pages might be written of heroism, and instances without number be given, illustrative of her fortitude and self-abnegation, did time and space permit, but we forbear.

It must be borne in mind that a journey to the west in those days was not over beaten roads and well defined avenues of travel, of which at that period there were none. Hence travel was neither easy nor comfortable. Their way was usually along a trail, a bridle path, or marked by notched trees to indicate their course. These lead through wild, primeval forests, where the precipice, the ravine, and the stream presented natural obstructions to their progress. To pass along and through these it required at all times that the greatest caution should be exercised. The stumbling of a horse on the brink of a precipice might precipitate it and its burden to the depths far below. No bridges spanned the streams, and they were therefore compelled with anxious care to ford them, or when swollen by the rains, they were compelled to patiently wait upon their banks for the subsidence of their waters. Under these circumstances the members of the family would frequently become separated from one another and much time would be lost in gathering them together. Sometimes an unlucky horse would lose his footing and the swift current would bear him away or damage his burden, or place the lives of the young children in imminent danger if not speedily rescued.

After reaching their destination and making a location, the first thing they undertook was the erection of a cabin for the shelter and protection of the family. For this purpose timber was procured by cutting down and felling the trees suitable for the building, which were chopped into logs of the desired length, and these were then rolled to the spot selected for its site, where strong arms placed them in position, and covered them with a roof of clapboards. Afterward

they were furnished with a puncheon floor, the interstices between the logs were filled with chink and mortar to make it storm proof, and a chimney was added on the outside built of sticks and mud. The next thing in order was the girdling of the trees and the felling of those in the the immediate vicinity of the newly erected cabin to obtain a clearing, which at the proper time was made ready for the reception of corn and potatoes. As our pioneer ancestry did not depend on "store clothes" for their outfit, each pioneer had his patch of flax, which the busy housewife spun in her leisure moments, and worked into yards of homespun fabric, out of which she made the unpretending garments for family use and wear.

Let it be remembered, too, that in the midst of numerous trials and hardships incident to their lives and locations, and to which they were unceasingly subjected, they were also exposed to the appearance of the marauding savage, who was bent on plunder and murder at the most unexpected and unlooked for seasons. Murders on the part of the Indians were frequent, and numbers of settlers, their wives and children, were from time to time taken prisoners and carried away by their captors to spend hopeless years under savage surveillance, if by a kind providence they were suffered to escape the tortures of the stake or a lingering death in some other form. To meet these sudden inroads of the Indians, frequent calls were made upon the settlers to do militia service at the most unpropitious seasons, often when their crops demanded their undivided care and attention. It was a very usual thing for one man to be engaged in the field at his labors, while one or two others would stand guard with their rifles in hand to protect him if necessary from sudden surprise by the prowling red man. The general government could not come to their relief and the state of Virginia had expended all her resources in carrying on the revolution, and hence in a great measure they were left to their own resources for protection and defense as best they might or could. In the several sieges sustained by Fort Henry it was the settlers who defended that post so successfully as it was those who also defended the smaller forts and block houses which suffered from similar attacks from the common enemy. And yet these people, deprived as they were in their new homes, of so many of the advantages of a more civilized life, were in the main a moral and intelligent class of people. As such they respected the claims of religion and enjoyed its ordinances, frequently traveling ten, fifteen and twenty miles to enjoy its privileges and participate in its services.

Of church buildings there were none, but they realized in the destitution of church buildings that

"The groves were God's first temples."

A pulpit made of logs was erected under the boughs of some lofty forest tree, while in front of it logs were placed for seats, where the gathered audience sat and listened to the exposition of the Word, while vigilant sentinels kept measured tread upon the outside of the assembled congregation at a respectable distance, while those in at-

tendance had stacked their arms beneath some friendly tree where they could be promptly secured for use in case their wily foe should have the temerity to disturb their devotions. Here in the cold and piercing wind, and often exposed to the falling rain, the earnest worshipers would remain for hours, with the exception of a brief intermission for their meals, and often scantily clad, with a blanket or coverlet, or oftener a deerskin thrown around their bodies to protect them from the roughness of the elements. These meetings were sometimes protracted for days. The education of the children usually, and indeed in almost every instance, devolved upon the mother, and instruction of them was not neglected by her, as she generally realized the responsibilities devolving upon her in at least giving them some general idea of its importance and value. And this effort upon her part was truly a labor of love full of difficulties. The boys accustomed to active and stirring scenes, living in the midst of exciting influences, and familiarized as they were with scenes of trial and hardships, and almost daily listening to recitals of Indian massacres and depredations, and to the daring and deeds of some well-known pioneer, and ignorant of the sports engaged in by children in more settled portions of the country, it is no wonder that they grew up with the spirit of adventure fully developed within them, and with the idea that a soldier's life was the ideal object to be obtained, or a hunter's, the one to be adopted and followed. Yet the labor of the faithful mothers built up characters in many cases imbued with the transforming power of Christianity, and many of them became the humble and sincere followers of the Master.

The early settlers of the Pan-handle, notwithstanding the many privations and hardships they were called upon to endure, found leisure to engage in recreation, and to enjoy sports and pleasures which in these latter days have entirely passed away and been forgotten to a very great extent. Doddridge, in speaking of the games and diversions engaged in, says: "One important pastime of our boys was that of imitating the noise of every bird and beast in the woods. This faculty was not merely a pastime, but a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. The imitations of the gobbling, and other sounds of wild turkeys, often brought those keen-eyed and ever watchful tenants of the forest, within the reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought the dam to her death in the same way. The hunter often collected a company of mopish owls to the trees about his camp, and amused himself with their hoarse screaming; his howl would raise and obtain responses from a pack of wolves, so as to inform him of their neighborhood, as well as guard him against their depredations. This imitative faculty was sometimes requisite as a measure of precaution in war. The Indians, when scattered about in a neighborhood, often collected together, by imitating turkeys by day and wolves or owls by night. In similar situations our people did the same. I have often witnessed the consternation of a whole neighborhood, in consequence of a few screeches of owls. An early and correct use of this imita-

tive faculty, was considered as an indication that its possessor would become in due time a good hunter and a valiant warrior."

Throwing the tomahawk was another boyish sport, in which many acquired considerable skill. The tomahawk, with its handle of a certain length, will make a given number of turns in a given distance, say in five steps it will strike with the edge, the handle downwards; at the distane of seven and a half it willl strike wiih the edge, the handle upwards, and so on. A little experience enabled the boy to measure the distance with his eye, when walking through the woods, and strike a tree with his tomahawk in any way he chose.

The athletic sports of running, jumping and wrestling, were the pastimes of boys in common with the men. A well-grown boy at the age of twelve or thirteen years, was furnished with a small rifle and shot pouch. He then became a fort soldier, and had his port-hole assigned him. Hunting squirrels, turkeys and raccoons soon made him expert in the use of his gun. Dancing was the principal amusement of our young people of both sexes. Their dances to be sure were of the simplest forms. Three and four-handed reels and jigs. Contra dances, cotillions, and minuets were unknown. Shooting at marks was a common diversion among the men, when their stock of ammunition would allow it; this, however, was far from being always the case. The present mode of shooting off-hand was not then in practice. This mode was not considered as any trial of the value of a gun; nor indeed as much of a trial of the skill of a marksman. Their shooting was from a rest, and at as great a distance as the length and weight of the barrel of the gun would throw a ball on a horizontal level. Such was their regard to accuracy, in these sportive trials of their rifles, and of their own skill in the use of them, that they often put moss, or some other soft substance, on the log or stump from which they shot, for fear of having the bullet thrown from the mark by the spring of the barrel. When the rifle was held to the side of a tree for rest, it was pressed against it as lightly as possible for the same reason. Rifles of former times were different from those of modern date; few of them carried more than forty-five bullets to the pound. Bullets of a less size were not thought sufficiently heavy for hunting or war.

Dramatic narrations concerning Jack and the giant, furnished our young people with anothor source of amusement during their leisure hours. Many of these tales were lengthy, and embraced a considerable range of incident, Jack, always the hero of the story, after encountering many difficulties, and performing many great achievements, came off conqueror of the giant. Many of these stories were tales of knight errantry, in which some captive virgin was released from captivity and restored to her lover. These dramatic narrations concerning Jack and the giant, bore a strong resemblance to the poems of Ossian, the story of the Cyclops and Ulysses in the Odyssey of Homer, and the tale of the giant and Great Heart, in the Pilgrim's Progress. They were so arranged as to the different incidents of the narration, that they were easily committed to memory. They certainly have been

handed down from generation to generation, from time immemorial. Civilization has, indeed, banished the use of those ancient tales of romantic heroism, but what then? It has substituted in their place the novel and romance.

Singing was another, but not very common, amusement among our first settlers. Their tunes were rude enough to be sure. Robin Hood furnished a number of our songs, the balance were mostly tragical. These last were denominated "love songs about murder." As to cards, dice, back-gammon and other games of chance, we knew nothing then. These are amongst the blessed gifts of civilization.

The buildings, as we have already indicated, were of the rudest kind. After selecting a spot on which to erect a house, on an appointed day, a company of choppers met, felled the necessary trees, cut them off to proper length, when a team hauled them to the place. In the meantime a carpenter would be engaged in searching for a proper tree out of which to make clapboards for the roof. The boards were split, about four feet in length and as wide as the timber would allow. They were used without shaving. Some would be employed in getting puncheons for the floor of the cabin. This was done by splitting trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewing the faces of them without a broadaxe. They were half the length of the floor they were intended to make. These were the usual preparations for the first day. The second day the neighbors collected around and finished the house. The third day's work generally constituted in what was called "furnituring" the house, supplying it with a clapboard table, made of a split slab, and supported by four round legs, set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Some pins stuck in the logs at the back of the house, supported some clapboards which served for shelves for the table furniture, consisting usually of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls, trenches and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks, were brought from the east side of the mountains, along with iron and salt on pack horses.

"A single fork placed with its lower end in a hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to the joist served for a bedstead, by placing a pole in the fork, with one end through a crack between the logs in the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one within the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the first pole through a crack between the logs of the end of the house, the boards were put on, which formed the bottom of the bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork, a little distance above these for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the support of its back and its head. A few pegs around the walls for a display of the coats of the women and hunting shirts of the men; and two small forks or buck's horns to a joist for the rifle and shot pouch, completed the carpenter's work. The cabin being finished the next ceremony was the 'house warming.'"

The dress of the first settlers partook of the character of the In-

dian and the more civilized costume, the hunting shirt, was worn by everyone, it being something like a loose blouse, reaching below the waist, with large, open sleeves and made so wide as to lap over the bust when belted, for a foot or more. To this was attached a capacious cape which was sometimes adorned with a fringe made of a ravelled piece of cloth, of different color than that of the shirt. Both of these were usually made of a fabric known as "linsey woolsey." "The bosom of this dress served as a receptacle to hold a chunk of bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the barrel of the rifle, or any other necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt which was tied behind answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather, the mittens, and sometimes the bullet bag occupied the front of it. To the right side was suspended the towahawk, and on the left the scalping knife in its leathern sheath." A pair of drawers or breeches and leggins were the dress of the thighs and legs. Buckskin breeches were regarded as superior in style and show in those days. A pair of moccasins answered for the feet much better than shoes and were made of dressed deer skins. They were generally made of a single piece with gathered seams along the top of the foot, and another from the bottom of the heel, without gathers, as high as the ankle joint, or a little higher. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower part of the leg, by thongs of deerskin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasin. The moccasins in ordinary use cost but a few hours' labor to make them. In cold weather they were stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves, so as to keep the feet comfortably warm.

In latter years of the Indian war, the young men became more enamored with the Indian dress throughout, with the exception of the watch coat. The drawers were laid aside, and the leggins made longer, so as to reach the upper part of the thigh. The Indian style of toilet was adopted. This was a piece of linen or cloth nearly a yard long and eight or nine inches broad. This passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the ends of the flaps hanging before and behind over the belt. These flaps were sometimes ornamented with some coarse kinds of embroidering work. To the same belt which secured this cloth, strings, which supported the long leggins, were attached. When this belt, as was often the case, passed over the hunting shirt, the upper part of the thighs, and part of the hips were naked. The young warrior instead of being abashed by his nudity, was proud of his Indian-like dress.

The linsey woolsey petticoat and bed-gown, which were the universal dress of our women in early times, would make a very singular figure in our day. A small home-made handkerchief, in point of elegance, would ill-supply the profusion of ruffles and laces with which the necks of our ladies are now ornamented. They were accustomed to go barefoot in warm weather, and in cold their feet were covered with moccasins, overshoes or shoe-packs, which often would make but a very sorry figure beside the elegant morocco slippers or

calf-skin shoes which at present ornament the feet of their daughters and grand-daughters. The coats and bed-gowns of the women, as well as the hunting shirts of the men, were hung in full display on wooden pegs, around the walls of the cabin; so that while they answered, in some degree, the place of paper hangings or tapestry, they announced to the stranger, as well as neighbor, the wealth or poverty of the family in the articles of clothing. This practice prevailed for a long time. The ladies handled the spinning-wheel, shuttle, sickle, weeding hoe, scutching knife, hackle, and were contented if they could obtain their linsey woolen clothing, and cover their heads with sun bonnets made of coarse linen.

Debts which so agitate a settled community and which make such a disturbance in the laws and usages of trade among the commercial classes, were unknown, comparatively speaking, among our early ancestors in this country. As before stated, they had no money but the worthless continental paper, and hence, when purchases were made, the prices were paid in produce or labor. The price for a bushel of alum salt was a cow and calf. A failure to perform a contract, brought disgrace and discredit upon the head of the delinquent. A thief was looked upon with supreme contempt and punished with the most extreme infamy. When a thief was detected in the settlement, the summary infliction of stripes was visited upon the offender. If the theft was of something of some value, an irregular jury of the neighborhood where the crime occurred, would be called together, for the purpose of hearing the testimony, and if found guilty, the culprit would be condemned to receive forty lashes, save one, well laid on by some stalwart individual selected to discharge that duty. Another mode of punishment adopted in the case of petty offenders was to compel the offender to carry on his back the flag of the United States, which at that time was composed of thirteen stripes. These stripes were well laid on, on the bare back by an able hand. The punishment was then followed by a sentence of exile. He was sent out as an outcast, being informed that he must decamp in a certain number of days, with orders never to return there again on penalty of having the number of his stripes doubled. For many years after the law was put in operation in the Pan-handle of Virginia, the justices were in the habit of exercising their discretion in cases of small thefts giving those who were brought before them the option of a choice in going to jail or taking a whipping. The latter was usually chosen, and was at once inflicted; after which the thief was ostracised and ordered never to return.

The hospitality of the people was proverbial; no one ever appealed in vain for help or food in their emergency, whether it was a neighbor or a stranger, and nothing would give greater offense than an offer to pay for the same. Their latch string always hung on the outside, and the stranger and the wayfarer alike always received a generous and hearty welcome. In their friendship they were firm, constant and true. Opposed to this commendable trait of character, was another which it was unsafe to arouse; we mean their revengeful ani-

mosity, which was frequently carried to extremes, and which sometimes led to personal combats and dangerous encounters. They were exceedingly sensitive as to a point of honor. If one called another a liar he was considered as having given a challenge which the person receiving it must accept or be looked upon as a coward; and hence the insult was generally promptly met with a blow. But if on account of existing disability of any kind on the part of the injured, he was permitted to go to a friend to accept the challenge for him. The same took place when a party was charged with cowardice or a dishonorable action of any kind. A conflict must ensue, and the person making the charge or giving the insult had to fight the person injured or any champion, no matter who, who might be willing to espouse his cause and take up the cudgel in his behalf. The prevalence of this disposition led the people of this early day to be cautious in speaking of their neighbors to their discredit, and also encouraged a chivalrous feeling of self-respect, as well as consideration for the feeling of others.

It was not unusual for pitched battles to occur, when preparation would be made beforehand by the appointment of the time, place and seconds. The mode of single combats in those days was extremely dangerous and often disastrous. In the fierce contact fist, feet and teeth were all employed. A practice much in vogue in the encounters was that of gouging, by which it was no uncommon thing to have an eye wrenched from its socket.

Among other trials and privations to which the early settlers were subjected was the failure of crops, and hence the scarcity of wholesome food. In the year 1790, famine stared them in the face. An early frost in the preceding fall had cut down the corn before it was fairly dried and ready for gathering. A great deal of it, however, was gathered and put away notwithstanding, and in this state it was used by many for making bread, which, when eaten, invariably reacted upon the stomach producing intense sickness and vomiting. Even the domestic animals were seriously affected from eating of it. Consequently wholesome corn at once went up in price to $1.50, and $2 per bushel, and even at this price it was difficult to obtain. The scarcity was pronounced and generally felt by the following June. There were but few milch cows in the settlements, and no oxen, cattle or hogs which could be spared for meat.

The woods to a great extent had been depleted of game by the Indians who had slaughtered or driven away the larger portion of it within any reasonable distance of the settlements. But in the midst of the great scarcity prevailing shone out that conspicuous trait of character attaching to the people who readily shared what they had with those who were the less fortunate. Such of them as were the fortunate possessors of a cow, shared the milk with their neighbors, notably in such cases where they had young children. There was also a scarcity of sugar and molasses, not because there was not an abundance of the maple tree around them, but simply because they were deficient in not having vessels appropriate in which to boil the sap. If it had not been that the river and creeks afforded a reasona-

ble supply of fish very poor families must have suffered from starvation. The green tops of the nettles and the tender blades of herbs as soon as they appeared were gathered, of which they made a palatable dish of soup which many persons indulged in to satisfy the cravings of their appetites. Potato tops were also utilized in the same way. A great scarcity of salt likewise prevailed, and sold in small quantities at 50 cents a quart. By one means and another they struggled through this dire period until early vegetables began to appear, and finally the ripened corn mixed with a small quantity of wheat furnished them with luxury of bread. The crop of the year was excellent and abundant and banished all fears of a want of food. This year marked an episode in the lives of the settlers, and was known long afterward, and always referred to as the "starvation year."

CHAPTER IX.

OHIO COUNTY — CIVIL HISTORY — PAST EVENTS AND INCIDENTS SHOULD BE PRESERVED — ATTENTION DIRECTED TOWARD THE WEST — THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE COLONIES ASSUMES VAST PROPORTIONS — VIRGINIA CONVENTION OF 1775 — THE LIMITS OF THE DISTRICT OF WEST AUGUSTA — THE BOUNDARIES OF OHIO COUNTY DEFINED — ITS ORIGINAL AREA — LANDHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY MEET AND SELECT A PLACE FOR HOLDING COURT — ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY — STEPS TAKEN FOR THE ERECTION OF A COURT HOUSE — COL. DAVID SHEPHERD ARRAIGNED BY THE COURT FOR CONTEMPT — THE FIRST ATTORNEYS — NUMBER OF TITHABLES — FIRST PURCHASE OF PUBLIC GROUND — FIRST WILL RECORDED — SECOND DEED — RETRACTION OF A LIBEL — SPINNING WHEELS EXCHANGED FOR LAND — SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN OHIO AND YOUGHIOGHENY COUNTIES — BILL OF SLAVES — FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE — PARTIES FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE — COMMON SWEARERS FINED — IMPRISONMENT INFLICTED FOR SPEAKING DISRESPECTFULLY OF THE COURT — RATES FOR ORDINARY KEEPERS FIXED — LEVIES — PROPOSALS FOR A NEW COURT HOUSE — REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.



HETHER within or beyond the limits of our own lives, the past is always a subject of interest. The circumstances connected with the founding of a community, whether small or great, are always a matter of concern, not alone to those who are directly interested, but in a greater or less degree to the mass of mankind in general, because the events and incidents connected with such an undertaking always include within themselves the elements which to some extent appeal to the curious and inquisitive qualities of human nature.

But a stronger and more controlling feeling with us of the present day, should be an intense and earnest desire to rescue from oblivion the rapidly fading incidents and fast fleeting memories of a period in our history which was marked with deeds of prowess, and characterized by traits of self-denial and acts of sacrifice, not less worthy of renown and preservation than many of those which occupy such prominent conspicuity in the annals of Greece and Rome in the days of their classic antiquity. The foundations of our western empire were laid amid scenes of strife and warfare and cemented with a baptism of blood, and especialy was this the case with reference to that portion of it lying within that region known as the upper Ohio vallley.

As indicated in a former part of this history, after the chastisement inflicted upon the Indians by Col. Bouquet, in the year 1765, and by means of which a temporary peace was secured, the people east of the mountains began to turn their attention to the country bordering on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, particularly the former. The fertility of the soil, the variety of the timber, and the great abundance of game, gave to it a desirable charm in the eyes of the adventurous and the back-woodsman, which induced them to push westward and take possession of a land so rich in all the essentials of promise and the elements of untold and undeveloped possibilities.

The differences between the mother country and the colonies had, in the year 1775, culminated in some portions of the country to open acts of defiance, and were daily assuming a more threatening aspect.

Indeed, in this year, the quarrel had become so pronounced, that all hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of them had been abandoned. The house of Burgesses of Virginia had been dissolved, andthe royal governor (Dunmore), with his wife and children, had left the capital, these latter taking refuge on a British vessel lying in the harbor, on which they shipped for England, while he himself sought refuge on a British man of war, then lying in the waters of Virginia, and from which quarter he issued his inocuous edicts and proclamations.

In the meantime a convention of authorized delegates from different portions of Virginia were summoned to meet in Richmond on the 20th day of March, 1775, which. having assembled, enacted such legislation and exercised such executive control over public affairs as the public safety demanded and the exigencies of the hour required.

One of the first things in the early session of this body which received its attention was a letter received from a number of the inhabitants of the district of West Augusta, requesting the admission of John Neville and John Harvie, Esqs., as delegates from that district, to represent the interest of its inhabitants in the convention. This request was promptly acceded to, and thereupon they were admitted and took their seats as members and participated in the proceedings of the body.

The boundaries of West Augusta as defined by an act of the general assembly passed in the year 1776, were as follows: "Beginning on the Allegheny mountains between the heads of Potowmack, Cheat

and Greenbrier rivers; thence along the ridge of mountains which divides the waters of Cheat river from those of Greenbrier, and that branch of the Monongahela river called Tygart's Valley river to the Monongahela river; thence up the said river and the west fork thereof to Bingamon's creek, on the northwest of the said west fork; thence up the said creek to the head thereof; thence in a direct course to the head of Middle Island creek, a branch of the Ohio; and thence to the Ohio, including all the waters of the aforesaid creek in the aforesaid district of West Augusta, all that territory lying to the northward of the aforesaid boundary, and to the westward of the states Pennsylvania and Maryland, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be within the district of West Augusta."

Within the above mentioned limits was embraced not only the entire territory of the present panhandle, but also Greene and Washington counties in the state of Pennsylvania, and portions of Allegheny and Beaver counties in the same state. By a section of the same act three counties, to wit: Ohio, Monongahela and Yohogania, were carved out of this district.

The boundaries of Ohio county were defined as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Cross creek; thence up the same, to the head thereof; thence southeastwardly to the nearest part of the ridge, which divides the waters of the Ohio from those of the Monongahela; thence along said ridge to the line which divides the county of Augusta from the said district; thence with the said boundary to the Ohio; thence up the same to the beginning."

The counties named were the first which were organized in the Ohio valley. The original area of Ohio county was 1,432 square miles. But owing to the formation of new counties out of its original territory its area has been decreased and it now contains only about 113 square miles. By the same act provision was made for the meeting of the land holders of the new county for the purpose of selecting the most convenient place for holding courts.

In compliance with the provisions of the aforesaid act of assembly, and of certain instructions addressed to him, John McColloch, Esq., summoned the landholders within the county to convene at the house of Ezekiel Dewitt, Esq., situated on Buffalo creek on the 27th day of December in the year 1776, for the purpose of electing and constituting a committee in said county, and also to make choice of a place where county courts were to be held in future in said county. The said meeting met at the time and place mentioned, and by a vote of the majority of those present they decided in favor of "Black's Cabin," situated on the waters of Short creek. This cabin was located in the vicinity of a spring, known at that day and later as Well's spring, and which has been walled up and protected by its present proprietor — Mr. Foreman, a resident of West Liberty, in said county.

The place thus selected was at the time in the midst of a wildernest with but here and there an inhabitant. We are wholly ignorant of

the motives which prompted them in making the selection they did, but doubtless they were satisfactory to those immediately interested.

At this place, therefore, on the 16th day of January, 1777, was organized the first court in Ohio county. Some historians have insisted that this was the first court organized west of the Alleghanies. But this is a mistake. When Maj. John Connelly, with the approval of Gov. Dunmore in the year 1774, occupied and repaired Fort Pitt and changed its name to Fort Dunmore, a court was established by him which had a brief existence, which ceased to exist, however, when the Pennsylvanians retook possession of the fort and restored to it the name of Fort Pitt. This last-named court, therefore, had precedence of the Ohio county court in point of time. We are also inclined to think that there was another court in existence in the western part of Pennsylvania some years prior to the establishment of the court in Ohio county, but our data for this assertion is imperfect, but we think it quite probable that such was the case.

At the session of the court held at Black's cabin at the date mentioned hereinbefore the oaths of office were administered to David Shepherd, Silas Hedges, William Scott and James Caldwell by James McMechen, Esq., who had been duly appointed and instructed for that purpose under and by virtue of a writ of *dedimus potestatem*, which was directed by the governor to William Scott, James McMechen and David Rogers, authorizing either of them to act in the premises. After his qualification David Shepherd proceeded to administer the same oath to the following named persons, to-wit: Zachariah Sprigg, Thomas Waller and Daniel McClain, as justices, who after being duly qualified took their seats upon the bench. They then proceeded to the appointment of a high sheriff of the county, the lot falling upon John McColloch, Esq., who tendered John Mitchell and Samuel McColloch, a brother of John, as his sureties in his official bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as sheriff, who were accepted as good and sufficient, whereupon his bond was duly executed in open court. At the same time he was required to enter into an additional bond in the penalty of £1,000 conditioned for his faithfully collecting and duly accounting for all officers' fees, moneys, etc., which might come into his hands. The sureties upon this last mentioned bond were the same as on the former, with the addition of James McMechen. Thereupon the oath of office was administered to him in open court, and he was installed in his new position, that of the first sheriff of Ohio county. The court then proceeded to the choice of a clerk, and James McMechen being approved of that office he took the necessary oaths and was inducted into office.

With a view of regulating and disciplining the militia of the county, the court resolved, "that David Shepherd be recommended to his honor, the governor, as county lieutenant, Silas Hedges, Esq., as colonel, Mr. David McClure, as lieutenant colonel, and Mr. Samuel McColloch as major of militia." On the following day the court recommended the appointment of nine captains, nine ensigns and nine lieutenants, together with several constables. On the same day

the court made the following entry: "Ordered, that Capt. Samuel Meason, Lieut. Ebenezer Zane, James McConnell and Conrad Wheat, being first duly sworn, do view the best and most direct way for the laying out of a road from Fort Henry to the first fork of Wheeling, and due return make to the next county court."

At the following March term, steps were taken for the erection of a court house, as appears from the following extract from the record: "The court taking into consideration the expediency of having a court house erected, it is ordered that a house for that purpose be erected of the following dimensions and conveniences, to wit: A diamond-cornered house of dimensions 22x18 feet in the clear, one story and one-half high, a floor above and below of hard or sawn plank, ten joists in the upper floor, nine or ten feet high in the lower story; court's bench and clerk's table; two windows of eight lights each 8x10 inches, a pair of stairs and cabin roof; a plain door and hinges of iron; likewise plain window shutters with iron hinges also. A jail 20x16 feet on the outside; the logs of the wall to be round and close laid, the loft, floors, and partition to be of logs squared to eight inches thickness; two rounds of logs above the loft, cabin roofed, doors and windows agreeable; a stone chimney with iron grates; the doors done with nails; locks sufficient; the loft and floor to have each a large beam supporting them in the middle, and for the purpose of having the aforementioned buildings completed as soon as possible agreeable to the aforesaid dimensions, it is ordered that John McColloch, high sheriff, be ordered to put the same up at public auction to the lowest undertaker." It will be observed from this description that our forefathers did not indulge to any great extent in architectural taste or display.

The persons heretofore named, and the officers before mentioned as having been recommended to the governor for appointment to different positions, having been approved by the governor, and the same having been certified to the court, were duly commissioned, and appeared at the June term, 1777, and qualified by taking the respective oaths of office.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the borders, occasioned by the depredations of the savages and the cruel and relentless warfare which they waged against the whites, the conduct of local affairs, necessarily to a great extent was neglected to the supervision and control of the military officials of the county; hence, the supremacy of civil power and authority was for a time compelled to yield to that of the military. The sessions of the court, therefore, because of the existence of these troubles, were suspended for the period between the month of June, 1777, until the 6th day of April, 1778, on which latter date the court re-assembled and resumed its judicial functions.

The members of the court jealous of their authority and dignity, and smarting under the feeling that their rights had been infringed upon, and that the court had been treated with contempt in not having been consulted by the military authorities who had instituted martial law throughout the county, determined to vindicate the out-

raged majesty of the law, as they regarded it, and therefore, on the second day of its session, cited Col. Shephard, the county commandant, to appear at its bar and purge himself of contempt, the specific charge against him being, that during the interval between the above named periods, he had established martial law in the county, without having first advised with the court as to the reasons and necessity for adopting such a measure. The colonel, in justification of his conduct, pleaded that exigencies had arisen which required promptness in meeting them, and that any delay would have proved disastrous to the county, that the dangers to the public safety were imminent and had to be met on the spur of the moment, and that no disrespect on his part was intended to the court, and that he humbly apologized if the court was of the opinion that he had failed in extending to them that courtesy which was due to them as the representatives of civil law and the conservators of the public peace. The extenuation offered by Shepherd in his behalf, and the firm yet submissive bearing of the officer, disarmed their criticism of his conduct.

After due deliberation among themselves, being satisfied of the justice of the plea offered, and feeling assured by his conduct and explanation, that he did not intend wantonly to encroach upon the prerogatives of the court, the charge against him was dismissed and he was permitted to depart without so much as a reprimand.

The first attorneys admitted to practice in the county were Philip Pendleton and George Brent, who were admitted on the 2d day of November, 1778, and on the same day Mr. Pendleton was appointed commonwealth's attorney.

At this court the number of tithables in the county was returned at 352. This was probably the entire number of persons in Ohio county, over sixteen years of age. The poll tax was fixed at 20 shillings and the sheriff was instructed to collect *double* that sum from all tithables "*who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth.*"

Extracts from Early Records — First Purchase of Public Grounds — Court House at West Liberty. — "Know all men by these presents that I, Abraham Vanmeter, of Bartlay County & Colony of Virginia, do Bargain and sell for the Consideration of Twenty pounds paid when Levy'd of the County Current money to the Court of Ohio County & Successors a Lot of Land, Containing of Two acres which I claim Lying on the Head of the Northerly Fork of short Creek Known by Block's Cabin Boun'd as follows, Beginning at a white oak standing near the head of a spring and Running thence N: 56 W: 20 pole to a stake thence south 34 W: 16 pole to a stake thence S: 56: E: 20: p to a stake N: 34: E 16: p to the Beginning, Containing Two acres Land for the use publick of the s'd County. I do hereby Bind myself my Heirs & assigns and for ever Quit my Claim for the above two acres as witness my hand & seal this sixth day of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

"Interlined Bebore sign'd

"Abraham Vanmeter, [Seal].

"Witness: Andrew Fouts, Conrod Stroup, John Spalen. } Acknowledged in open court Ordered to be Recorded: Test, James McMechen, C: C:"

The First Will.—"Virginia, Ohio County May 18, 1777.

"This, my last Will and Testament. I doth give and bequeath unto George McCollock, Jr., two ceartain servays of land, lying and being on the waters of Bufillow Creek, with all the improvements and conveniences belonging to the said Surveys of land. I also give and bequeath a certain Bay mare unto Rebeckah McCollock. I give and bequeath a certain Roan filly Colt unto Jane McCollock. I further give and bequeath a certain Bay horse Colt unto Silas McCollock, and my Cow and Calf with my hogs I do give to George McCollock, Sr., and desire the said McCollock may sell the aforementioned Cattle and hogs to pay all my just and Lawfull Debts, and I leave the said George McCollock, Sr., Executor, In Witness hereto I have set my hand the day and year above written.

"N. B:—And I leave the said George McCollock, Executor these words is Interlined above.

"Signed in presence of Charles Wells, Jos. Wells, Ed. Perine. } Thomas his Y mark. Newbury. [Seal.]

"Proven in open Court by Joseph Wells and Edward Perine two of the subscribing Evidences to the said Will and ordered to be Recorded, test

"James McMechen, C. C."

Second Deed on Record.—"Know all men by these presents that I, William Hawkins, of the one part, and John Willson of the other part, witnesseth that the said Hawkins, for and in Consideration of one hundred pounds, currt. money of Penlyl.; to him in hand paid the Receipt of which he doth hereby acknowledge, hath granted Bargained and sold and firmly by these presents doth grant Bargain and sell unto the said Jno. Wilson all that tract or parcel of Land lying on the waters of short Creek, Beginning at a Bounded tree Between the said Hawkins and Daniel Harris and extending up the River Ohio to Glen's Line and with the said line to short Creek and with said Creek to Harris's Run and up said run until it strikes Harris's Line and with said line until said Beginning Tree all which land with the improvements thereunto Belonging I do hereby Warrant and Defend from all person or persons, to he held by him the said Wilson or his assigns in peacible possession the Lord of the soil only excepted as witness my hand this day of February 1773 the word (river) interlined before signed. William Hawkins.

"Witness present
"John Wills.
"David McLure.

"Rec'd this 28th day of January 1777 the above Mentioned sum of one hundred pounds with interest in full of the above Mentioned Land as witness my hand. William Hawkins.

"Test James McMechen.

The above was acknowledged in open court and ordered to be put upon Record.

"Test James McMechen, C. C."

Retraction of Libel.—"This is to Certify that I the subscriber did sometime ago advertise John Hauly to have taken a black mare away from me Clandistinly; I do now with sorrow and Reluctance own now the said advertisement to be false and groundless. Given under my hand this 3d day of April, 1778.

"Jacob Gro.

"Witness present, Jno Williamson,
"James Clements,
"William Carson,
"John Boggs,
"James Caldwell,

The above was proven in open Court by John Williamson and James Caldwell, Esqrs. Two of the witnesses being evidences. Test.

James McMechen, C. C."

Spinning Wheels Exchanged for Land.—"Know all men by these presents that I Isaac Taylor for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred good and Merchantal Lining Spinning wheels to me in hand paid by George Coridders the said Receipt I do acknowledge myself satisfied. Therewith doth grant bargain and sell unto the said Coriddors the place where I now live on with all improvements thereon and doth warrant and defend the same with two hundred acres thereunto belonging unto the said George Coridders his heirs and assigns from all persons the Lord of the Soil only Excepted in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 19th day of June, 1778. Tests.

"James Gillespie,
"Thomas Clark,
"James Gillespey.

Isaac Taylor, [Seal.]

"The above was acknowledged in open Court and ordered to be recorded. Test."

"Settlement of Boundry between Ohio and Youghiogheny Counties.

"We the Commissioners of Yohogany and Ohio Counties Respectively appointed as pr order of the Respective Courts may most indisputably appear to ascertain the Boundry Line between the aforesaid Counties, agreeable to the act General assembly in that case made and provided in Compliance with which we proceed to the business and do find as follows viz: Beginning at the mouth of Cross Creek thence by the several Meanders thereof until the Confluance of the two Branches known by the name of Shearers and McGoogine Branches thence up the aforesaid McGoogine branch until the head thereof about half a mile South of Wm. Prices new dwelling house, thence South 33: E to the nearest part of the Ridge that divides the waters of Monongahely from those of Ohio to a Blas'd and Corner mark'd stake, in testimony of which we have hereunto affixed our hands this 22d day of August 1778.

"Isaac Leet, Jr.,
"William Scott,
"James McMechen,
"Richard Yeates."

Bill of Slaves.—"1789, Ohio county, State of Virginia.

James Wells bought of John Wells, October 20th: To 1 negro boy named Dick, £90; 1 negro girl named Poll, £60; 3 feather beds with their furniture, £10; 1 wagon and geere, £10.

Received October the twentieth, 1789, of James Wells the sum of one hundred and seventy pounds, it being full satisfaction for the above amount and pay received by

"JOHN WELLS, Witness.
"RICHARD WELLS.

"Ohio county, State of Virginia on this 20th Day of October 1789, personally appeared before me one of the Justices for said County, the above named John Wells acknowledged the above bill of articles on Negroes to be the Right title and property of the above Named Richard Wells. Acknowledged before Me,

"RICHARD WELLS.

"A true Copy from the Oridginall.

"The above bargain and Sail was Proven to Court by Richard Wells the Subscribing witness at November Term, 1789 and ordered to be recorded.

Test. MOSES CHAPLINE Clk."

First Marriage License.—"I do hereby Certify that I have this day solemnized the Right of Marriage between Mr. John McIngtur and Miss Sarah Zane agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

"Witness my hand this 11th day of January, 1790.

RICHARD YEATES.

"A Copy Test. MOSES CHAPLINE Clk."

At the succeeding court sixteen persons were fined for retailing liquors without license, and nine persons were fined for one oath or as common swearers. Another person was ordered to be imprisoned three months for speaking disrespectfully of the court and as being disaffected toward the commonwealth.

The second levy was for £352, 10, 0.

Four hundred and seventy tithables were taxed 15 shillings each.

In March, 1780, John Briggs was granted a license to keep an ordinary, he complying with the law and giving Charles Hedges as his surety. James Gillespy also obtained a license for the same purpose. Several soldiers "proved their services in the wars in Virginia, in 1758, and prior to 1763."

On Tuesday, June 6, 1780, the court proceeded to settle the rate for ordinary keepers, viz.: For half pint of whiskey, $6; for a breakfast or supper, $4; for one dinner, $6; for lodging with clean sheets, $3; for one horse to hay one night, $6; for pasturage one night, $3; for one gallon of corn, $5; for one gallon of oats, $4; for half pint of whiskey with sugar, $8; for one quart of strong beer, $4.

On Tuesday, August 8, 1780, the ordinary keepers were ordered to sell at the following rates, viz.: For half pint whiskey, $6; for half pint whiskey with sugar, $8; for breakfast or supper, $6; for dinner, $10; for lodgings with clean sheets, $3; for one horse to hay

twenty-four hours, $6; for pasturage twenty-four hours, $3; for one gallon of corn, $5; for one quart strong beer, $4. The foregoing is to be understood as the tariff of prices in continental currency.

On Tuesday, November 4, 1783, the rates as ordered by the court were as follows, viz.: For half pint of spirits or West India rum, 1s, 6d.; for half pint of common rum, 1s.; for half pint whiskey, 8d.; for one dinner, 1s. 3d; for one supper or breakfast, 1s.; for one bed, 4d.; for one horse to hay one night, 1s.; for one horse to pasture one night, 6d.; to one gallon of oats or corn, 1s.

On May 3, 1784, the court ordered the following rates: For breakfast or supper, 1s. 3d.; dinner 1s. 6d.; half pint whiskey, 9d.

The third levy was for £74 8s., and the tithables were taxed 10 shillings each. The fourth levy was for £85 16s., and the tax upon each tithable was 6 shillings. The items of the levy were, viz.: The sheriff, for one year's extra services, £7 13s. 9d.; the sheriff, for one year's extra services £7 13s. 9d.; Peter Cox, for one wolf's head 15s.; Samuel McColloch, one wolf's head, 15s.; Jacob Fowler, one wolf's head, 15s.; David Shepherd, Gent., four wolves' heads, £3; Peter Fleming, one wolf's head, 15s.; John Whitsell, one wolf's head, 7s. 6d.; Andrew Zane, three wolves' heads, £2 5s.; David Bradford, Esq., Com'lth Atty., £30; Joseph Ogle, for making socks, £2; James McMechen, for his records, £8; James McMechen, for extra service, £5 12s. 6d.; to dobbing the court house, to be paid B. Davis, £2; sheriff, for ball'e of last year's, amt., £10 8s.; Zacharia Sprigg, Gent, £2 5s. 6d.

The succeeding levy was as follows, to wit: David McClure, for extra services as clerk, £17 13s. 9d.; Robert Carpenter, for one wolf's scalp, for B. Davis, 15s.; Matthew Kin, for one wolf's scalp, for B. Davis, 15s.; Jacob Sprigg, high sheriff, for F. James, £4 6s. 3d. David Bradford, Esq., £20; Lawrence Buskirk, one wolf's head, 15s.; Thos. Orr, one wolf's head, 15s.; William Boggs, one wolf's head, 15s.; Jacob Whiehill, one wolf's head, 15s.; William Shepherd, two wolves' heads, £15 10s.; Moses Shepherd, one wolf's head, 15s.; Samuel McClain, one wolf's head, 15s.; Richard Markland, one wolf's head, 7s. 6d.; Elizabeth Tomlinson, wolf's head, 7s. 6d.; Nathan Masters, one old wolf's head, 15s.; Isaac Williams, one wolf's head, 15s.; Robert Carpenter, one wolf's head, 7s. 6d.; Charles Hedge, £1 10s.; Silas Hedge, for extra services, £4 7s. 6d.; Zach Sprigg, for extra, £3 2s. 6d.; Robert Edgar, by am't, 10s.; total £55 12s. 6d.; David Stephens, 7s. 6d.

On the 6th of February, 1786, the petition of Col. David Chambers was laid before the court, concerning a water grist-mill. It was ordered that the sheriff summon a jury to meet on the premises on the 15th instant, and make a report under their hand seal and under the hand and seal of the sheriff.

On the 6th of March following, the records show: The jury appointed to lay off an acre of ground agreeable to the petition of Col. David Chambers, has returned their report to court. Judgment, and ordered that the verdict be recorded.

We infer from an entry in the order book, made at the June term

of court in 1793, that the old court house had filled the original purpose of its erection and therefore a new one was found to be necessary, as follows:—

"The court having taken into consideration the propriety of building in the town of West Liberty, for the use of Ohio county, and whereas, a plan of said house having been produced to court for their consideration, the court after examining said plan, approved of the same, and do order that the sheriff of this county do advertise in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, and at four of the most public places in the county immediately, that the buiding said house will be set up at public sale in the town of West Liberty, the 27th instant (June), and sold to the lowest bidder, taking bond with sufficient security, payable to the present court and their successors for the use of Ohio county, in the penal sum of £1,000 from said purchaser, that he will complete the said house within eighteen months from the date thereof, and the said court also ordered that whatever the building said court house is sold for shall be laid in the county levy at November term next except £100 which has been heretofore laid for the purpose of being appropriated toward building a court house and now lays in the hands of John Boggs, late sheriff, which sum is to be considered as part for the use aforesaid, and that the said sum be paid to the said purchaser, when he shall have completed his said contract, except the aforesaid sum of £100, which sum, or so much as remains in the aforesaid Boggs' hands unappropriated shall be paid by said Boggs to the aforesaid purchaser as soon as the court can collect the same from the said Boggs, and that said court house be built on Liberty street in the aforesaid town, about the space of six feet north of the present court house. John Henderson came into court and entered his protest to the above order."

It appears, however, that there was a "hitch" in carrying out the foregoing order, and that then as now, all public officials were not trustworthy, and sometimes forfeited the confidence reposed in them, for at the following term of court held in July of the same year, the following entry appears:

"Whereas, it appears that Andrew Archbold, deputy sheriff, and Isaac Meek, Esq., from the testimony given in court this day by Richard Brown and Charles Prather, has acted improperly in conducting the contract or sale for the court house in said county, we therefore order that the proceedings for building said court house shall be stopped and delayed until further order of said court, and we also order that a summons shall issue for said Archbold to appear at August court next, to show cause why an information should not be filed against him for a misdemeanor in his conduct as aforesaid."

We find, however, from the records that from the time of the making of the last order in 1793 no active measures were taken for the erection of the court house, but at a term of court held on the 5th day of June, 1797, the following entry appears among the proceedings of that day: "Ordered, that the commissioners who were appointed on behalf of this county to erect public buildings at West Liberty be

authorized to cancel their agreement made with Samuel Beck and that they do desist from further prosecuting said buildings until further order." The agitation of the removal of the county seat to Wheeling was at this time claiming the attention of the people and this may have been the reason the court was induced to order the cancellation of the agreement above referred to as it was removed to Wheeling in the year 1797 where the court was first convened at the public inn of John Gooding on the 7th day of May, 1797. In its day West Liberty was an important place, but on the removal of the court house it soon lost its prestige as well as prominence as a business point.

CHAPTER X.

BLACK'S CABIN — FIRST SETTLERS — BLACK AND HOOD VISIT REDSTONE TO OBTAIN PROVISIONS — ARE LOST ON THEIR RETURN — DISCOVERED BY CURTIS — CURTIS PROPOSES TO RETURN TO BERKELEY COUNTY, AND UNDERTAKES TO DO SO — IS MET BY VANMETRE AND TURNS BACK — SHORT CREEK COUNTY SETTLED BY MARYLANDERS, VIRGINIANS AND NORTH CAROLINIANS — PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS — ABSALOM RIDGELEY — CONFUSION OF NAMES OF FORTS — THE BIGGS FAMILY — IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS — THE LONGEVITY OF SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS — THE EARLY SETTLERS FOND OF FUN — AN INDIVIDUAL WHO LIVED AT BEECH BOTTOM — NO MURDERS BY INDIANS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE COUNTY — SOME FRIGHTS, HOWEVER — INSTANCES.

BLACK'S CABIN, which originally stood on the site on which was subsequently erected the court house in West Liberty, was so called from having been erected by an individual of that name who came to that section sometime between the years 1770 and 1772. He was from Berkeley county, Virginia, and was an apprentice to Abraham Vanmetre, of the same county and state, and was by him sent to the west to select and locate land, and to take the necessary measures for establishing a "claim." The superior character of the country around West Liberty attracted his attention, and he resolved to look no further. He at once proceeded to erect a cabin on the land he proposed to "take up." Notching the trees to indicate the boundaries of one's claim (such claims being limited to 400 acres) and cutting the initials of claimant's name in the bark of a tree, sometimes several trees, constituted what was called in early times "a toma-

hawk right." Such a claim among the pioneers was sacredly recognized and respected, and woe to him who dared to infringe upon these rights. In those early times custom established precedents which were clothed with all the sanctity of law.

In a short time after the advent of Black, one Morgan, of Berkeley county, sent out James Curtis for the same purpose for which Black had been sent out. The tract located by this last named person is still known as the Morgan farm and is the same on which his descendents have continued to reside ever since.

Black and Curtis, together with one Hood, who had come out about the time that Curtis had, or immediately afterward, usually kept close company both for the sake of mutual protection and companionship, as neighbors were few and Indians many. On one occasion when provisions had grown scarce and it was necessary to obtain a fresh supply, it was arranged among the three that two of their number, Black and Hood, should go to Redstone for this purpose, while Curtis was to remain behind and exercise a general surveillance over the respective possessions of the parties. They made their necessary preparations for departure, and on leaving told Curtis that should they fail to return by a time named, he might conclude that they had been waylaid and had fallen victims to the fury of the savages, or carried away as captives by them, and for him to take such precautionary measures for his own safety as might be deemed by him to be proper.

After the lapse of a long and weary period of waiting the time having elapsed which they had fixed for their return, Curtis becoming apprehensive for his own safety, decided to abandon his trust and go to Redstone and ascertain if possible the fate of his companions and friends. There, too, he would be more secure should Indians be roaming in the adjacent country. Carefully fastening the door and openings of his cabin, he wrote with a charred stick upon the face of his cabin door, the announcement that he had departed for Redstone, so that in event of the unexpected return of his friends they would be advised as to his whereabouts, and their alarm at his absence be explained.

He therefore set out on his solitary tramp through the wilderness, and succeeded in nearly reaching the Monongahela river, when to his great surprise, he unexpectedly met the young men. The surprise was mutual, and was followed by an explanation of their long delay in returning to their cabins. It appears that having obtained the provisions they had gone in search of, on their return journey they indulged in the pursuit of game. In the eagerness and excitement of the chase they had lost the trail and had become involved in the inextricable mazes of the forest and had wandered about for several days unable to recover it, or to determine the course which they ought to take for that purpose. Curtis assured them that they were already in the right way, and with high spirits and joyful hearts they retraced their steps in company, glad at the prospect of once again reaching their cabins. Not long after this occurrence Curtis became dissatisfied and was anxious to return to Berkeley county. Having

made his decision to do so, he was not long engaged in making the necessary arrangements for his departure. Gathering together his few household articles and utensils, he strapped them upon the back of his cow, and commenced his slow, toilsome and lonely journey.

After experiencing many trials and encountering a number of difficulties, he had almost succeeded in accomplishing half the distance in his journey when he met his master, Mr. Vanmetre, coming out with an abundant supply of provisions, ammunition and various useful commodities. He was compelled to face about, and in company they returned to the place he had deserted.

That portion of the country known as the "Short Creek Country," attracted the early attention of those who were seeking locations in the west, because of the fertility of its soil, the abundance and variety of its timber, and the quantity and quality of its game. It was principally settled by Virginians, Marylanders and North Carolinians who brought with them the manners and customs of the sections from whence they emigrated. During the period of the revolution the name of West Liberty was substituted for that of "Black's Cabin," and it was so called from its then extreme western location, and from that love of liberty which patriotism had implanted in the breasts of these hardy pioneers. The very name itself being music to their ears.

Prominent among the early settlers of this region we find the names of Benjamin Biggs, George McColloch, James Caldwell, John Boggs, Joseph Tomlinson, Moses Chapline, John McColloch, John Wilson, Solomon Hedges, John Williamson, David Shepherd, Archibald Woods, Zachariah Sprigg, James McMechen, Alexander Mitchell, Absalom Ridgeley and Daniel Harris. When Absalom Ridgeley came from Baltimore to West Liberty, he brought with him a packhorse laden with a small stock of such goods as were adapted to the wants of the settlers. Upon his arrival he opened his package of merchandise and displayed it for sale on a stump near the court house which served him as a place of business. At that early day there were no stores of a public character in which trade was carried on as the wants of the people were few and simple, and almost everything they needed was the product of their own industry. The advent of Ridgeley with his stock of goods was a new experience to which the settlers had theretofore been strangers, and in a short time he had disposed of all his available goods. The venture proved to be so successful that it was repeated by him again and again, until in the course of time it became an established and regular business with him.

The fort stood upon an elevated site above Black's Cabin, and was erected as nearly as can be ascertained about the year 1777, and was called indifferently the "Court House Fort" and "Vanmetre's Fort." In later times this gave rise to some confusion; as many located the last named fort at West Liberty, whereas Fort Vanmetre was located about four miles below West Liberty, on the waters of Short creek, on what has since and is now known as the Ridgeley farm. This last named fort was erected on land originally owned by a son of Abraham Vanmetre. In illustration of the uncertainty with which one

has to contend, when in search of authentic information, we may here state that it was only after several months of diligent investigation that we were able correctly to locate Fort Vanmetre and to account for the similarity of names by which the two forts were designated — so soon are the important points and places of local history forgotten by those who ought to be familiar with them. But it is a fact that the descendants of those men who made the early history of this section, know less concerning it than those who are strangers to it, but who have interested themselves in efforts to preserve it. One would suppose that personal interests in their ancestors, combined with local pride, would have prompted them to have made themselves acquainted with the history of the past and the lives and deeds of their forefathers. But this is not the case.

One of the most notable and efficient families living at West Liberty, in these early times was the Biggs family, in which were six sons, all of whom were distinguished for their brave and adventurous spirit and daring. They were named respectively, William Biggs, Benjamin Biggs, Joseph Biggs, John Biggs, Thomas Biggs and Zaccheus. All of them were more or less known as Indian fighters, and bold and successful scouts. Benjamin, commonly went by the designation of Gen. Biggs. He had been a captain in the Revolutionary war, where he had won distinction by his courage and devotion to the cause of independence and was promoted at the age of twenty-three to the command of a company. After the close of the revolution he became an Indian fighter. He was in his seventy-first year at the time of his death, which occurred at West Liberty on the 2nd day of December, 1823, and was buried in the old cemetery in that village. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

"He was firm and decided as a Patriot,
Fearless and faithful as a friend to the public,
He loved his country, and served it as a captain during her
struggle for independence, and adhered to her cause
in the darkest hour of her struggle
against oppression."

Joseph, called Capt. Biggs was in command of Kirkwood's cabin, situated on the Ohio side of the river, opposite to Wheeling, and held it successfully at the time the Indians made their attack upon it.

William Biggs had settled in Illinois about the year 1787 or 1788, and one day was taken prisoner by a party of Kickapoo Indians. He never wore a military title. After his capture he was adopted into the tribe, and was treated with great kindness and consideration, and remained with them for the period of three years, when he was ransomed along with other prisoners, at Detroit. At the time of his capture he was on horseback, and was journeying toward the French settlement of Kaskaskia. As he was confidently pursuing his way the silence was suddenly broken by the sound of a rifle shot which was sped by the rifle of a concealed foe, which struck his horse. Three other shots followed in quick succession, all of which took effect on his horse, which resulted in its death. At the moment of the attack

upon him he was leaning forward, and as his horse fell he was thrown with great force over his head, and for a moment was dazed by his contact with the ground, but only for a moment. On arising he lifted his overcoat which he had slung across his saddle, and putting it on, and over this hastily placed his powder horn. Starting to run and finding his progress greatly impeded by the weight of his great coat, and made futile and unsuccessful attempts to remove it, which he was prevented from accomplishing by the belt of his powder horn. Seeing that the Indians, who were in pursuit, were rapidly gaining upon him and that all hopes of escape were hopeless, he determined not to be killed while running, and at once and suddenly stopped, prepared to meet the worst. His life was spared, and he was carried away a prisoner. After his return from captivity he wrote an interesting pamphlet in which he gave an account of his experiences, but we think there is no copy of it now extant. One of these experiences has been related to us by an individual who at one time had a copy of the pamphlet in which it was recorded.

A young squaw became smitten with him and paid him marked attentions, so much so as to attract the notice of the Indians. His captors proposed to him to take her to wife, but having one already, he declined the proffer. When he was about to be removed from one village to another, the dusky maiden put in her appearance and did not want him to be removed. His captors started with him at a rapid lope, followed by the squaw, who was provoked by the laughing and whooping of the Indians at her as she followed, which she continued to do until they had reached their destination. That evening he found her at the door of his cabin and the Indians around making fun of her and taunting her with her want of success. Although the Indians urged him to take her as his wife, he persistently refused. She remained for several days and nights in the hope of overcoming his scruples and obtaining his consent to the marriage. It is said that he described her as a beautiful girl about eighteen years of age, with finely chiselled features, a full and rotund figure and almost white.

John Biggs was one of the scouts and guides which accompanied Crawford in his unfortunate campaign against the Indians and fell a victim to savage fury at the time of that defeat.

About the year 1832 is the last knowledge we have of any of the Biggs visiting Ohio county. Captain Joe Biggs, at the time a resident of Monroe county, in the state of Ohio, during the last named year returned to West Liberty temporarily on a visit to his relatives and friends, and stopped at the house of Allen Biggs, who at the time kept an inn in the village, but who on the occasion of his visit was absent from home on business. He had left in charge of his business during his absence a young man whom Mrs. Biggs took aside and instructed to give to the visitant the best liquor there was in the bar, and whenever he called for it, which instructions the young man faithfully followed. After indulging in two or three drinks the captain walked on to the porch in front of the house, and shrugging his shoulders (a habit common to him and in which he unconsciously in-

dulged on all occasions), turning to the young man who had accompanied him to the porch, he pointed in the direction of Wheeling and remarked: "I have been in seventeen fights and engagements with Indians at different times between here and Wheeling." He gave no description of their character nor entered into any details concerning them. He then inquired whether an old friend of his was still living and the directions to his house, he set off to find him. With him he spent several hours in recalling past events and talking over former incidents and reviving old memories. This was his last visit to Ohio county. He died in the year 1833 or 1834. Thomas Biggs, another brother, was killed on the Tuscarawas by the Indians while engaged on a scout.

Zaccheus Biggs was a surveyor in the employment of the government, and lived and died in Steubenville, Ohio. He surveyed the first quarter section of land surveyed in the state of Ohio. This survey was made near Steubenville, in Jefferson county. Before leaving Ohio county he entered one of the finest pieces of land in the county, which had hitherto escaped the keen search of his neighbors, and which in the end proved to be quite a valuable "find." He was the brother-in-law of Rev. Obadiah Jennings, a distinguished Presbyterian minister of his day.

It may be a matter of interest to many to recall the names of a few of those who at an early day made improvements and opened farms in the vicinity of West Liberty. The names of Curtis, Morgan, John Wilson, the McCollochs, Harris, Vanmetre and Hearst are a few, prominent among those who first settled in the country adjacent to West Liberty, and made improvements. These persons settled here in point of time nearly or about the same period. James Curtis improved the farm known as the Hugh Mitchell farm subsequently, and which is now owned by William North, as well as the farm about two miles and a half east of West Liberty, on which last he lived for a number of years, and on which he died. He raised a family of ten children, namely: Salathiel, Susan, Fannie, Nancy, Rachel, Sally, Elizabeth, Alice, James and John. The first named, Salathiel, was one among the early lawyers who practiced in the courts of western Virginia, and was a man of fine intellect and ranked high in his profession. He died at the age of eighty-six, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Abraham Vanmetre was the first person to improve the present site on which West Liberty stands; Ruth, one of his daughters, married Reuben Foreman, and Hannah, another, married Providence Mounts. The town of West Liberty was laid out by these last two named persons, Reuben Foreman and Providence Mounts, and this was the first town organized in the Ohio valley. It was organized November 29, 1787.

About the year 1772, Samuel McColloch, who was killed in the summer of 1782, while on a scout, by the Indians, and John Wilson, each took up a tract of land lying on Short creek. Mr. Wilson emigrated to this section from the state of New Jersey; his first visit being made

about the year 1771, after which he returned to his home east of the mountains and brought with him on his return his bride — Rebecca. Before returning east he had erected a cabin home for the reception of his companion, a refined and gentle woman unused to the rough life of the backwoods. On arriving in sight of it he pointed it out to her, at the same time remarking: "There Becky, is your future home." For a moment she felt a pang of keen disappointment as the memory of her home in the Jerseys was pictured upon her mind, but she made no reply, nor manifested any regret, but resignedly acquiesced in the lot which had been assigned her. Her wifely devotion and heroic fortitude in the hour of peril and danger has embalmed her memory and kept it fresh and green through all the generations of her offspring. About this time Mr. Wilson planted a pear tree on his farm which grew and flourished, and for more than a century has continued to bear fruit. It still stood some four or five years ago, and its lower branches were still thrifty and productive.

The tracts of land located by Maj. Sam. McColloch and John Wilson as well as the tracts taken up by Abraham and John McColloch, are still owned and occupied by the descendants of these respective families, and they are among the finest, most fertile and productive farms in the county.

James Baird improved where Bethany college now stands, and William Baird where Col. Alex Campbell now lives. Both of the Bairds subsequently removed to Ohio.

Gen. Benjamin Biggs improved the farm situated on the hill to the south of West Liberty, now belonging to the heirs of Josiah Atkinson; and his brother John Biggs, improved the farm west of Liberty, known as the Robert Bonar farm, the same where James Smith and Mrs. Julia Curtis resided. Shortly after opening this tract John Biggs was killed by the Indians at the time of Crawford's defeat, when it came into possession of his brother Benjamin.

Robert Curvy improved where the late John Wayt lived, now owned by Theodore Wolf; and Benjamin Pyatt the farm where James Wayt lived. Joseph Ogle improved where Alexander McCoy lately lived one mile southeast of the town of West Liberty on the road to West Alexander. The farm owned by the late James McMurray was improved by Robert Agars, who was slain by the Indians on lands now owned by Mrs. Howard in the year 1791. He is the last man who fell a victim to savage cruelty in Ohio county. The farm owned by the Yates' heirs was improved by Matthew Houston, who was also killed by the Indians. His brother, Robert Houston, improved the farm belonging to John Faris. It may not be uninteresting in passing to call attention to the longevity of some of those early settlers whose names and memories alone remain, and even these are fast being obliterated by the flight of time and the indifference of the generations which have followed them.

R. Mazingo died at the age of ninety-nine years and six months, and his wife at the age of eighty-seven years. J. Atkinson died at the age of eighty-two years, Mrs. Wiedman at the age of eighty-nine

years, Mrs. Lewis at the age of eighty-three, Mrs. Armstrong at the age of eighty-five years, Mrs. Taylor at the age of eighty two years, Mrs. Standiford at the age of eighty-nine, Thomas Martin at the age of eighty, William Martin at the age of seventy-nine, Mrs. Steele at the age of eighty, John Curtis at the age of ninety-three, Mrs. Bonar at the age of eighty-two, George Bonar at the age of eighty-three, Susan Beck at the age of eighty-three, Susan Edgington at the age of eighty-one, Mrs. Smith at the age of seventy-nine, Mrs. Mitchell at the age of seventy-nine, and Jane, a colored woman, at the age of eighty-six. These are a few among many more which might be selected, but these are enough to establish the character of the country for healthfulness. In the old graveyard of this ancient town there are fifty-one graves chosen at random, the occupants of which each lived until over eighty years of age. Thirty-seven of these persons at the time of their death were between eighty and ninety years of age. Thirteen of them were between ninety and one hundred years of age, and one was one hundred years of age. Were Old Mortality to visit this old cemetery he would find here ample scope for the exercise of his peculiar talent. The early settlers were a fun-loving set of jolly fellows, fond of jokes, drinking bouts and horse racing. This latter was a mania. On court days it seemed that the whole county would gather at West Liberty and frequently the crowd would amount to 1,500 and even as many as 2,000 souls. Court day was looked upon by the large majority of the settlers as a gala day. Here trials of speed between fast horses would be had and bets of larger or smaller sums would be offered on favorite animals. So prevalent was the habit of betting on these occasions that men would even bet the clothing on their backs when they had no money to gratify their propensity. It seems almost incredible that some of the stories we have heard of the prevalence of this vice could be true, but being so well vouched for we must accept them. But we have neither time nor space to enter into details now.

In early days an individual had settled at "Beech Bottom," about twelve miles above Wheeling, on the river. As a proof that he must have settled there quite early, it is sufficient to state that he had an orchard bearing fruit at the time of the organization of Ohio county. It is said that when he came out from the east he brought with him a quantity of apple seeds which he planted and from which he raised a nursery. When large enough he transplanted them, and in a few years he had a large and flourishing orchard from which he obtained a sufficient quantity of apples for all ordinary use, the making of cider included. He had no wagon to transport them into market, and consequently had to use the mode of conveyance then in vogue in the country—a sled. In those days, and for many subsequent years, even as late as 1820, people made use of sleds with but few exceptions as wagons were a novelty not then much in use in the western section of the country. After 1820, or about that period, prosperity began gradually to increase, until at length he was looked upon as a poor farmer who owned no wagon.

This individual to whom we refer was in the habit of taking his apples to West Liberty at the meeting of the court, on a sled upon which was set a body or box to receive the apples. Upon arriving at the county seat he would select a prominent position and display his fruit in the most tempting manner upon a board laid across the top of the box, which he sold for a penny an apple or a shilling a dozen. If a purchaser paid him with a twelve and a half cent piece, or what was in later days called a "bit," an old denomination which many years since has passed into disuse, and has now quite disappeared, to make even change he would cut an apple in halves giving one half to the purchaser and retaining the other half for a similar emergency.

From his nursery of fruit trees thousands were taken to Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and from this source sprung many of the orchards which were planted in those states.

He was quite a venerable person in appearance, was soft of speech, very shrewd and withal quite covetous. In the days of which we write he was considered as being quite well off in this world's goods. He always kept on hand an ample supply of bacon and cured meat in his store-house. Hence when his neighbors ran short in this respect, which they often did, he did a very lucrative business in supplying their wants. It is related of him, that on one occasion when provisions, and especially bacon had grown scarce in his neighborhood, he he was called upon to supply the deficiency. At the time he was suffering from a lingering and severe attack of sickness from which it was doubtful whether he would recover. His shrewdness, however, did not desert him, but he was keenly alive to driving a good bargain with such as came to purchase from him. At times he would grow much better and then have a relapse into dangerous symptoms. His condition from time to time determined the standard by which he graduated his scale of prices. On the days when he was worse he would charitably reduce the tariff of his prices, but when better he would covetously increase it. One day during his sickness it is stated that his wife entered the room and inquired of him — "Pap, what is the price of bacon to day?" Hesitating a moment — he replied :— "*Fifteen cents a pound live or die.*"

A remarkable fact in reference to the early settlement of the eastern part of this county is, that no murder or depredation of any kind was ever committed there by the Indians. A man by the name of Hawthorn was shot from his horse where Triadelphia now stands, and one John Grist was taken prisoner by them at another time at no great distance from the same place. Then we hear of no more mischief done by them until we cross the Pennsylvania line, near West Alexander, where a Mrs. Ross was murdered by them. They never did any mischief south of these two points, nor north of them, although the Indians were known to pass often through these settlements. There is a reminiscence in the Hosack family that on one occasion when Mr. Hosack was absent from home over night, and his wife and children slept in their cabin unprotected save by a dog, and apprehensive of no danger, in the morning they found Indian tracks in the

snow around their cabin, but nothing was disturbed. These settlements were composed almost exclusively of Presbyterians of the Scotch-Irish stock, who came there to procure homes for themselves and their children, and the majority of the families still have representatives in the neighborhood. With a high sense of justice which has ever been a characteristic of their race, they refused to aid or countenance any aggressive acts against the Indians. There were no scouts or warriors among them, and none of the lawless class, but they acted strictly on the defensive. From the light which has since been thrown on the character of Simon Girty, it would appear highly probable that they were indebted to a considerable extent to this strange erratic character for their singularly good fortune, notwithstanding they always supposed him to be their worst enemy. Girty was well acquainted with the character of the settlements. If it was an accident, it was a very singular one, that hostile Indians continued to pass on their raids through a settlement for twenty years without ever striking it a single blow, whilst they committed murders all around it. It is a further confirmation of the theory, that if the Indian had been dealt with justly it would have saved the writing of many a bloody page of border-history.

There was just one exception so far as known by the writer and that we have already adverted to, in the case of John Neiswanger, who was one of the earliest pioneers and a daring scout. He forted under a rock in a sort of a cave, one mile and a half above Triadelphia and a quarter of a mile north of the pike. He was killed by the Indians at the mouth of Little Grave creek, where he had put in with his canoe for the night when on a hunting expedition in the year 1783.

Still there were some scares in the neighborhood occasioned by the presence of Indians. A Mrs. Lockwood, who at one time lived just above the "forks," formed by the junction of "Little Wheeling" and "Middle Wheeling," was startled one morning by the cry of "Indians! Indians!" by a fleeing neighbor as he passed by her cabin. All the men at the time were absent from home and the neighbors had all fled to Shepherd's fort. A few days before this she had been confined, but as soon as the alarm was given she left her bed and dragging herself along she picked up an old musket, loaded it, and placed the muzzle between the chinks of the logs in front of the cabin and resolutely awaited the coming of the savages, determined to have the "first shot" should they appear. But after waiting patiently for a season and seeing nothing of the Indians she became so weak from her exertions she was unable longer to stand guard and with difficulty reached her bed again, where she remained undisturbed and suffered no serious effect from her fright. A young man about this same time who had been to mill some distance up "Middle Wheeling" was on his return shot at by some Indians on a hill just above him. Disengaging his burden from the horse he was riding, he put him to his mettle and at full speed made for Shepherd's fort, shouting as he rode, "Indians! Indians!" so as to give the alarm to the neighbor-

hood. Mrs. Lee, the mother of my informant, was preparing breakfast at the time for herself and little ones, and was engaged in baking flannel cakes. Upon hearing the alarm she promptly discontinued her culinary operations and snatching up her two children, placing one under each arm, she ran with them to the fort, which she reached in safety.

CHAPTER XI.

THE NATIONAL ROAD — THE ROAD FROM CUMBERLAND TO THE OHIO RIVER AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS IN 1806 — EFFORTS TO SECURE THE TERMINI OF THE ROAD AT DIFFERENT POINTS ON THE OHIO — THE COST OF THE ROAD UP TO 1817 — PRESIDENT MONROE'S INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MESSAGE — COL. MOSES SHEPHERD, JOHN MC LURE, DANIEL STEENROD AND OTHERS, CONTRACTORS — LITIGATION — TRAVEL AND TRADE ON THE ROAD — PROPOSED CHANGE OF LOCATION — HENRY CLAY THE FRIEND OF WHEELING — THE OLD ROAD FROM WHEELING TO WEST ALEXANDER — SIXTY ODD YEARS AGO — THE "LAND ADMIRAL" — COACHES RUN FIRST TIME DAY AND NIGHT ACROSS THE ALLEGHENIES, IN 1827 — ROBBERY OF THE MAIL — ARREST AND PUNISHMENT OF THE ROBBERS — IN 1835 TWO LINES OF STAGES BETWEEN WHEELING AND FREDERICK — OPPOSITION LINES — AN INCIDENT — TAVERNS OF THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD — THE WAGONERS — THE "REGULARS" AND THE "MILITIA," SO CALLED — PRICE OF MEALS — THE "CONTINENTAL" LINE — THE OLD STAGE COACH A MEMORY.

THE bill authorizing the construction of the National road, or as it is sometimes called, the Cumberland road, passed congress in the year 1802, the same year in which Ohio was admitted as a state, but the construction of the road was not commenced until 1815. In 1812 there was a turnpike from Baltimore to Frederick and Hagerstown, and that portion of it between Boonsboro' and Hagerstown was the first piece of macadamized road in the United States. From Hagerstown west to Wheeling there were no turnpikes. On the 29th of March, 1806, congress passed a law providing for the construction of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio, and Thomas Moore of Maryland, Joseph Kerr and Eli Wilson, of Ohio, were appointed commissioners to decide upon a route. The route proposed by them with only one deviation at Uniontown, was approved by President Jefferson in 1808, as far as Brownsville — the route from that point to the Ohio being left undetermined. The point at which

the road would strike the Ohio, was considered as of the utmost local importance, and every eligible point on the Ohio from Pittsburgh, to below Wheeling, was warmly engaged in urging its claims. It was anticipated that a city would at once spring up wherever the crossing was definitely fixed.

At this period dates the jealousy that subsequently existed between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, and in a greater or less degree with all the other points on the eastern shore of the river. It became a delicate question for the commissioners to decide, and remarking that "in this was to be consulted the wishes of that populous section of Ohio, and the connections with roads leading to St. Louis, under the act of 1806," they left the question open. The route from Brownsville to Wheeling was afterward located by another commission, the engineer for which was a Mr. Weaver. Operations on the road were commenced forthwith, and up to 1817 it had cost $1,800,000, and had moreover in some portions become worn out so as to need extensive repairs. The question of abandonment came up. In 1822 President Monroe issued his celebrated internal improvement message, in which he argues with consummate ability the general improvement policy of the country, and enlarges upon the propriety of the government carrying out the original compact with the state of Ohio* by continuing the road west of the Ohio river. Three commissioners had been appointed in 1817 to locate the western division; and it is at this date that we first read of its Ohio terminus being definitely fixed at Wheeling. Col. Moses Shepherd was a principal contractor on the road between Wheeling and Cumberland. Messrs. John McLure, Daniel Steenrod and others, had contracts more contiguous to the former place. The work was executed promptly and with apparent faithfulness; but subsequently much litigation arose on account of alleged failure to comply with the terms of contracts in executing masonry, etc., which afterward found its way into congress in the shape of bills for the relief of different parties.† A large amount of money was expended by the government and large fortunes were made by some of the contractors out of the proceeds. The road gained great celebrity at the time from its magnificence of design, costly character, the ro-

* When Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802, there was a proviso that one-twentieth of the public lands within her boundaries should be set apart that the proceeds might be applied to the construction of such a road through that state, and ultimately to St. Louis.

† Moses Shepherd, who, as above stated, was one of the contractors for building a portion of the road, had large landed possessions in its immediate vicinity. The original survey of the road was made on the north side of the creek which flowed in front of his residence and but a few rods distant. This original survey therefore located the road several hundred yards distant from his residence leaving the creek between it and the road as originally surveyed. But by means of influences brought to bear by him, he had the road changed from its original location to the south side of the creek in front of his residence, believing that this would enhance the value of his property. But this change involved a heavy expense to the government in the construction of that portion of the road, inasmuch as it required the building of two additional stone bridges of considerable dimensions, to-wit: the one known as the "S" bridge opposite to the residence of Moses Flay, between six and seven miles east of the city of Wheeling, and the one near the Shepherd place at the "forks of Wheeling." Had the road been built in accordance with the original survey, not only would it have been unnecessary to have built these bridges, but also the additional length of road which necessarily was a consequence. This gave rise to a large claim against the government, which, though persistently prosecuted by Shepherd during his life, and by his widow after his death, was wholly ignored by the government, and we think justly so.—G. L. C.

mantic country traversed, and the immense trade and travel that passed constantly over it. It became the grand artery of emigration as well as of transportation between the east and the west. Forty wagons in a train all magnificently belled and otherwise equipped, might be seen at one time traversing this national highway, loaded with merchandise for the whole country, as far west as St. Louis.

Notwithstanding, however, the immense travel and trade, the tolls were insufficient to keep it in proper repair, and bidding fair to become a burden on the federal treasury, a growing disposition was manifested to abandon, or rather to transfer it to the state it traversed. About the year 1825, it was terribly out of repair, especially that portion of it between Brownsville and Wheeling; and so desperate had become the condition of the western division that a change of location was seriously talked of from the Wheeling route to the route via Wellsburg. During the previous long and acrimonious contest for the crossing place, Wellsburg had been the equal and formidable rival of Wheeling, and now, when it was re-opened, she renewed her rivalry with a desperate zeal. Topographical advantages were confessedly in her favor, both as to distance and nature of the ground to be traversed in order to strike the Ohio, but even at that early day, and indeed a long time previously, the narrowness of the river had suggested the practicability of a bridge at Wheeling Island, and there were influences also on the Ohio side, that operated strongly in her favor. She was also fortunate in her advocates in congress. Henry Clay, the reputed father of the internal improvement policy of the government, "threw in her favor the weight of his influence; and contributed greatly to her success by his zeal, and his sarcastic allusions to a panther mountain," a high hill two miles to the east of Wellsburg which he came out of his way to explore on one of his journeys to Washington city, purposely to see for himself the comparative merits of the rival routes. He, perhaps, unwitingly misrepresented the character of the Wellsburg route; the entire twenty-three miles of which, it has been estimated since, would have cost less than the two miles nearest Wheeling, of the route as adopted. But superior management triumphed and the original location to Wheeling was confirmed. When, afterwards, Henry Clay, became a candidate for the presidency in opposition to Gen. Jackson, in 1832, he was remembered by the adherents of the respective routes. Ohio county went for him with the greatest unanimity, while in Brooke, he only received one vote, that of Prov. Mounts, an eccentric, hair-brained individual, whose solitary vote was for a long time a subject of amusement among his neighbors and acquaintances. The fact coming to the ears of Mr. Clay, elicited from him a humorous and good-natured remark. "Harry of the West" was defeated; but the impress of this local controversy remained not only upon the neighborly relations of the parties, but upon their political complexion. Wheeling became thoroughly and persistently whig; and together with the county of Ohio, firmly devoted to the interests of Mr. Clay; while Wellsburg and all the vi-

cinity sympathizing with her, became uncompromisingly anti-Clay and democratic. Subsequent events and the obliterating effects of time, have softened and modified this local antipathy in some degree; but to this day, the effects may still be distinctly seen, both in local jealousy and national politics. At the time of this last desperate effort to wrest from Wheeling, the possession of the terminus of the national road, Philip Doddridge represented this district in congress. This was in 1829–32."*

An old resident states, that before the National pike was constructed, the road to West Alexander followed the side of the hill parallel to the present route of the National road to a point a short distance beyond the Steenrod house, when it descended to the bank of the creek, and binding thereon, continued its course to Roney's point, where it took up the hill at the Sisson place and followed a country road to West Alexander. When the National road was first constructed, it was laid with corded stone, that is to say, the stones were placed on edge, but in 1827 it was repaired and in places these corded stones were removed, but in the sunken places they were permitted to remain and the whole road was leveled up macadamizing the same.

Sixty odd years ago, mails and travelers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Ohio river, at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, were carried by stage lines largely owned and managed by James Reeside, popularly known and designated as the "Land Admiral." The first line of stages run by him was from Hagerstown, Md., to McConnellstown, Penn., in 1814, and in a few years afterward be became one of the largest mail contractors in the United States. He possessed a grand physique, being six feet four and a half inches high, without any surplus flesh, measuring fifty-three inches about the chest, and kicked the beam at two hundred and twenty pounds. He was a person of great enterprise, remarkable executive ability, strict integrity, frank in speech and open-handed in his generosity. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and the associate of Clay, Crittenden, Benton, McLean, and other distinguished men of that period. Shortly after the war of 1812, Mr. Reeside was concerned in establishing a daily line of stages across the Allegheny mountains. At this period there were no turnpikes from Hagerstown west to Wheeling. The first through stage line between Baltimore and the Ohio river was organized in relays. These relays lodged the first night at Hagerstown, the second at Cumberland, the third at Uniontown, and the fourth at Wheeling. The stages were of the old fashioned kind, somewhat similar to the modern ambulance, open in front and having a rack behind to hold one or two trunks. Persons rarely traveled in those days with a trunk. The passengers all faced the team on a level with the driver. Saddle-bags, then the usual baggage of travelers, were slung around the standards which supported the roof. It was the custom at night when they reached the lodging place, to give

* From the Life and Times of Patrick Gass, by J. G. Jacob, Esq.

their saddle-bags into the custody of the landlord, whose wife put them under her bed, and delivered them to the travelers in the morning. Travelers often carried large sums in this way.

It was not until the year 1827 that any coaches running day and night crossed the Allegheny mountains. At about this time Mr. Reeside became the contractor for carrying the mails between Baltimore and Wheeling, via Hagerstown and the National road, and from Philadelphia via Harrisburg, Chambersburg and Bedford to Pittsburgh, upon which routes previous to this, no mails had been carried at night. The system of running day and night was introduced by him between Philadelphia and Baltimore and the west, reducing the time from four days to fifty-two hours, and thereby earned the sobriquet of "Land Admiral," bestowed upon him by a Philadelphia editor, who, in giving him that title said "that he could leave Philadelphia with a hot johnnie cake in his pocket, and reach Pittsburgh before it would grow cold." When Reeside was contractor for the mails going out of Philadelphia to Baltimore, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, etc., a robbery of the mails was committed which was the sensation of the time. The mail for Kimberton, a short line running out of Philadelphia, was robbed. A few days subsequent the important mail for Reading and Pottsville was robbed near the point where Girard college now stands. The driver of the coach was a man of the name of Charles Wilhower. There were nine passengers in the coach. It was stopped by three men, named respectively, Porter, Poteet and Wilson, at about 2 o'clock in the morning. They forced the passengers to get out and stood them in line. Wilson and Poteet watched the team and driver, while Porter robbed the passengers. After rifling the mail they allowed the coach to proceed. Porter and Wilson were arrested at Reeside; Poteet by a policeman in Philadelphia. Poteet was remanded to the Maryland penitentiary, from which he had escaped, to serve out the remainder of a sentence of eleven years; he died, however, before the expiration of his sentence. Wilson turned state's evidence and Porter was hanged. It is said that Gen. Jackson was influenced to commute the sentence of Wilson to a few years' imprisonment because of a service rendered to him many years previous on a race course in Tennessee.

During the time of the excitement about nullification in South Carolina, Gen. Jackson's proclamation was expressed through to New York. The son of Mr. Reeside related the following incident concerning it: "On its arrival at Philadelphia, owing to the injuries sustained by the express rider regularly employed, I, on my way home from school, was substituted to carry it on to New York. I left Philadelphia at 5 o'clock in the evening and reached Jersey City at 9:26 P. M., four hours and twenty-six minutes. I was taken across the river in the yawl by Mr. Dodd, and delivered the proclamation to Mr. Gouverneur, at the postoffice. The relays of horses used by me in making the run were from three to five miles apart. It was a very dark night, several of the bridges over which I had to pass had draws. But there was no time to stop to think whether they were open or closed. I

had to take my chances of jumping them, if they happened to be open. Fortunately, however, they were all closed."

In 1835 there were two competing lines between Frederick, Md., and Wheeling, viz.: the Good Intent Stage company and the Stoke & Stockton or National road line. The coaches and stock of the former east of Cumberland were owned by Messrs. Alpheus Beall and Thomas Shriver, of Cumberland, John A. Wirt and J. A. Hutchinson, of New Jersey, and William H. Steele, formerly of New Jersey, and afterward a resident of Wheeling; James Reeside owned the stock between Cumberland and Wheeling. The ownership of the National Road Stage company was vested in L. W. Stockton, Moor N. Falls and Daniel Moore.

While the two were running opposition, three daily lines were started from Wheeling, and frequently they were supplemented by a large number of chartered and extra coaches, as many as twenty being dispatched in one morning. During the California fever there was an unusually large number of passengers to be carried.

When President Zachary Taylor and his party were on their way to Washington city, they were caught at Moundsville by the ice and their boat was frozen in. A driver of the Good Intent Stage company was called upon to help forward the presidential party, and drove for eighteen hours with only such delays as were necessary to change his teams. The stage companies being intent on making the best possible time bought up the best stock within their reach, the Consul and Mayduke horses having the preference. They were usually about sixteen hands high, rather leggy, but having good body and action. On one occasion two of the horses jumped over the wall, near to the spot known as McColloch's leap, just east of Wheeling, and being suspended by the wheelers and the coach until they were choked and had ceased to struggle, they were cut loose and allowed to fall a distance of nearly twelve feet, when they were again harnessed and completed their trip without experiencing any damage.

After the lapse of some years, Reeside dissolved with his partners in the Good Intent line and started a line of his own from Wheeling to Frederick. At this time then there were three competing lines, and the result was that the competition cut down fares from $8 and $10 to the nominal fare of 50 cents. This, however, could not long continue, and after losing a large amount of money the other two lines bought Reeside out, and thenceforward the two survivors, although continuing as separate organizations, divided way-bills and kept up rates. Two more attempts were made to start opposition lines over the same route, the Henderson company of Pittsburgh, which put on a daily line, and two sons of Reeside, who started a fancy line called the "Junebug." The Henderson line, however, was soon bought off and the "Junebug" line broke up. The two original companies held the field until the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Wheeling in 1852 deprived them of their occupation.

The following interesting communication from A. Allen Howell, Esq., of Wheeling, was furnished to the writer at his request, Mr.

Howell was connected with one of the companies just mentioned, and therefore speaks by the card. It is as follows:

"In 1841, the year I became connected with the National Road Stage company, there were two separate lines running between Frederick City, Md., and Wheeling, Va.—the National Road Stage company and the Good Intent Stage company. The two lines were running the road in complete harmony—each line doing the same amount of work, and dividing gross receipts each quarter. The only rivalry was the laudable one of excelling in good coaches, teams and drivers, and in making the best time on the road. The office at this end of the line (Wheeling) was occupied jointly by the companies. In 1843 or '44, Mr. L. W. Stockton died, and the National Road Stage company became the property of Mr. Daniel Moore, Henry Moore, J. C. Acheson, M. W. Falls and Dr. Howard Kennedy. The National Road Stage company had the contract for carrying the United States mail, and it is within the knowledge of our older citizens how well and loyally the service was performed. An incident may not be out of place, showing the spirit governing the proprietors in regard to failures of the mail. In the year 1842 I was agent of the N. R. S. Co., at Uniontown, Penn. The mail was due at that place at 5:30 P. M., and at Wheeling at 8 A. M. Owing to a snow storm in the mountains east of Uniontown, the mail was behind time. Mr. Stockton remained at the office until near midnight, determined to save the mail if possible. Not having arrived at 12 o'clock, he left for bed, giving me orders to save the mail if it reached Uniontown by 2 o'clock A. M. The mail arrived twenty minutes before 2 o'clock, and I had it transferred to the inside of a small six-passenger coach, and at ten minutes to 2 o'clock I started it for Wheeling with no one on the coach but the driver and Mr. Buntering, the road agent. The mail reached the postoffice in Wheeling just as the clock struck 8 A. M., thus saving the mail and making the trip from Uniontown to Wheeling (sixty-eight miles) in six hours and ten minutes, including changes of horses on the route. Three horses were killed and at least a dozen more were placed "hors de combat" (no pun intended), and the expense of that fast trip could not have been less than $1,000 from injury to stock, etc.

"The fine for failure of a mail was only $50 in case no good excuse could be offered. In this case the company had a valid and sufficient excuse for the delay and no fine would have been exacted by the department, but Mr. Stockton had so high a sense of honor and pride as connected with his service that he did not regret the loss sustained. I may add that the team I started from Uniontown on this trip, had his private carriage horses in the lead, he having ordered me to place them there. When the nature of the road from Uniontown to Wheeling is considered, this was a remarkable trip. The message of the president of the United States was carried by relays of horses in very short time (under six hours I think), and so far as I remember, without compensation.

"During the palmy days of staging it was a pleasant sight to view

the long string of coaches — of both lines — sometimes they would be in close order, and after the coaches starting from Brownsville joined the string, it resembled a caravan in its proportions. On one occasion I think there were twenty-four coaches from Wheeling and Brownsville at one time on the road going east, and as they were in close order the sight was interesting. The taverns on the road were generally good — notably the Frostburg House and Bass Rush's, National House and McClelland's (Uniontown), etc. The drivers on both lines were a class of men, *suigeneris*. They have nearly all passed away. As a rule they were first-class in everything pertaining to their occupation — honest, trustworthy, sober and polite. They took much pride in their teams, and it was a rare occurrence that an old hand was discharged for misconduct. Mr. John Foster, better known as 'Pap Foster' was the office agent for the two companies in Wheeling. No more faithful man was ever employed by any company. He always slept at the office and was well-known to the traveling public. In 1852 the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was finished to Wheeling, and then the wheels of the coaches stopped. The horses were sold and the drivers scattered."

The National road was indeed the Appian Way of the republic. It was in its palmy days more like the grand avenue of some proud city than a road through rural districts.

A writer * in speaking of it says,— "It was the great route between the east and the west; many of the southern and all of the western statesmen of the olden times traveled upon it from their homes to Washington and back. As many as sixteen two-horse coaches have been counted in continuous procession at one time passing along the old pike, and large broad-wheeled wagons covered with white canvass, laden with merchandise and drawn by six Conestoga horses, have lined it from sunrise to sunset without intermissiom, besides innumerable caravans of horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep.

The road was famous for the number and excellence of its inns or taverns. On the mountain division they averaged probably one for every mile of road. All were provided with commodious wagon yards. The sign boards with their golden letters winking in the sun ogled the passer-by from the hot road-bed, and gave promise of good cheer, while the big horse-trough full of clear fresh water, and the ground below it sprinkled with droppings of fragrant peppermint, lent a charm to the surroundings that was at once irresistible. Men who drove teams on the old pike were invariably called wagoners — not teamsters, as is the modern word. They carried their beds in the forepart of the wagon, rolled up, and spread them out before the big bar-room fire, when they retired for the night. Some of the bar-room grates would hold as much as seven bushels of coal. Teams were rarely ever stabled, but almost invariably stood upon the wagon yard, no matter how inclement the weather might by. There were

* Col. Searight.

two classes of wagoners, the "regular" and the "sharpshooter."* The former were engaged in the business from year's end to year's end, and did nothing else. The latter were composed for the most part of farmers, who put their teams on the road when freights were high, and took them off when they declined. The "regular," drove his team on an average about fifteen miles a day, while the "sharpshooters" would make twenty, or twenty-five miles. There was naturally much jealously between the classes.

Twenty-five cents was the uniform price of warm meals at the old taverns, and a drink of whisky thrown in. A cold check was set out in the middle of the day for 12½ cents, a "levy," in the old phrase, and a drink thrown in. The "regulars" were very hostile to encroachments of railroads, and regarded them as the invention of the evil one. They had an old song among them that ran something after this fashion:

Come all ye jolly wagoners,
Turn out man for man,
Who's opposed to the railroad
Or any such a plan.
When we go down to Baltimore,
And ask for a load,
They'll very soon tell you,
It's gone by railroad.

There was a line of these wagons belonging to a voluntary company, called the "Continental line," which had its headquarters at Wheeling, of which J. B. Ford was agent, as well as for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Cumberland, Md., and J. A. Rowe was agent at the former place. Several of our old-time citizens were interested in this line. The late Joseph Caldwell, Esq., had three or four teams in this line, which were under the control of one Newlove, who kept a wagon yard where the freight depot of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad now stands. Abner Charnock also had one or two teams in the same line, and others whose names we cannot now recall. The line only went to Cumberland. A team carried from 7,500 to 10,000 pounds, and this was drawn by six horses. The length of time it took to make the trip from Wheeling to Cumberland was nine days and the same number of days returning. So far as we are aware there are now living in Ohio county but three of these knights of the whip. The rest have driven over the bridge which spans between time and eternity. Their names are Charles Prettyman, George Weddel and William Tracy.

Alas, the old-fashioned stage-coach with its experience and associations as well as the old Conestoga wagon, with its white cover and its belled horses and their driver have become relics of the past, pushed aside by the progressive spirit of the age. The toot of the horn is no longer heard in our midst, and the graceful flourish of the long whip is seen no longer as the lumbering coach rattles along at break-neck speed as it draws up at the place of its destination. But now instead

* These latter were also called the "militia."—G. L. C.

is heard the weird shriek of the rushing train, as with swift wings it flies along the ringing rail. The gayly decorated coach, drawn by a spanking team of four matched horses, driven by a knight of the whip, swelling with pride, and handling the "ribbons" with the skill of a master, is but a fast fleeting memory.

"We mourn, bereft of the post-horn deft,
Blown by that famous driver,
For we only hear when the cars draw near,
A screech down by the river."

CHAPTER XII.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE was based upon an agreement entered into on the 4th of July, 1760, between Lord Baltimore, of the province of Maryland, and Thomas Richard Penn, of the province of Pennsylvania, and the three lower counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on the Delaware—on account of the very long litigations and contests which had subsisted between these provinces from the year 1683. These parties mutually agreed, among other things, to appoint a sufficient number of discreet and proper persons, not more than seven on each side, to be their respective commissioners, with full power to the said seven persons, or any three or more of them, for the actual running, marking and laying out of the said part of the circle (as mentioned in the charter from Charles II. to William Penn), and the said before mentioned lines. The commissioners were to fix upon their time of commencing said line not later than the following October, and proceed with all fairness, candor and dispatch; marking said line with stones and posts on both sides, and complete the same before the 25th of December, 1763, so that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning the same. James Hamilton (governor), Richard Peters, Rev. Dr. John Ewing, William Allen (chief justice), William Coleman, Thomas Willing and Benjamin Chew, were appointed commissioners on the part of the Penns. Horatio Sharpe (governor), J. Ridout, John Leeds, John Barclay, George Stewart, Dan of St. Thomas Janifer, and J. Beale Boardley, on behalf of Lord Baltimore. The board of commissioners met at New Castle, in November, 1760, and each province selected its own surveyors. The Pennsylvania surveyors were John Lukens and Archibald McClain. Those of Maryland were John F. A. Priggs and Jonathan Hall. The commissioners and surveyors agreed that the peninsular lines from Henlopen to the Chesapeake, made under a

decree of Lord Hardwicke in 1750, was correct, hence if they fixed the court house at New Castle as the center of the circle, and the surveyors proceeded on this data to measure and mark the lines, James Veach, Esq., in his history of Mason and Dixon's line, says:

"Three years were diligently devoted to finding the bearings of the western line of Delaware, so as to make it a tangent to the circle, at the end of a twelve mile radius. The instruments and appliances employed seem to have been those commonly used by surveyors. The proprietors residing in or near London, grew weary of this slow progress, which, perhaps, they set down to the incompetency of the artists. To this groundless suspicion we owe the supercedure and the introduction of the new Mason and Dixon, who have immortalized their memory in the name of the principal line which had yet to be run."

In August, 1763, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, of London, England, were selected by Lord Baltimore and the Penns to complete their lines, as per agreement, made on the 4th of July, 1760, and arrived at Philadelphia in November, for that purpose, furnished, says Mr. Veech, with instruction and the most approved instruments, among them a four foot zenith sector. They go to work at once, erect an observatory on Cedar street, Philadelphia, to facilitate the ascertainment of its latitude, which building they used by January, 1764, and it has been pronounced the first building erected in America for astronomical observations. They then go to New Castle, adopt the radius as measured by their predecessors, and after numerous tracings of the tangent line, adopt also this tangent point, from which they say they could not make the tangent line pass one inch to the eastward or westward. They therefore cause that line and point to be marked, and adjourn to Philadelphia to find the southern limit of Cedar or South street. This they make to be 39° 56′ 29″, while the latitude of the state has been marked as 39° 56′ 29″, they then proceed to extend that latitude sufficiently far to the west to be due north of the tangent point, thence they measure down south fifteen miles to the latitude of the great due west line, and run its parallel for a short distance, then they go to the tangent point and run due north to that latitude, and at the point of intersection, in a deep ravine, near a spring, they cause to be planted the corner-stone, at which begins the celebrated "Mason and Dixon's line.

The graphic description of Mr. Veech continues: "Having ascertained the latitude of this line to be 39° 43′ 32″ (although more accurate observations make it 39° 43′ 26″. 8, consequently it is a little over nineteen miles south 40° as now located) they, under instructions, run it parallel to the Susquehanna, twenty-three miles; and having verified the latitude there, they return to the tangent point, from which they run the north line to the fifteen mile corner and that part of the circle which it cuts off to the west, and which by agreement was to go to New Castle county. This little bow or arc is about a mile and a half long and its middle width 116 feet. From the upper end where the three states join, to the fifteen mile point where

the great Mason and Dixon's line begins, is a little over three and a half miles, and from the fifteen mile corner due west to the circle is a little over three quarters of a mile. This was the only part of the circle which Mason and Dixon run, Lord Baltimore having no concern in the residue; Penn, however, had it run and marked with "four good notches," by Isaac Taylor and Thomas Pierson in 1700 and 1701. Where it cuts the circle is the corner of three dominions, an important point, and therefore they cause it to be well ascertained and well marked. This brings them to the end of 1764."

They resumed their labors in June, 1765. If to extend this parallel did not require so great skill as did the nice adjustments of the other lines and instructions, it summoned its performers to greater endurance. A tented army penetrates the forest, but their purposes are peaceful and they move merrily. Besides the surveyors and their assistants, there are claim-bearers, rod-men, axe-men, commissioners, cooks and baggage carriers, with numerous servants and laborers. By the 27th of October they came to the North (Cove or Kittatiny) Mountain, ninety-five miles from the Susquehanna, and where the temporary line of 1739 terminated. After taking Capt. Shelby with them to its summit, *to show them the course of the Potomac*, and point out the Allegheny mountains, the surveyors returned to the settlements to pass the winter and to get their appointment renewed.

Early in 1768 they are again at their posts, and by the 4th of June they are on the top of the Little Allegheny mountain, the first west of Will's creek. They have now carried the line 160 miles from the beginning. The Indians into whose ungranted territory they had deeply penetrated, grew restive and threatening. They forbid any further advance, and they had to be obeyed. The agents of the proprietors now find that there are other lords of the soil whose favor must be propitiated. The Six Indian nations were the lords paramount of the territory yet to be traversed. To obtain their consent to the consummation of the line, the governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in the winter of 1766–7, at an expense of more than £500, procured, under the agency of Sir William Johnston, a convocation of the tribes of that powerful confederacy. The application was successful, and early in June, 1767, an escort of fourteen warriors, with an interpreter and chief deputed by the Iroquois council, met the surveyors and their camp at the summit of the great Allegheny to escort them down into the valley of the Ohio.

Safety being thus secured, the extension of the line was pushed on vigorously in the summer of 1767. Soon the host of red and white men led by the London surveyors, came to the western limit of Maryland, "the meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac," and why they did not stop there is a mystery, for there their functions terminated. But they passed by it unheeded because unknown, resolved to reach the utmost limit of Penn's "five degrees of longitude" from the Delaware, for so were they instructed. By the 24th they came to the crossing of Braddock's road. The escort now became restless. The Mohawk chief and his nephew leave. The Shawnees and Delawares,

tenants of the hunting grounds, grow terrific. On the 27th of September, when camped on the Monongahela river, 233 miles from the Delaware river, twenty-six of the laborers deserted, and but fifteen axemen are left. Being so near the goal, the surveyors (for none of the commissioners were with them) evinced their courage by coolly sending back to Fort Cumberland for aid, and in the meantime they pushed on. At length they came to where the line crosses the Warrior branch of the old Catawba war path, at the second crossing of the Dunkard creek, a little west of Mount Morris, Green county, and there the Indian escort say to them: "*that they were instructed by their chiefs in council, not to let the line be run westward of that path.*" Their commands were peremptory, and there for fifteen years MASON AND DIXON'S LINE IS STAYED.

Mason and Dixon, with their pack-horse train and attendants, returned to the east without molestation, and reported to the commissioners, who approved their conduct, and on the 27th of December, 1767, granted to them an honorable discharge, and agreed to pay them an additional price for a map or plan of their work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF WHEELING.

James R. Acker, an old and honored citizen of Wheeling, W. Va., and a prominent grocer and flour and feed merchant, was born in Wheeling, November 22, 1830. He is the son of David and Hannah Acker, the former of whom died when James was three years old, and the latter died in 1851. The home of our subject has been in Wheeling all his life. He received a common school education, and during his youth was employed as a nail feeder. At nineteen years of age he entered the employ of Isaac Blanchard, for whom he clerked in a grocery store ten years, and in June, 1859, engaged in the grocery and flour and feed business at No. 115 Sixteenth street, where he has continued ever since—a period of thirty years. He has built up an honorable reputation, and he is widely known as a successful and reliable merchant. Mr. Acker was married in 1857 to Miss Kate Keller, who died in 1867, leaving three children: Millard, Agnes and Minnie, all of whom are still living. In May, 1868, Mr. Acker was married to Miss Emma S. Hobson, who has borne him two children: Alice B. and Homer B., the former of whom died, aged nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Acker are members of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Acker has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1856, and in politics is a democrat. He has served two terms as a member of the city council, and for the past ten years has been a member of the board of education. Before the office was abolished he served one term as overseer of the poor. Mr. Acker is one of Wheeling's best citizens, and he is very highly respected by all who know him.

Gregory Ackerman, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Wheeling, has had an extensive practice in this city during the past

decade, which has embraced the period of his residence. He was born in Prussia, September 8, 1852, near the city of Fulda, where he received his early education, and completed his studies preliminary to his professional reading. Deciding to pursue the practice of medicine, he entered upon the study, and continued it mainly in the universities of Zurich and of Berne, in Switzerland, at the latter of which institutions he was graduated in 1879. He began his practice in Germany, and three months later, was appointed physician for the North German Lloyd line of steamers, and was stationed at Bremen. In the fall of 1880, he came to the United States, and made his home at Wheeling, where he has since resided. As a surgeon, he has few compeers in this region, and as a general practitioner, has the confidence of the community in a remarkable degree. He is a member of the Ohio Medical society. Dr. Ackerman was married in 1882, to Mary Elizabeth Coevilia, daughter of Laurence Sikler, deceased, formerly of Wheeling.

George Adams, of Wheeling, W. Va., is a descendant of a family of that name who crossed from England about the year 1695, and made their home in Somerset county, Md., in which county the parens of Mr. Adams were both born. They afterward became residents of Baltimore, and there the father died in 1846. George, the subject of this mention, was born at Baltimore in 1834, and in the schools of that city received his early education, which was supplemented by study at Newton university, a high grade classical institute presided over by Dr. H. W. Heath. After leaving school he entered the employment of a large shipping and commission house. He was engaged in this house in 1852 when he came to Wheeling as its representative, to take charge of a large pork packing establishment under its control. In 1857 Mr. Adams, deciding to remain at Wheeling, engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business, establishing a house of his own, which met with pronounced success. In the same year in which this business was founded he was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel McClellan, an old and highly respected merchant of Wheeling. Mr. Adams continued in the mercantile business until 1864, when he organized the First National bank of Wheeling, of which he was elected cashier. He served as cashier and manager of that establishment until 1874, when he resigned to enter the wholesale boot and shoe trade with J. N. Vance, he and partner succeeding in the well established business founded by their father-in-law in 1837. In the latter part of 1876 Mr. Adams resumed his position as cashier, the bank having in the meantime been changed in title and organization from the First National to the Bank of the Ohio Valley. He held this position in the bank until the early part of 1880, when he resigned, in order to travel with his son, who was in feeble health. He was thus occupied for about three years, and since his return to Wheeling he has not been actively engaged in business affairs, though his interests are extensive in various enterprises in and about Wheeling. Though of southern birth and training Mr. Adams was during the civil war a firm supporter of the Union and unfaltering in loyalty.

He was in Baltimore on April 19, 1861, and on account of the excitement and the anti-union sentiment then manifested, removed his mother and family to St. Clairsville, Ohio, where the aged lady, who was born in 1808, still resides, in full possession of her faculties. By his first marriage Mr. Adams had three children, of whom there is one survivor, the wife of Philip Taylor Allen, of Staunton, Va. The first wife of Mr. Adams died in 1870, and in 1874 he was married to her sister, Jane W. McClellan.

The family of Alderson, which in more ways than one has been conspicuous in the early history of West Virginia, and of which Major J. C. Alderson, of Wheeling, is a descendant, originated in Yorkshire, England. During the sixteenth century John Alderson was a Baptist minister at Yorkshire, and his son John, then a young man, became enamoured of a young lady who for some reason was not acceptable to his parents, and in order to break off the relations of the young couple, the son was given £200 with which to travel on the continent. He did not leave England, however, on his contemplated travels, but in the course of time found himself on the coast at Liverpool without money and friends. Falling in with a man by the name of Curtise, who was preparing to sail to America, the young and penniless Alderson was induced to embark with his new found friend. This man Curtise was the first settler of the territory which now comprises the state of New Jersey. Nine years after coming to America young Alderson married a daughter of Curtise, and later followed in the foot-steps of his father and became a minister of the Baptist church. He then, for the first time in ten years, wrote home, much to the delight of his parents, who thought him dead. His father at once wrote him a congratulatory letter upon his being alive and well, and being a Baptist minister, sending him three large volumes of ecclesiastical works of great value which had been in the family for many years, and which were to be handed down from gen eration to generation of his descendants who became clergymen of the Baptist faith, which books are now in the possession of J. C. Alderson, who, while not a minister, is the surviving son of his father, Rev. L. A. Alderson. Rev. John Alderson, the great grandfather of Major Alderson, built the first church in the valley of Virginia, at Lynnville, just above Harrisburg, which was called the Lynnville Baptist church. In the same neighborhood settled the grandfather of President Lincoln, who was then known as Linkhorn. Rev. Alderson was imprisoned some time about 1750 or 1760 in the old Faircastle jail, Bortetourt county, Va., for preaching the gospel and uniting people in marriage contrary to the laws of the church of England. He was the first of the Alderson family to come west of the Allegheny mountains, and brought the first wagon across the mountains in 1770, making the journey from Faircastle to Alderson's Ferry, opposite what is now the town of Alderson, on Green Brier river, Green Brier county, Va., in that year. This journey consumed eighteen months. In 1772 he built the first church west of the Alleghenies, which was known as the Green Brier Baptist church, and the beautiful white chapel which

stands on the above site is the third erected on the old foundation. The settlement of that portion of what is now West Virginia was sparse indeed, and the Indians were very hostile. In planting corn the old minister was compelled to carry his musket for protection, and he preached the gospel throughout that country on Sundays, often taking two or three members of his church and going from twenty-five to thirty miles to preach to half a dozen people. His son Joseph, grandfather of J. C. Alderson, was a leading character in Green Brier county, being known as 'Squire Joseph Alderson, and while he was not a minister he was a zealous Christian worker, and for over forty years he was moderator and presiding officer of every Baptist association held in that county. He gave freely of his means for the erection of churches and the support of the same, and it was often said of him, "That as long as 'Squire Alderson would build the churches, pay the preachers and feed the congregations we will have preaching." He represented Green Brier county in the Virginia legislature several consecutive sessions, and sunk the first salt well in the Kanawha valley, above Charleston. His death occurred in 1845, and he left a handsome estate to his son, Rev. L. A. Alderson, father of Major Alderson, who was born in Green Brier county in 1812. He graduated from the Ohio university at Athens in 1832, in a class of forty-five, with first honors.

After leaving college he fitted himself for the ministry, studying with Rev. Dr. Jones, at Williamsburg, Va., preaching his first sermon in the old Powder Horn church, the historical building in which Gen. Washington placed his powder to keep it dry during the revolution. Subsequently he was the pastor of the Grace Street Baptist church, in Richmond, Va., removing from that city to the Alderson plantation in Green Brier county, taking charge of the same and filling the pulpits of four different churches on alternate Sabbaths. As a farmer, he was successful, tilling 1,500 acres of land, and he was the first to introduce the wheat drill into that section of the country. In 1853–54 he organized the Green Brier Agricultural society, and was president of the same until 1858, when he removed to Atchison City, Kas., and built almost entirely out of his own purse the first Baptist church erected in the territory of Kansas, and also aided in building half a dozen others in northeastern Kansas. He gave fifty good years of his life and a large portion of his fortune to the Baptist church and its work, both at home and in foreign lands. He rarely ever accepted a salary for his services as pastor, and when he did it was devoted to foreign missions. In 1838 he was married to Eliza Floyd, daughter of Capt. John Coleman, of Amherst county, Va. The ceremony was performed at "Locust Grove," the Coleman plantation, in July of that year, and it was on this plantation that Maj. J. C. Alderson was born, October 29, 1839. Rev. L. A. Alderson died at Atchison, Kas., May 19, 1882. His widow survives. Maj. Alderson was reared on the Alderson plantation, and until his sixteenth year, was educated by private teachers in his father's family, subsequently he attended the Lewisburg academy, then taught by Prof. Custer. In 1858 he went

with the family to Kansas, returning to Virginia in the spring of 1859, having spent several months in Kansas and Missouri. He then entered Allegheny college, where he was in the graduating class at the beginning of the late war. He was the first one of the 150 students and the third citizen in the county to volunteer in the Confederate army. He became a member of the Green Brier cavalry, one of the finest bodies of men and horses in the army, so pronounced by Gov. Litcher, of Virginia. This company was disbanded in the winter of 1861–1862, and immediately nearly every member of the same organized individual companies of their own. Maj. Alderson organized a company, and was offered its captaincy, but declined and accepted the first lieutenantcy, being attached, with his company, first to the Eighth, and then the Fourteenth Virginia cavalry, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. W. Sweeney, of Wheeling, until Jnne 12, 1863, when that officer was terribly wounded at the battle of Opaqua, he receiving thirteen shots in his body, three of which passed entirely through him, his wounds rendering him unfit for further service the balance of the war. Maj. Alderson was after this given command of Company A, as captain. His captain succeeding to command of battalion. During the winter of 1863–4 Maj. Alderson had command of the battalion, though he was not commissioned major. He participated in many fierce engagements, in three of which he lost over half of his command in each, and in two of which his command fought hand to hand with the enemy with sabers for almost half an hour. Maj. Alderson carried the order which opened the battle of Gettysburg on the Confederate side, on July 1, 1864, having on that day been detached on Gen. Rhodes' staff, whose division opened that celebrated battle. On the raids into Pennsylvania preceding and following the battle of Gettysburg, Maj. Alderson commanded and led the advance, and covered the retreat of the army. His battalion was in Tennessee when they were ordered to join the army of the Potomac prior to the battle of Gettysburg, and while en route reached Lexington, Va., the same night the body of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson arrived there for burial, and he was requested by Col. Smith, in command of the military institute, at Lexington, to delay his march long enough to attend the funeral of Jackson the following day, and his command was the only body of soldiers who fired over the grave of the dead hero. On the Pennsylvania raids Maj. Alderson was in the saddle for twenty-eight days and nights without over two or three hours rest at any one time, fighting every day and often at night. On Hunter's Raid, at Lynchburg, Va., in June, 1864, he lost his general, William E. Jones, at the battle of Piedmont. He fought Du Fay for ten days at Waynesboro, just below Stanton, and that general slipped away on the second night and crossed the Blue Ridge into Amherst county, Va., but the confederates crossed at another gap and got ahead of Du Fay on Sunday morning, June 12th. Gen. Imboden took command, in connection with his own and the command of Gen. W. L. Jackson, and the following morning, before daylight, Maj. Alderson asked permission to lead the advance, as he was acquainted

with the country, which request Gen. Imboden granted with pleasure, at the same time giving instructions to the effect that when he met the enemy to select a good position to bring on a general engagement. About 8 o'clock that morning the major met Du Fay's advance, commanded by Maj. Ringold of the first New York cavalry, and capturing the advance, he selected a commanding position for a general engagement, which he held unsupported until surrounded and compelled to surrender, all of which occurred in sight of his superior officer, Gen. Imboden, who made no attempt to prevent the catastrophe, but instead retreated, when had he advanced as he agreed, the enemy's command would have been captured. The last of June, 1864, Maj. Alderson was brought to Wheeling as a prisoner, and on July 3d, following, was taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained until February 28, 1865.

In October, 1864, he, with others, were placed under retaliation for the treatment of Federal officers confined at Andersonville prison, they being placed on one-third rations, and not permitted to buy or receive anything from the outside. The major was offered, but declined, a parole at the hands of President Lincoln, but in February, 1865, his father, through friends in congress, secured a special exchange, and he again started for the Confederate front to join his command, and with his command was within a few miles of Gen. Lee when he surrendered. The major and his command cut their way out on the morning of Lee's surrender. The major was paroled by Gen. Ohley at Lewisburg about one month after Lee's surrender, and the following fall he went to Kansas. He was express messenger on one of the first coaches sent out from Atchison to Denver over the Smoky Hill route, and the following winter he was placed in charge of the middle division of the road, extending from Fort Ellsworth, Kan., to Fort Wallace, Col., a distance of 250 miles through the heart of the Indian and buffalo country. The Cheyennes and Rapahoes made almost weekly raids upon the road, killing men and passengers, burning stations and wagon trains and coaches, carrying off goods and driving off the stock. They absolutely destroyed 175 miles of the major's division three different times during one winter. A carpenter in the major's employ resembled him so closely that the Indians killed him, taking him for the major, and placed a board over his grave with his name upon it. So fierce were the attacks of the Indians that the major and his men were forced to corrall the wagons and coaches and fight them for days at a time. Altogether he was in charge of the road for two years, during which time he had many encounters with the Indians; he and a party were caught in a northwestern storm when the thermometer fell to thirty-five degrees below zero, and the party was in the snow storm for about five days, the last four days and nights being spent without food. The major then settled near Atchison on Alderson Grove, which he had purchased from his father, on this there were planted 4,000 cottonwood trees, and it was the finest grove and plantation in Kansas. At the Centennial in 1876, one of these cottonwood trees was exhibited which measured twenty-four

inches in diameter. This magnificent grove could be seen for fifty miles in almost any direction, and the example set by the major was followed by almost every farmer in Kansas. Rev. Alderson planted about 2,000 walnut trees on his plantation, and they measured from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. For two years Major Alderson operated this plantation, and then engaged in the insurance business at Atchison, and in December, 1869, he located in Wheeling, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in the insurance and real estate business ever since. In 1882, in connection with Rev. C. P. Masden and Rev. Ed. W. Ryan, he founded Mountain Lake Park, a religious and literary retreat in Garrett county, Md., on the B. & O. railroad. The major also owns large quantities of land in the southern part of West Virginia in connection with J. F. Paull, of Wheeling. Major Alderson has always been in politics, but only in the interests of his friends, as he has never sought an office. Gen. Mathew appointed him a director of the West Virginia penitentiary, which position he held for eight or nine years, having been reappointed by Gov. Jackson. Gov. Wilson appointed him commissioner to the centennial in 1876 for West Virginia, and also to the centennial of the Ohio valley in 1888, and as such secured Judge G. L. Cranmer to deliver the lecture on West Virginia. He was appointed a commissioner from West Virginia to the centennial of the inauguration of Washington in New York, and was honored with the appointment as a member of the staff of the commanding officer of that occasion to represent West Virginia. Major Alderson was married February 26, 1874, to Miss May Price, daughter of ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Price, of Lewisburg, W. Va.

Guy R. C. Allen, Jr., an able and successful member of the Wheeling bar, was born in Morgantown, Va., now West Virginia, May 26, 1854, the son of Guy R. C. and Delia (Lowry) Allen. The mother was a daughter of Joseph and Harriet Lowry. The father was a very prominent lawyer, having practiced in Morgantown for many years. He was admitted to the bar in Preston county, Va. The subject of this biography was educated in the public schools and at the Morgantown university. He remained in the university for two years, and at the end of that period, having been forced to give up his collegiate course by circumstances beyond his control, he began the study of law. He was graduated from the law department of the university of Virginia in the class of 1878, and in the fall of that year came to Wheeling, and began the practice of his chosen profession. May 12, 1886, he was joined in marriage to Miss Annie V. Glass, of Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are consistent members of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church, of Wheeling. Mr. Allen is a well-read, discreet lawyer, and has built up a large and growing practice in the comparatively short time of his residence here. If his life and health be spared he will doubtless become one of the most eminent lawyers in the state. Although he has never taken any active part in politics, Mr. Allen is a firm and loyal supporter of the democratic party.

J. W. Amick, of the extensive wholesale and retail boot and shoe establishment of J. W. Amick & Co., Wheeling, is a son of M. W. Amick, now retired, who was one of the prominent citizens of Wheeling during his active career. The latter is the son of Jacob Amick, a pioneer of this city, who was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1790. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1815, became one of the pioneers of the city of Wheeling. He engaged in brick manufacture, and was also for many years one of the leading ice dealers, becoming quite prominent and well-known. He died May 24, 1858, and his widow, Elizabeth Withro, to whom he was married at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, died in December, 1864. Seven children were born to them, of whom four, one son and three daughters, survive. M. W. Amick, the surviving son, was born at Wheeling in 1832. He succeeded his father in the ice business and continued the same until 1870, when he retired from that and all other active business. He was married in 1857, to Laura H. Maybury, daughter of Rev. W. R. Maybury, one of the first Baptist ministers of the city. The latter, a native of Baltimore, born in 1812, died at Wheeling, March 23, 1871, and his wife died January 24, 1872, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. Of their seven children, two daughters and one son survive. J. W. Amick, with mention of whom this sketch began, is one of the leading young merchants of Wheeling. His establishment at Nos. 1143 and 1145 Main street, is the leading wholesale and retail boot and shoe house in the city. The retail department occupies one floor of one of these buildings, and the wholesale department the basement floor of one, and the second and third floors of both. Seven salesmen are usually employed in the store, and three agents are kept upon the road. Mr. Amick was born in this city March 4, 1858, and was reared and educated in the city. In 1871 he began his connection with the boot and shoe trade as a clerk, and four years later he formed a partnership with W. H. Foster, under the firm name of Foster & Amick, and they successfully conducted the establishment until 1880, when Mr. Amick became the proprietor by purchase of the whole business. This he conducted alone until January 1, 1887, when Harry L. Bond, his brother-in-law, was admitted as a partner, and the firm of J. W. Amick & Co., was formed. The business hitherto had been exclusively retail, but the new firm added the wholesale department at once. Mr. Amick is an active member of the Baptist church of Wheeling, and superintendent of its Sunday-school. He devotes much attention to the welfare of the Y. M. C. A., of which he is vice president.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the public schools of the city of Wheeling, was born near West Liberty, Ohio county, where his grandfather, James Anderson, settled at an early day. The latter, a native of Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, was an officer in the ranks of the United Irish in the insurrection against England in 1798, and in the following year fled to America to escape arrest. He landed in New York and a year later his family landed at Norfolk, Va., and they were united through the efforts of the Masonic fraternity. They settled on a farm between West Liberty and Short creek, on the

Brooke and Ohio county line, a part of which he improved and on it made his home. He died there, leaving three children: Thomas, Lydia (afterward Mrs. John Creighton), and Jane (afterward Mrs. William Henderson). The latter removed to Morgan county, Ohio, and reared a large family. Thomas, who was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, was a cooper by trade, and also, in connection with his father, carried on a brewery for many years on the old homestead, manufacturing his own barrels and kegs. Later in life he engaged in farming until his death July 10, 1869. He married Catherine Wheatley, daughter of Isaac Wheatley, formerly of New Jersey, a blacksmith by trade, a pioneer of Westown, Penn., and later a resident of Buffalo creek, in Brooke county, and finally of the vicinity of Bellaire, Ohio. Thomas Anderson reared eight children: Mary, wife of James Brown; James; Robert, killed at battle of Piedmont, Va., July 5, 1864, being a member of Company K, Twelfth West Virginia; Jane A., now wife of James Brown; William H.; Anna E., wife of Mordecai Nelson; Rebecca, wife of John Richardson, and Emma S. All of these, except James, were teachers in early life. William H. Anderson was educated at the West Liberty academy, and then taught for six years in a country school. From 1868 to 1870 he had charge of the public schools of Bethany as principal. In January of the latter year he had charge of the Wellsburg schools, but resigned, and in August engaged in merchandise at Bethany, and followed that business for three years. At the end of that period he sold out and returned to his profession, taking charge of the schools at Bethany for two years, and then of the Wellsburg schools for three years. In 1879 he removed to Wheeling and became principal of the Union school, a position he held for six years. On July 17, 1885, he was elected superintendent of the Wheeling schools, to fill an unexpired term, and his services in this capacity have been so satisfactory that he has since been twice re-elected for terms of two years each. Mr. Anderson was married at Chicago, August 20, 1874, to Mattie C., daughter of John Carle, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and they have three children: John Carle, Frank Ray, and Marie Virginia. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Christian church, and of the Masonic order, and in politics is a republican.

Jacob Arbenz, head of the firm of Arbenz & Co., extensive furniture dealers and undertakers at No. 1115 Main street, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 22, 1828. He was given a good education and served a three years' apprenticeship at cabinet-making, before coming to the United States in 1849. He came from New York, directly to Wheeling, and soon afterward went to work at his trade with Ebbert & Ritter, with whom he remained about three months. He subsequently was engaged with John Clemmens, and then, in 1851, opened a small shop of his own on Main street, for the repairing and manufacturing of furniture. He has continued in business from that time to this, increasing his business and stock each year, until he now has one of the largest furniture houses of the city, and a well-equipped undertaking department. In 1863, he took into partnership, his brother-in-law, Henry Zimmerman, the firm becom-

ing known as Arbenz & Co. This partner died in 1879. In 1863, they started a large furniture factory, which was operated until January 1, 1888, when they removed the same to Chillicothe, Ohio, and formed the Arbenz Furniture company, a joint stock concern, of which Mr. Arbenz is president. He is also a stockholder in the German bank, in the Jefferson Insurance company and the Dollar Savings bank. The church to which he belongs is the German Lutheran. Mr. Arbenz, than whom no one is more widely or favorably known in the city, came here a poor man, but by close application to business, and honest and fair dealing, has succeeded in building up a large business, as well as achieving an honorable reputation. In church he has been active nearly all his life, and has filled numerous official church positions. He was married in 1853, to Catherine Zimmerman, who was born in Wurtemberg, and they have had eight children, four of whom are living: Fred C., general manager and secretary of the Arbenz Furniture company, of Chillicothe; Henry J., professor of music at Wheeling; John P., in business with his father; and Herman.

George Arkle, a justice of the peace of Wheeling, was born at that city, January 28, 1846. His parents, George and Dorothea (Dodds) Arkle, natives of England, came to Wheeling more than fifty years ago, and here the father did business as a coal operator for several years. He reared a family of six children: Isabel, wife of Philo Kimberly; Thomas, deceased; Mary, wife of John W. Lowe; Ralph; Dorothea J., deceased, wife of Cepheus Davis, and George. The latter was reared and educated in his native city, and began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store. At the age of seventeen years he embarked in business on his own account, in connection with the coal trade, and was so occupied for four years. He then accepted the position of superintendent with the Wheeling Omnibus company, and was engaged in that capacity for several years. Then, entering the business of general contracting, he followed that pursuit for a considerable period, up to 1886. In the meantime, in 1883, he had been appointed justice of the peace for Clay district, and has held that office continuously since that date, being elected in 1884, and re-elected in 1888 for a term of four years. The duties of this office Mr. Arkle has discharged with fidelity and discretion, and he is highly esteemed, both as an official and a private citizen. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of the Knights of Honor, and of the A. O. U. W. and National Union. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Arkle was married in 1867 to Mary R. Smith, a native of Missouri, and daughter of John Smith, formerly of Washington county, Penn. To this union two children have been born, Harry G., and May Dodds.

Joseph A. Arkle, a member of the city council of Wheeling, and justice of the peace, and a well-known citizen, was born in Burlington, Belmont county, Ohio, June 28, 1841. He is the son of Robert A. Arkle, a native of England, who came to America in 1833, and was married February 7, 1837, to Anastasia Scott, who was born in Ireland. They settled in Wheeling, in 1845, and here the father still

lives, having been in the grocery business for many years, but now retired. He had six children: Mary J. V., wife of John Cook; Joseph A.; Anna, wife of Oliver Morris; Robert V., Martha, wife of Edward Plues, and Ellen. Joseph A. Arkle was reared in Wheeling, and received his education in public and private schools of the city. On March 2, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Third United States cavalry, and remained in active service during the war in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventh army corps. After the war, serving in New Mexico, he was wounded in the shoulder July 9, 1867, in an engagement with the Navajoe Indians, near Ft. Sumner, N. M. After his discharge March 2, 1867, he returned to Wheeling and embarked in the grocery business in 1877, in which he is still engaged. In 1887 he also became identified with the pension and real estate business, in which he is prominent. Mr. Arkle is a leading member of the G. A. R., and at present is commander of post No. 53, of Wheeling. On September 19, 1869, at Parkersburg, W. Va., Mr. Arkle was married to Mary E., daughter of William and Anna (Heck) Hawkins, of Marion county, W. Va., and by this union has six children living: Mary, wife of John Monahan; Ellen, Albert, Rose, Regina and John. He and family are members of the Catholic church, of the Immaculate Conception in the Eighth ward, of which he has been financial secretary and treasurer constantly since January, 1879.

The Hon. W. W. Arnett, the distinguished criminal lawyer of West Virginia, was born in Marion county, W. Va., October 26, 1843. He is the son of Ulysses N. Arnett, who was a native of Monongahela county, W. Va. The latter was a member of the Virginia legislature from 1846 to 1856, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1872; was a member, and president of the state senate immediately following the organization of the state in 1872. This eminent man's death occurred in 1880, in his sixty-first year. His wife was Elizabeth (Cunningham) Arnett, who was born in Monongahela county, W. Va. To these parents two sons and two daughters were born, one of the daughters is now deceased. The Arnett family is of French-English descent, the family name being French. The Hon. W. W. Arnett was reared in Fairmont, W. Va., and was graduated from Allegheny college with the degrees of A. B. and A. M., in the class of 1860. He began the study of law with Judge Haymond when but thirteen years of age. December 12, 1860, he was admitted to the bar. In April, 1861, he entered the Thirty-first Virginia infantry as a private. Subsequently he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, with the command of a battalion of seven companies, which afterward formed the principal part of the Twenty-fifth regiment of Virginia. Shortly after he was assigned to the command of Col. Talliren's regiment (Twenty-third Virginia infantry), consisting of 1,300 men, as lieutenant-colonel. The valiant soldier was made colonel of the Twentieth cavalry regiment in June, 1863, and served in this distinguished position until the close of the war. Col. Arnett fought in the Second Battle of Manassas, was engaged in the defense of Richmond, and also participated in the battles of Winchester, Cross Keys, Malvern Hill, and many other

noted engagements too numerous to mention. After the close of the war he returned to Fairmont and began the practice of his chosen profession, but was cut off by the Lawyer's Test Oath. In the early part of 1866 he went to Shenandoah valley, locating at Berryville, the county seat of Clark county, and while there gained an enviable reputation as a lawyer. One of the great cases which helped to make him famous as a criminal lawyer was one in which he was assistant counsel for a man who had killed a Union soldier, and the man was cleared by Col. Arnett's remarkable ability and eloquence. Col. Arnett was nominated by acclamation in 1868, for the Virginia legislature, and was easily elected. He was present in the state house when it collapsed, causing the death of 170 people. He had been elected to the legislature while in the army but refused to serve, preferring to fight, rather than to legislate for his cause. In 1872 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and practiced in that city for three years, at the expiration of which time he came to Wheeling, W. Va. While in St. Louis Col. Arnett won many notable cases, among which was the celebrated case of the State vs. Julia Fort Meyer, who was on trial for her life, charged with arson and murder. His removal from Missouri, where he was rapidly rising to the very front ranks of the bar, was caused by his desire to be near his aged father. Miss Sallie Stephenson became his wife in the year 1867. Four sons have been born to this union. Mrs. Arnett is the daughter of the Hon. Adam Stephenson, who was at one time one of the most eminent men of Virginia, having been a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1850, and for twenty-eight years clerk of the circuit and county courts of Highland county. Col. Arnett has ever been actuated by the loftiest motives, both in his private and public life. Despite the honors that have come to him, few men bear themselves with more dignity and modesty than he. A brave soldier, a wise statesman, a great lawyer and a Christian gentleman.

Among the prominent self-made men of West Virginia, is the Hon. George W. Atkinson, the subject of this sketch. His parents — both Virginians — were of German-English origin, their ancestors having come to this country and settled in Pennsylvania before the beginning of the present century. From there they drifted over into the Old Dominion, and became residents of the Great Kanawha valley. In that historic fertile valley, the subject of this sketch was born June 29, 1846. The first sixteen years of his life were spent upon a farm, and in attending the public and private schools of the neighborhood near Charleston, Kanawha county, where he resided. After the breaking out of the late civil war, his father abandoned farming, removed to Charleston, and became a merchant, and for a year or two the son was a salesman in his father's dry goods establishment. During this period he studied book-keeping and became an expert in that line of work. Being naturally ambitious, and always an earnest student, he was sent to the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated B. A. with the class of 1870. Subsequently he received the degree of M. A. *in*

cursu from his *alma mater*. Indiana Asbury university, in 1876, also confferred upon him the same degree *pro merito*. He took the prescribed course of study for post graduates at Mt. Union college, Ohio, and received the degree of Ph. D., *pro merito*, and in May, 1890, he received the degree of LL D., from the university of Nashville, also from U. S. Grant university, Chattanooga, Tenn. After his return from college, he taught school for some time; studied law for two years; attended law lectures at Columbian university, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was six years postmaster at Charleston; was several years editor of the *West Virginia Journal*, a large and influential weekly newspaper; was four years a special agent of the United States treasury, which necessitated his traveling all over the United States; was one full term United States marshal for the district of West Virginia. In 1877 he moved to Wheeling, and after his term as marshal expired in 1885, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was not long in building up a large and profitable clientage. Mr. Atkinson has always been a republican, and for many years has been quite active in his party's councils. He was eight years chairman of the state executive committee; is a superior platform speaker, and possesses many elements of solid popularity. He was elected to the Fifty-first congress, where he is now serving. He is also an author of considerable celebrity, having written several miscellaneous books, which have received merited praise, and have had a large sale.

P. J. Altmeyer, of Wheeling, now in the furniture and undertaking business at No. 5505 Jacob street, has been occupied during the greater part of his life in the nail industry, being one of the most skillful of the artisans to whom the prosperity of the city is so largely indebted. Mr. Altmeyer was born in Pennsylvania in 1847, the son of John Altmeyer, a native of France, and his wife, Lizzie, who was born in Germany. During the infancy of the subject of this sketch the parents removed to Wheeling, and the father found employment at the Belmont mill, rising to the position of shipper of nails at that establishment. Subsequently the family removed to Benwood, having their home where the Riverside iron plant now stands, and thence they moved to Steubenville, where their home was for five years. Returning subsequently to Benwood, they removed thence to Wheeling, resided in the Fifth ward some time, and then removed to the vineyard on Chapline hill, where the father died in 1873. The mother died in Benwood two years later. These parents had a large family of children, ten of whom survive. They were devout Catholics, and members of the cathedral, and later of St. Alphonsus church. The subject of this mention at the age of six years began work in nail mills, and from that time until 1889, followed nailing as his occupation. Such was the efficiency that he soon acquired that he was for ten years continuously employed at the Top mill, and subsequently for ten consecutive years at the Benwood mill, working up to the most important job in the establishment, the charge of the big spike mill. During the strike he ran the spike job at Brilliant, Ohio. Subsequently

Mr. Altmeyer took a well-earned vacation, and devoted it to a visit to California, where he spent about six weeks in the Pacific Nail works at Oakland, giving an illustration there of the way work was done in West Virginia. While there he cut the first steel nail cut in California, and operated a spike and four self-feeders at the same time. Few nail men have a more successful career than Mr. Altmeyer, and he has the additional distinction of never having been discharged, not ever having an unpleasant word with any of his superintendents. From this business Mr. Altmeyer retired in September, 1889, and embarked in the undertaking and furniture, where he is having good success. Mr. Altmeyer was married in 1874, to Mary Dimmy, by whom he has three children, and he and family are members of the Catholic church.

Henry Milton Babcock, of Wheeling, has been connected with the iron industry of the city for many years, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest nail factory manager in this vicinity. Mr. Babcock was born at Taunton, Mass., April 28, 1834, the son of Milton Babcock, a native of Attleborogh, Mass., and his wife, Lydia Bowen, of the same place. The father is now a resident of New Bedford, Mass., but the mother is deceased. Mr. Babcock first became connected with the iron industry in 1849, when he became an employe of the Parker mills iron and nail works, at Wareham, Mass., and learned the trade of nailer. He was in the employment of the same company at Providence, R. I., until 1867, when he removed to Wheeling, and entered the Riverside Iron works. Two years later he was selected by O. C. Dewey, general manager of the nail department, and from that date, now a period of twenty-one years, he has filled that position with rare fidelity and efficiency. Mr. Babcock was married in 1856, to Marietta S. King, of Massachusetts, who died at Wheeling, in 1881. In the following year he was united to Susan Fisher, of Wheeling, and to this union five children have been born, of whom three survive. He and wife are members of the North Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Conrad Bachman, of Wheeling, has since 1869 been engaged in the retail grocery trade at that city, and has been prosperous in business. He was born in Baden, Germany, November 17, 1835, the son of Jacob and Susanna (Ganzhorn) Bachman, both of whom died at his native place in 1852. In the spring of the following year Conrad accompanied his brother, Peter Bachman, who is also a resident of Wheeling, to America, and made his home during the first year after his arrival at Pittsburgh. During the next year he began his residence at Wheeling. From the fall of 1853 until the summer of 1863, he was occupied on the river boats, holding the position of cook when he abandoned that occupation. He then went into the employment of Anderson & Maier, proprietors of a boat store, and he continued with their successors, Booth, Battelle & Co., until 1867. He then decided to go into business for himself, and first opened a store at Tiltonville, Ohio, which he conducted for two years, after which he returned to Wheeling and continued the grocery trade in which he had embarked at No. 2127 Chapline street. In 1871 he removed to

2201 Eoff street, his present place of business. He is active and enterprising and has a large and profitable trade. Mr. Bachman was married January 29, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Valentine, of Washington county, Ohio. They have had eleven children: Abigail, Tena (died, aged nineteen years), Philip, Henry, Frank, Anna, Elizabeth, Susannah, Howard W., Chester A., and Walter C. Mrs. Bachman is a devout member of the Chapline Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Simon Baer, deceased, the subject of this sketch, was one of Wheeling's most prominent and extensive wholesalers, and was the founder of the mammoth house of Simon Baer's Sons, which is decidedly the largest wholesale grocery and coffee-roasting establishment in West Virginia, doing a larger volume of business than any grocery house in the state and equaling that of the larger houses of Pittsburgh and other cities west of the Allegheny mountains. Simon Baer was born in Stebbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1813, emigrated to the United States in 1866, and died in Wheeling in 1884. Upon his arrival in this city in 1866, Mr. Baer at once engaged in business, purchasing the wholesale grocery house of Simon Harkheimer, his brother-in-law. He continued in business by himself, meeting with success, until 1876, when he admitted his son Benjamin into the business, the firm name becoming that of Simon Baer & Son. In 1880, Marcus and Bernhart, two other sons, were admitted, and the firm name became Simon Baer & Sons. Upon the death of Benjamin Baer in 1884, the above firm was dissolved, Mr. Simon Baer retiring from business, immediately the firm of Simon Baer's Sons was formed by Henry, Marcus and Bernhard Baer, and to this firm Ernest Baer was admitted in 1889. During all the years this house has been before the public it has prospered, and the business has increased in volume from year to year, until it is now the acme of success. Their business extends all over West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, Maryland and eastern Ohio, and the annual amount of business reaches $1,500,000. They are the proprietors of the celebrated "Pan Handle" house for the roasting of coffee, having a large establishment for that exclusive purpose. Simon Baer was married at Freudenthal, Wurtemberg, Germany, to Caroline Horkheimer, who was a sister to Simon Horkheimer, deceased, one of Wheeling's leading merchants and manufacturers. Her death occurred in this city in 1876. To their union six sons and six daughters were born, nine of whom survive. All members of the firm of Simom Baer's Sons were born in Stebbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, as follows: Henry Baer was born in 1843, and was married at Wheeling in 1867, to Miss Henrietta Horkheimer, sister to Henry, Morris and Bernhard Horkheimer, well-known business men of this city, they composing the firm of Horkheimer Bros., wood dealers. Mr. Baer is prominent in business affairs, as vice president of Standard Insurance company, director in Mutual Savings bank, stockholder in Hobbs Glass house, stockholder in Central Oil company, and director and one of the vice presidents of the Chamber of Commerce. Marcus Baer was born in 1854, and

was married at Wheeling on January 9, 1889, to Miss Serelda Swabacher, a daughter of William Swabacher. Bernhard Baer was born in 1857, and was married at Wheeling in 1881, to Miss Sallie Levy, daughter of David Levy. Ernest Baer was born in 1862, and was married at Wheeling in 1887, to Miss Lillian Gutman, daughter of David Gutman, of the firm of M. Gutman & Co., extensive wholesale and retail clothiers of this city.

Jacob Beiswanger—Among the old and well-known German citizens of the Eighth ward of Wheeling is Jacob Beiswanger, who for about thirty years was engaged in the butcher business. Mr. Beiswanger was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, July 12, 1824. He was raised by a butcher in his native town and learned that trade, which he followed until coming to America. He escaped going into the army by drawing the lucky number when the time came for recruiting from his neighborhood. He was married in the old country in 1849 to Rosina Harpfer, and to them several children were born while in Germany. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States, bringing his family with him. He came direct to Wheeling when he got into this country, and has since resided here. Being without much money he was unable to go at once at butchering, and so worked around for several years at one thing and another, and then began butchering, opening a shop and butchering on a very small scale. About 1860 he began operations on a larger scale, getting a wagon and supplying customers at their doors. From that time on he was regularly in the business until about 1886, when he quit business and retired from active life. He met with success and accumulated considerable money and real estate. He is a member of Stephonis Lutheran church. His first wife died April 15, 1870. Eight children were born to this union, all of whom are living. In May, 1871, he was again married, to Elizabeth Boedke, and to this union seven children have been born, six of whom survive.

John M. Bell, a venerable and respected citizen of Wheeling, has passed his life in the region to which these volumes are devoted. Born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 7, 1814, he was taken by his parents to Beaver county, Penn., when three years old, but returned to Jefferson county at the age of fourteen. He is the fourth of ten children born to Robert and Prudence (Donnell) Bell, the former of whom was a native of Ireland. Both parents are now deceased. When eighteen years old John M. Bell engaged in teaching, and followed that profession in all twelve or fourteen years. He taught several terms in Ohio, a few of them at Steubenville, and then bought the Jefferson seminary, at Wellsburg, W. Va., of which he was principal and proprietor about five years. At the end of that time he engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Wellsburg first, and afterward at New Martinsville, W. Va., remaining at the latter place sixteen years. In 1865 he removed to Moundsville, where he was engaged in business sixteen years, and during that period served on the city council, and during one term was mayor of the city. At his previous place of residence he held the office of justice of the peace several years. Mr. Bell removed to Wheeling in 1882, and since 1883, has been the proprietor

of a first class bakery at No. 1114 Market street. Mr. Bell has been influential and highly esteemed in each of the communities in which he has lived. Though at an advanced age, he bears his years well, as longevity is the characteristic of his family, his grandmother having lived to be one hundred and five years old, and his maternal grandmother surviving to the age of one hundred and seven years. Mr. Bell was married December 3, 1835, to Agnes Melissa Walker, who was born in Greencastle, Penn., the daughter of James and Jane Walker. She died December 24, 1874, leaving one child. September 14, 1875, he was married to Minnie C. Wallace, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Wallace, and by this marriage he had one child, Grace E. V., who was born September 3, 1880. Mrs. Bell is a member of the Presbyterian church, her husband of the Christian church, In politics Mr. Bell was a republican, voting for Henry Clay, and W. H. Harrison, and he has been a republican since the organization of that party.

Joseph A Bell, general manager of Logan's drug store at Wheeling, one of the most important business establishments of that city, is a native of Pulaski township, Lawrence county, Penn. He is one of the third generation of his family in this country. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Bell, a native of Ireland, was a pioneer of Columbiana county, Ohio. His son, Hugh, the father of the subject of this mention, married Ann J. McMillan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. McMillan, a gentleman of Scotch descent, who was one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve of Ohio, and was a clergyman of that section for many years, connected with the Presbyterian church, of which all his brothers were also clergymen. Joseph A. Bell was born February 14, 1845, and was reared in Mercer county, Penn., where he received an education in the common schools, until the age of fourteen years, when he was thrown on his own resources. He then became an apprentice at the trade of harness making, and in that became proficient by the time of the outbreak of the civil war. On May 26, 1862, he enlisted under the second three months' call, in Company B, of an Ohio regiment, and served out his time, receiving an honorable discharge. Four months later, May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment Ohio National Guard, for one hundred days' service, and was honorably discharged August 27, 1864. He then became a book-keeper for a house in Youngstown, Ohio, but soon afterward came to Wheeling, where he was book-keeper for George W. Taylor until 1867. He then removed to St. Paul, Minn., and was there engaged in the dry goods business until 1869, when he returned to Wheeling, and became book-keeper for Logan, List & Co., and held that position through various changes of the firm until March 15, 1887, when he became a partner under the firm style of Logan & Co. Dr. Logan died in October 1, 1888, and on the first of the following February the company was reorganized under the name of the Logan Drug company, of which Mr. Bell was chosen general manager. As a citizen he occupies a high place in the estimation of the community, and in business he is enterprising and successful. He is a member of

the First Presbyterian church, of the Young Men's Christian association, and of the Grand Army, and in politics is a republican. He was married in April, 1867, to Clara, daughter of James Hassan, of Cecil county, Md., who died in 1869. In 1877 he wedded Emma Hassan, sister of his deceased wife.

Albert Beltz, a leading merchant taylor of Wheeling, is a native of Hesse, Germany, born April 26, 1851. In his native land he learned the trade of a tailor, and at that was there engaged until 1871, when he emigrated to the United States. He came directly to Wheeling, whither relatives had preceded him, and at that city he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Christian Roepke, with whom he was associated in the proprietorship of a tailoring establishment for two years. At the end of that time he bought his partner's interest and has since then conducted the business alone. In 1886 he completed a handsome store and dwelling on Sixteenth street, and removed to the same, where he has since done business. In 1884 Mr. Beltz was married to Nothbunga Spiegel, who was born in Hesse, Germany, and to their union six children have been born. He and wife are members of the St. Alphonsus Catholic church.

Alexander Beltz, an enterprising citizen of Wheeling, was born in Buchenberg, Hesse, Germany, April 25, 1861, the son of Andrew and Mary Beltz. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until 1882, when he emigrated to America, and located at Wheeling, where he learned the trade of a cooper in the shop of his brother, who was in business. In the fall of 1887, he purchased his brother's interest in the business, and formed a partnership with J. H. Springer, forming the firm of Springer & Beltz, which did business for two years. On August 4, 1886, Mr. Beltz became the sole proprietor of the business, which he has since conducted with much success, doing all kinds of cooperage, and being the leading manufacturer of tight cooperage in the city. He is a worthy and highly respected citizen. Mr. Beltz was married January 20, 1884, to Mary, daughter of Albert and Magdalena (Vagel) Schlag, of this city, by whom he has two children living, Albert and Mary. He and wife are members of the Catholic church.

Beltz, Flading & Co., a well-known firm of Wheeling, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and other builders' supplies, as proprietors of the Excelsior planing mill, and also have a large trade in lumber. The factory is 70x120 feet in area, and includes three floors and a basement. John Beltz, senior member of this firm, was born in Somerset county, Penn., August 4, 1837. His father, Peter Beltz, a native of the city of Fulda, Germany, came to United States in 1837, and while he and family were on the way from Baltimore to Wheeling, by the old National road, the subject of this mention was born. Peter Beltz was one of the pioneer German citizens of Wheeling, and for a number of years followed his occupation of blacksmithing; a good citizen, highly esteemed by the community. In 1848 he removed to a farm on Peter's run, near Triadelphia, where

he followed his trade in connection with farming. He is still living, in his eighty-third year. John Beltz was reared in Wheeling, and received his education in the common schools. When about nineteen years of age he learned the trade of cabinet-making, at which he worked until the beginning of the late war, during which he was for a time in the quartermaster's service as a carpenter. After the war he became a member of the firm of Saulsbury, Flading & Co., proprietors of a planing mill. This firm continued for two years. About 1867, the firm of Beltz & Flading was established, which has since then been changed to Beltz, Flading & Co., the members being John Beltz, John Flading and M. F. Giesey. Mr. Beltz is prominent and public spirited as a citizen, and has served the city two terms of two years each, beginning in 1876, as councilman. He was married in 1878 to Regenia Granner, the step-daughter of Lawrence Harwell, and they have five children.

S. O. Burdats, a member of the Reymann Brewing company, of Wheeling, fills the position of general traveling agent for that corporation, and is widely known throughout the region covered by these volumes. Mr. Burdats was born in central Hungary, in 1842. He removed to Vienna in youth, and found employment as a traveling agent and as a commercial clerk, and gained valuable experience. In 1863 he emigrated to New York, and after clerking for some time in a wholesale store, enlisted in 1864, in the First West Virginia cavalry, Company A, with which he served until the close of the war. He then made his home at Wheeling, where he has since resided. He was engaged as a clerk in various establishments until 1876, when he accepted a clerkship with A. Reymann. Subsequently he was made collector and traveling agent, and in 1882, he was admitted with William H. Grimm, to the business. Since the latter date he has held the position above mentioned. Mr. Burdats is an estimable citizen, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Sheridan post, G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the St. John's Lutheran church. He was married in 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Glassner, of Wheeling, and they have had five children, of whom a son and a daughter survive.

J. E. Belleville, M. D., of Wheeling, occupies a place among the young physicians of that city which is creditable to his talents and education. He was born at Hartsville, Bucks county, Penn., in 1858, and was reared and educated in the Keystone state. After receiving the advantages of the common schools he entered Lafayette college, at Easton, in the fall of 1875, and was there graduated in the spring of 1879, with the degree of A. B. In 1881 he received the degree of A. M. from the same college. He then read medicine during one year with Dr. F. W. Boyer, at Pottsville. Penn., and subsequently entered Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, at which he was graduated in 1882, after pursuing a two years' course. He then spent one year at the Boston University School of Medicine, as resident physician at the dispensary, taking the degree of M. D. Dr. Belle-

ville came to Wheeling July 17, 1883, and began his practice here, which has been quite successful.

Charles H. Berry, born at Boston, Mass., March 4, 1827, died at Wheeling, February 4, 1889, was one of the prominent business men of the latter city. Of it he became a resident when a small boy, coming in company with his parents, John Berry, a native of England, and his wife, Alice M. Cook, of Boston, Mass. Throughout his business career, Mr. Berry was engaged as a rope merchant, and was successful in his enterprises. He was a member of the Knights of Honor, and was in politics a republican. He was twice married, first in October, 1856, to Grace McMechen, who died June 20, 1857, and second to Agnes McMechen, a sister of his first wife, on November 3, 1859. The latter survives. She and her sister were daughters of William McMechen, a native of Marshall county, born March 2, 1807, the son of Benjamin McMechen, a highly respected citizen of the early times, who lived just below Benwood, until his death, April 2, 1855. He was the son of William McMechen, a native of Wilmington, Dela., who emigrated to Western Virginia in 1777. William McMechen, the father of Mrs. Berry, died September 22, 1888. His wife, Mary Blake, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 3, 1812, and died at Wheeling, July 3, 1855, accompanied her parents, James and Grace Blake, to America, when she was five years old. By her marriage, Mrs. Agnes Berry has had four children: Charles Henry, Alice Virginia, Jesse Curtis and Frank McMechen Berry, of whom the third died in his eighteenth year. Alice Virginia was married October 26, 1882, to William D. Cushing, an architect by profession, who was born at Wheeling, in August, 1858, the son of Daniel Cushing, an old citizen who died in 1888. William D. was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., and the time of his death, which occurred March 26, 1885, was paymaster of the Belmont Iron works. He left two children, Mamie P., born November 27, 1883, and William C., born December 5, 1885.

Louis Bertschy, junior member of the firm of Frew & Bertschy, was born in Wheeling, March 25, 1857, the son of Michael Bertschy, a native of France, who was reared in France and came to the United States in 1854, locating at Wheeling, W. Va. Michael Bertschy's death occurred in April, 1889, he having reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His widow is Barbara (Schenk) Bertschy, who was born in Germany in 1823. She is now residing in Wheeling. The son attended the public schools of Wheeling. After leaving school he entered the furniture house of John Arbenz, in November, 1869. Remaining with Mr. Arbenz until 1877, he then became connected with Hubbard & McBurnie, with whom he remained for two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Mr. Arbenz. While with the latter, Mr. Bertschy saw that a demand existed for a skilled embalmer, there being no one in the city competent to perform this difficult task. Determining to fit himself for this very important work, he went to Cincinnati in July, 1882, and took a thorough course of instruction in embalming, receiving a certificate for proficiency in the

art. In 1885 the firm of Frew & Bertschy was formed, and this house has since carried on a very extensive business in furniture, carpets and undertaking. Mr. Bertschy is undoubtedly the most skillful embalmer in the state. He is a member of the Zion Lutheran Benevolent society and also of Alpha lodge, K. of H. Miss Mary Williams, of Wheeling, became his wife in the year 1886, and one son has been born to them.

Henry Bieberson is one of the well-known citizens of Wheeling, and is a director in the German Insurance company, the West Virginia Fair association and was one of the incorporators of Wheeling Park, and a stockholder in various other corporations, is prominently associated with enterprises of great importance and general interest. He is one of the trustees of the home for the aged, and one of the directors of the Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, born August 19, 1848. In 1865, accompanied by a sister and an aunt, he came to the United States, and settled at Bridgeport, whence about a year and a half later, he removed to Wheeling, which has since been his home. He engaged in various occupations until 1874, and then embarked in business as the proprietor of a restaurant at No. 1429 South street, near the Baltimore & Ohio depot. As has been noted, Mr. Bieberson has invested largely in enterprises which tend to the advancement of the city, and in addition to those already named, various other corporations, among them the Belmont, La Belle and Benwood Iron works, and the Central Glass company count Mr. Bieberson among their stockholders. He is also one of the proprietors and a director of the Nickle Plate Glass works of Fostoria, Ohio. For several years Mr. Bieberson has been a prominent member of the Liquor Dealers' & Brewers' Protective association, of which he has served as president and as secretary. He is a member of Germania lodge, No. 7, K. of P., of the various turner and singing societies, and of St. John's Reformed church. Mr. Bieberson was married in 1873, to Frederika Schumacher, of Wheeling, and they have two sons and three daughters.

Richard Black, of Wheeling, a member of the well-known firm of R. H. Black & Bro., marble and granite works, was born at Cannonsburgh, Washington county, Penn., December 15, 1846. He is a son William and Eleanor (Manifold) Black, worthy citizens of that place. Mr. Black was reared on a farm, receiving in his youth a common school education, and followed the occupation of farming until the year 1880. He then removed to Wheeling and embarked in his present business, in company with his brothers, R. H. Black & Co. The business has prospered under their management; they have a large and rapidly increasing custom, and occupy an honorable position among the business men of the city. Mr. Black was married in 1874, to Anna F., daughter of Robert White, of Cannonsburg, and to this union four children have been born: Nannie, William, Mary and Emma.

J. W. Blatchley, of Wheeling, well-known as a furniture dealer, and valued as a citizen, established himself in business in this city in

1888, having had many years of previous experience elsewhere. Mr. Blatchley is a native of Greene county, Penn., born November 11, 1846. After receiving his education in the schools of his native county, he left home at the age of twenty-one years, and went to Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., where he learned the trade of carpentry, as well as attended high school and learned book-keeping. A year later he returned to Pennsylvania, and for seven years followed his trade, also engaging in contracting. He then learned the trade of cabinet-making at Waynesburgh, Penn., and subsequently engaged in the furniture business at that place. From Waynesburgh he went to Jefferson, Penn., in the spring of 1876, and after working at his trade for about a year and a half, purchased the furniture of his employer. Subsequently he removed to Cameron, W. Va., and re-entered the furniture business, at which he was engaged there successfully until his removal to Wheeling. At the latter city he succeeded William Zink, purchasing the establishment of the latter, and has maintained a large trade in the goods usually found in a well-equipped furniture establishment, besides conducting an undertaking department, which is perfectly equipped. Mr. Blatchley was married in Greene county, January 1, 1869, to Barbara A. Zimmers, and twelve children have been born to them, of whom eleven survive. Mr. Blatchley is a member of Cameron lodge, I. O. O. F., and of council No. 1, Junior Order of American Mechanics, of Wheeling; also a member of the Shield of Honor.

Among the prominent young German citizens and business men of Wheeling, is J. A. Blum, a junior member of the firm of T. T. Huttison & Co., wholesale dealers in saddlery, hardware and and carriage trimmings, at No. 1425 Main and No. 1500 South street. Mr. Blum was born in Wheeling, January 20, 1861, and is the son of Adam Blum. Adam Blum was born in Germany in 1827, and his wife, who was Evaline Renner, was born in Maryland about 1833. In 1847 Adam Blum came to America on account of the German revolution, and came to Wheeling, where he has since resided. He has been in the hotel business during his residence in Wheeling, and is still engaged in that business on the corner of Main and Twenty-first streets. He and wife are members of St. Alphonsus Catholic church, and are among the well-known and highly respected German citizens of Wheeling. To their union seven children have been born, only three of whom survive: Christian, of the firm of Kenney & Blum, ale brewers of the city; J. A., and one sister, now Mrs. George P. Staurer; William J., another son who died on January 10, 1890, was one of the most popular young men of Wheeling, and was identified with the retail dry goods business, having for nine years been connected with the firm of G. E. Stifel & Co. J. A. Blum was reared in Wheeling, and attended the parish school of St. Alphonsus church, then entered the public school, and completed his education by taking a course in a commercial school. When but fourteen years of age he entered the establishment of which he is a member, and from that time has continued with the same house, working his way up from the position

of errand boy to a member of the firm, having been admitted to a partnership January 1, 1888. Mr. Blum was married September 25, 1884, to Theressa, daughter of Casper Miller, deceased, an old and and leading citizen of the city. To them two children have been born: William L. and Lovetta E. Mr. and Mrs. Blum are both communicants of St. Alphonsus Catholic church.

Edmund Bocking, a prominent druggist and pharmacist of Wheeling, has occupied his present location in that city since 1858, and is the oldest druggist of the state in years of experience. Mr. Bocking was born in Dusseldorf, Prussia, in 1833, the son of Adolph and Mary (Bruckner) Bocking, who emigrated to America in 1849, and settled at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Penn., where they died. In 1850 Edmund Bocking found employment as a clerk in a drug store at Pittsburgh, with the view of learning the business, and in 1851, he came to Wheeling, where in 1856, he opened a store of his own, with which he has since successfuly conducted. Few pharmacists are so thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its details, and few have so completely won the confidence of the public. Mr. Bocking has always taken a great interest in the advancement of his vocation, was the projector and founder of the State Pharmaceutical association, and is an active member of the American association, and is the originator of the pharmacy law of West Virginia, of which but one druggist was acquainted until the act appeared in the public prints. Under that law he held the position of commissioner of pharmacy of West Virginia for four years, and has held the office of commissioner for Ohio county for one term. Mr. Bocking is a member of the I. A. O. M. and Masonic fraternities; is popular in his social relations, and is generally recognized as one of the prominent men of the city. In politics he is a staunch republican. He was married in 1856, to Sarah, daughter of George W. Johnson, of Wheeling, and they have one son living, Edmund F.

Rev. Dr. Benjamin Aaron Bonnheim, rabbi of the Hebrew congregation at Wheeling, is a native of Prussia, born July 9, 1841. His early education was received in a college at Marburg, and he subsequently for eight years, held the position of a government teacher. His youthful inclination was to the profession of medicine, but not being able to obtain such an education he turned to the clerical calling, in which his father was prominent as a rabbi, and while teaching pursued theological studies at Marburg. Emigrating to America, October 18, 1866, he landed at New York, October 31, and there gave private lessons for a few months, after which he removed to Baltimore and continued to teach until March, 1867. He was then called to Columbus, Ga., where he served as pastor of the Hebrew congregation B'nai Israel for three years, at first, and then after an interval of four years as pastor of the Hebrew Benevolent congregation at Atlanta, he was at Columbus, Ga., a second period of three years. He was by this time able to preach in English as well as German. In June, 1876, he obtained a leave of absence and visited his old home and his father, who has since died at the age of eighty-seven years.

He returned from Germany to Columbus, Ga., in September, 1876. In the following year he accepted a call to Columbus, Ohio, and he had labored there as a rabbi of the Hebrew congregation acceptably six years, when he determined to gratify his desire for the study of medicine, and consequently in the fall of 1879, entered the medical college of that city, at the same time discharging faithfully his ministerial duties, where he was graduated in February, 1882. In April of the following year he was chosen superintendent of the Hebrew hospital and asylum at Baltimore, Md., a position he held for five years, discharging his duties as such and as a resident physician in so able a manner as to win for him on his resignation numerous testimonials to his high character and professional ability. His resignation occurred in January, 1888, and in the following April he accepted the call of the Hebrew congregation at Wheeling. Dr. Bonnheim was married December 25, 1871, to Pauline Hofmann, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hofmann, rabbi at Baltimore. They have had six children: Solomon, now deceased; Hannchen; Theodore, now deceased; Agnes, deceased; Gustchen, and Arthur. Dr. Bonnheim is quite popular and has invigorated new religious life in his congregation, and is a member of the B'nai B'rith, the Royal Arcanum, and the A. O. U. W.

John A. Boring, a venerable citizen of Wheeling, who has acted an important part, as a leading builder, in its development, was born in Washington, Penn., October 14, 1816. His parents were Ephraim M. and Margaret (Henry) Boring, both natives of Pennsylvania, who settled at Zanesville in 1817, and thence came to Wheeling in 1824. The father was a mechanic of considerable skill, and followed at various times stone masonry, bricklaying, tailoring and carpentry. During the war of 1812, he occupied the position of fife major. His death occurred in Christian county, Ky., April 21, 1858, at the age of fifty-eight years. Nine children were born to him, of whom seven grew to maturity: Charlotte, wife of Jacob Robinson; John W.; Sarah, wife of Mr. Clark; Ellen, wife of William Hercules; Eliza, wife of Henry Smith; Martha, wife of Thaddeus Bell, and George W. John W., the subject of this mention, who was reared in Wheeling, and engaged in business there as a bricklayer and manufacturer, in which he was occupied for forty years. Among the buildings which he erected are Washington Hall, built in 1852, First ward school building, in 1869, Fourth ward school, in 1870, and many others, including dwellings and warehouses. Mr. Boring has been prominent socially throughout his career, and has been for thirty years a member of the Baptist church, and is a veteran member of the I. O. O. F. He has taken an interest in public affairs, and in the government of the city, having served seventeen years faithfully and honorably as a member of the city council, and ten years as a member of the board of county commissioners. He has also acted four years as a member of the board of education. Mr. Boring has been three times married: first to Louisa Stevenson, of Virginia; second, to Eliza A. Snyder, of Cincinnati, and lastly, to Josephine,

daughter of Peter Zillars, of Wheeling, by whom he has four children: Retta, Eliza A., Mary M. and John W., Jr.

Adolph Bott, an enterprising retail grocer of Wheeling, was born at Borbels, by Geisa, Sachsen Weimar Eisenach, Germany, February 19, 1852. His parents, Joseph and Katharine Bott, both died while he was a child, the mother when he was six, and the father when he was fourteen, years old. He worked on a farm at his native place until he was seventeen years old, when, in the year 1869, he embarked at Bremen, on September 4, and reached Baltimore on October 10. Coming direct to Wheeling, he arrived at that city October 12, 1869, and there has made his home ever since. He was first employed at farm work near the city for two years, and he was then for six years engaged in coal mining, after which in 1877 he became interested in the dairy business, which occupied him for seven years. He engaged in the grocery trade at No. 263 Eoff street, in 1884, and has there done a successful business ever since. He is a popular business man and has many friends. On January 15, 1874, he was married to Elizabeth Shaedler, who was born in Hauswurtz, Hessen, Germany, March 20, 1856, the daughter of Joseph and Dorothea Shaedler, and came to America with a sister in 1872. Mr. Bott made a visit to his native land in the summer of 1886, and on his return brought with him Bertha Schwert, his sister's daughter, who has a home in his family. Mr. and Mrs. Bott are members of the Catholic church, and he is a member of St. Alphonsus society, and the German pioneer society.

Judge George E. Boyd, a well-known member of the bar of Wheeling, and prominent among the jurists of the state, is a native of Cumberland, Ohio, and is a son of John E. Boyd, who was one of the early merchants of Wheeling. The latter was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1812, and in about the year 1830, removed to Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Thence he subsequently removed to Cumberland in the same county, and from that place in about 1849 he came to Wheeling and formed a partnership with Samuel Ott. Under the firm name of Boyd & Ott these gentlemen did an extensive business in wholesaling dry goods. About the year 1861 John E. Boyd removed to Philadelphia, and embarked in the banking business, and established and served as president of the Gold Exchange. Retiring from business in 1868 he made his home at Chase City, Va., and is there engaged at farming at present. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Endly, was married to him at Washington, Ohio, some fifty-five years ago. She is a native of Maryland, and is a daughter of Jacob Endly, of German descent. Three sons and two daughters were born to these parents, of whom one son is deceased. Judge Boyd was born in Cumberland, Ohio, December 29, 1839, and after the first ten years of his life spent in his native place he became a resident of Wheeling, where he has ever since remained. He received his literary education at the Linsly institute, and at Washington college, Pennsylvania, at which latter institution he was graduated in 1858. He then applied himself to the

study of law, and after completing a course of study and receiving his degree from the Cincinnati law school in 1860, he was admitted to the bar in 1861. A few years later, in 1868, he was honored by election as prosecuting attorney of Wetzel county, and held that position until 1870. His practice continued with much success and honor to himself until 1876, when he was elevated to the bench as judge of the Ohio county court, and this position he filled until the court was abolished. In 1880 he was elected by the democratic party as judge of the first judicial circuit of West Virginia, his election being notable from the fact that his party was in the minority in the district. In the practice in which Judge Boyd is at present engaged, his son, George E., is associated. The latter was born January 24, 1866, and received his education at the University of Virginia. He studied law at the University of West Virginia, and was graduated at that institution in 1887, and in the same year admitted to the bar. The wife of Judge Boyd, to whom he was married June 18, 1864, is Anna, daughter of Alfred Colwell, a distinguished lawyer. The other children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are Alfred Colwell Boyd, now aged twenty years, and a daughter, Beulah Boyd.

Rev. Adeodat Boutlou, of Moundsville, in charge of the Catholic church at that place, was born in Brittany, France, in the year 1850. He was educated in his native land for the priesthood, and was ordained as a priest for the diocese of Rennes in 1875. In December of the following year, at the call of Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, he came to the United States, and after remaining at Parkersburgh for a few months, where he obtained an acquaintance with the English language, he was sent to Charleston. There he attended the Kanawha missions for five years. In 1883 he re-visited his home in France, and during that visit having met with an accident, that disabled him for active duty, he was on his return appointed chaplain at Mt. de Chantal, near Wheeling. It was from that place that he was sent to Moundsville in the latter part of June, 1884.

Sobieski Brady, formerly a prominent citizen of Wheeling, who served the state as treasurer, and afterward as secretary of state, was born in Carlisle, Penn., in 1816. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Brady, once a popular Presbyterian divine, but at an early age was deprived of parental care. As early as 1832, he became a teller in the Carlisle bank, and in 1835 he went to Philadelphia and became corresponding clerk of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, of Philadelphia. Though yet under his majority, he displayed ability in financial matters of such a degree that he was sent to Wheeling by the latter named bank to take the position of cashier of the old Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, at Wheeling. This place he held until the bank with which he was connected was succeeded by the Merchants' National bank, when Mr. Brady resigned, and was for some time in retired life. On the 31st of January, 1875, he was called by Gov. Jacob, to the position of state treasurer, as successor to John S. Burdett, and that office he satisfactorily filled until his appointment by Gov. Matthews as secretary of state, in March, 1877. He filled

that term with honor, and subsequently resided at Wheeling until the time of his death in September, 1888. He was prominent in municipal affairs and served the city as councilman and as mayor for nearly a quarter of a century. On January 31, 1850, he was presented by the council with a massive stone pitcher, appropriately inscribed, in testimony of the consideration in which his valuable services were held. He was married in August, 1838, to Mary E. S., daughter of Hon. Alexander Caldwell, and to them nine children were born. Among these children the following may be named: Joseph B. Brady, now notable among the younger citizens and manufacturers of Wheeling, is secretary and manager of the Wheeling Hinge company. He was born at Wheeling, September 23, 1851. After receiving an academic education he went to Cincinnati, where he was book-keeper for a hardware house for three years. Returning to Wheeling he was for some time book-keeper in the National bank of West Virginia, and subsequently was connected with the wholesale grocery of Joseph Speidel & Co., a position he relinquished to become manager of the *Evening Standard*. In March, 1880, he became secretary of the Hinge company, and since 1884, he has held the managership also. He was married October 5, 1876, to Anna, youngest daughter of Chester D. Hubbard, of Wheeling.

Charles N. Brady was born at Wheeling, May 8, 1849. For many years he was connected with the Hobbs & Brockunier Glass company, first as book-keeper and then as traveling salesman. He was the organizer of the Riverside Glass works, at Wellsburg, where he resided for some time, and from there moved to Washington, Penn., and founded the Hazel Glass company, of which he is president. He retains an interest in the Wellsburg works, and is also connected with a machine shop at Washington, and carbon works at the latter place. He is married to Mary, daughter of Elisha W. Paxton, of Wellsburg. Wlliam S. Brady began his career as book-keeper for Brues & Coffer, dry goods merchants, and was next book-keeper for the *Wheeling Intelligencer* for many years. Subsequently, he held the same position with the Hobbs, Brockunier & Company Glass works, and succeeded his brother as president of the Riverside Glass works, at Wellsburg. He was one of those who organized the Fostoria, Ohio, Glass company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer, with his residence at that city. His wife is Sarah, daughter of Dr. E. A. Hildreth, deceased, formerly of Wheeling.

Charles F. Brandfass, one of the leading tobacconists of Wheeling, is prominent as a citizen, and in January, 1889, was elected to represent the Third ward in the second branch of the city council. Mr. Brandfass was born in Hesse, Germany, June 5, 1851. In August, 1860, he accompanied his mother to the United States, his father having died in the old country. They landed at Baltimore and came directly to Wheeling, where he had an uncle and an older brother and sister residing. Charles F. lived and worked on a farm for several years, and at the age of fourteen came to Wheeling, and was employed at the McLure house for about a year. He next served an apprentice-

ship at the trade of cigarmaker, and during the same period devoted much time to the study of music. To this art he gave much attention, and was one of the organizers of the Opera House orchestra, in which he played the trombone. In 1873 Mr. Brandfass first went into business as a partner of Peter Muhn, with whom he has ever since been associated, and they opened a cigar store and factory at 1321 Main street, whence they removed in 1873, to the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, their present place of business. They manufacture a full line of cigars from stogies up to the finer grades, and their brands are widely popular. The establishment occupies three floors of the building and some thirty-five cigarmakers are employed in the factory. The firm does an almost exclusive wholesale business. In 1882 they added leaf tobacco to their stock, and do an extensive trade in that department. In 1886 Mr. Brandfass formed a partnership with H. L. Loos, in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco, which they continued until April, 1889, when in connection with Augustus Pollock, they organized the West Virginia Tobacco company, of which Mr. Brandfass is treasurer. He was married in 1873 to Mary Wiedenbusch, of Wheeling, by whom he has six children. He is a member of the St. John's Protestant church.

George John Bradshaw, the efficient manager of the Warwick China company, was born at Hanley, Stock-upon-Trent, England, in 1836, the son of George and Mary (Kelsow) Bradshaw. His education was received in the National school of England. He early selected the pottery business as a vocation for life, and at once began to learn the trade of turning, as an apprentice to Messrs. Harding & Coxon, of Cobridge, Staffordshire, England. Having served an apprenticeship of seven years he took a situation at the Messrs. Mentons' pottery, where he became the head turner in that noted establishment, remaining in that capacity for fourteen years. After severing his connection with the Mentons, Mr. Bradshaw was solicited to take the management of William Webberly's China manufactory, at Longton, Staffordshire, which offer he accepted, and for several years he was at the head of this large concern. His next business connection was with the great establishment of Hopeland & Sons, of Stock-upon-Trent. He filled the position of manager of the china department of this firm for several years, after which time he came to the United States where he has since remained. His first position in this country was with the Eagle pottery, of Trenton, N. J. After several years of successful management there he became the manager of Homer Laughlin's pottery, at East Liverpool, Ohio. September 5, 1887, he was secured as manager for the Warwick China company. Mr. Bradshaw has been twice married. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Robinson, of England, by whom he had one son, George Robinson Bradshaw, of England. His second wife was Miss Birks. Their children are: Florence, Susan, Jennie and Laura. The subject of this biographical sketch is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Equitable association, and an attendant of the church of England. Since coming to this country he has gained a very extensive reputa-

tion as one of the most efficient and able pottery managers in the United States. The Warwick China company owes its successful manufacture of the very finest china to him, as his extended experience in this department qualifies him, above all others holding like situations in this vicinity, to make a fine grade of chinaware. He came to Wheeling in September, 1887.

George W. Bremer, senior member of the firm of Bremer & Schaefer, wholesale confectioners and dealers in fancy groceries, was born at Wheeling, September 7, 1854, the son of Christian and Caroline (Specht) Bremer. His parents were natives of Germany, and immigrated and settled at Wheeling in 1847, and still reside in this city. They reared a family of six children: William, George W.; Anna, wife of Edward Schaefer; Henry, Ella and John. George W. was reared at Wheeling, and educated in the public schools of the city until he was twelve years of age, when he left school, and after various employments entered the fancy grocery store of Davis & Miller, by whom he was employed for thirteen years, first as errand boy, later as clerk, and during the last six years of his engagement with them, as traveling salesman. Having acquired a thorough acquaintance with the business, in 1881 he embarked in the trade with his brother-in-law, Mr. Schaefer, purchasing the business of Louis Braun at the old stone bridge, where they were located one year and three months. They then did business at the Reed block on Main street, and remained there until 1886, since when they have occupied their establishment extending from Main to South streets. This firm started out with a limited capital, but the excellent knowledge of business they have manifested, and the remarkable popularity they soon achieved, have given them a trade second to none in the city. Mr. Bremer is in politics a democrat. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he has the degrees of R. A. M., K. T., and Mystic Shrine. In May, 1881, Mr. Bremer was married to Rebecca E., daughter of Thomas and Barbara Colvin, of Wheeling, and he has one son: Earl C.

A name worthy to be perpetuated in connection with the history of the upper Ohio valley, is that of John Brice, the pioneer of the Presbyterian ministry in Ohio county. A native of Maryland, he studied theology at the Princeton, N. J., seminary, at the time when that famous institution was held in a double log-house, which building was used both as a boarding house and class room. From Princeton John Brice walked to Ohio county, carrying his wardrobe and library, a change of linen, a bible and hymn-book, his total possessions, in a pack on his back. He settled on Wheeling creek, and there and thereabouts preached the gospel. Under his charge the first two Presbyterian churches of the county were organized, the first one being held in a log-house, on the site of the old stone church, at the forks of Wheeling creek. He was married after coming to this county to Margaret Stockton, of near Pittsburgh, by whom he had one son and six daughters. The son, John Brice, was born March 19,

1797, and became a farmer of his native county of Ohio. In about 1821 he was married to Nancy Byers, of Washington county, Penn., and in 1824 he removed to Belmont county, Ohio, where he purchased land. There he followed the life of a farmer, and a worthy and esteemed citizen, until his death, in 1882. His wife died in 1871 at the age of sixty-seven years. Nine children were born to them: Mary J., who married Alexander Greenlee, and died in 1858; Thomas B.; John; William S., died in 1859; Margaret, widow of James A. Carroll; Robert S., physician of Denver, Col.; S. L.; Annie Waters, of Allegheny City; Sarah E., wife of Joseph Lanson, superintendent of Belmont bridge,

Sylvester L. Brice, son of the above, now one of the prominent druggists of Wheeling, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 19, 1840, and was reared to his sixteenth year on the farm in his native county. He then attended school one year at West Alexander academy, and after teaching a period, attended the academy at Washington, Ohio, the High school at Powhattan, and afterward the Lebanon, Ohio, college. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company F, Fifty-second regiment Ohio volunteers, and served until the close of the war, winning by honorable conduct promotion from private to captain of his company. During the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, he served as adjutant of his regiment. After the war he came to Wheeling, and became a clerk for McClain & Bros., druggists, and in April, 1867, embarked in business for himself at the corner of Jacob and Thirty-sixth streets. Mr. Brice is one of the influential men of the city, and has twice held a seat in the first branch of the city council, first from the Eighth and next from the Sixth ward. In 1887 he was elected city collector for the years 1887–88, which office he filled with entire satisfaction to the city, being complimented with a vote of thanks both from the board of education, and also the city council for the prompt and excellent manner in which he discharged the duties of the collector's office. He is a member of the Masonic order and a comrade of Holliday post, No. 12, G. A. R. In October, 1872, Mr. Brice was married to Ella Taney, sister of Miss Taney, of the *Daily Register*. They have had five children, three of whom survive: William L., Malcolm T., and Ella L. Mrs. Brice is a member of St. Matthews Episcopal church.

J. Brilles, one of the prominent merchant tailors of Wheeling, was born in Prussia, May 1, 1836. He came to America in the fall of 1854, and first settled temporarily at New York city. Thence in the following year he removed to Canton, Ohio, and after a residence there of two years, removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he remained one year. Going then to Cadiz, Ohio, he was a resident of that place until 1882, when he came to Wheeling. At this city he continued in the merchant tailoring and clothing trade, in which he had been engaged until 1886, since which date he has given all his attention to merchant tailoring, with much success, this establishment, which has one of the most desirable locations in the city, at the cor-

ner of Main and Twelfth streets, ranking among the most popular of Wheeling. Mr. Brilles is a member of the Masonic and I. O. B. B. fraternities. He was married in 1863, to Mary Aschhiem, of New York city, and eight children have been born to them, of whom four sons and two daughters survive.

Rev. Jacob Brittingham, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, of Wheeling, was born in Northampton county, Va., September 25, 1852, the son of Elijah and Virginia S. H. (Nottingham) Brittingham, natives of the same county. The father was the son of Elijah Brittingham and Margaret Long, natives of the eastern shore of Maryland, and of English descent, and the mother was the daughter of Levin Nottingham and Sarah Hubbard, also both of English lineage, and natives of Northampton county, Va. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and youth in his native county, and in the public and private schools received his early education. At sixteen years of age he entered the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, Va., and after studying there three years he spent an equal period in the university of Virginia. He was engaged then as a tutor one year in Hardy county, W. Va., and during the next two years he was principal of the public school at Moorefield. During part of this period he also pursued the study of law, but on the 25th of September, 1878, he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, with the intention of preparing for the ministry, and after a full three years' course, graduated June 23, 1881. He was ordained to the Diaconate, June 24, 1881, and to the priesthood June 13, 1882. For nearly two years he was engaged in missionary work in West Virginia, preaching at Ravenswood, Ripley, Sistersville, New Martinsville, Raven's Rock and in Roane county. August 12, 1883, he became rector of Christ church, at Clarksburgh, W. Va., and minister in charge of a mission station in Grafton, W. Va. He resigned the latter on the 12th of August, 1888, giving his whole time to Clarksburg until January 25, 1889, when he accepted a call to a parish in Wheeling. On March 3, 1889, he entered upon the rectorship he now holds, and during his comparatively brief service here he has evinced notable ability and devotion to his cause.

The Rev. Samuel R. Brockunier, widely known throughout the middle and western states, as an able and successful minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was one of the early pioneers of his denomination in the Ohio valley, fulfilling his mission with usefulness and acceptability for the space of nearly fifty years. He was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., June 12, 1795; entered the ministry in 1817, and died at his home near Wheeling, July 22, 1867. His travels, in the line of his vocation, were extensive and laborious, embracing largely the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. His first appointment was to Chautauqua circuit (New York and Pennsylvania) in 1817, and was 400 miles around, preaching forty times each round. In 1821 he came to the vicinity of Wheeling; filled prominent stations at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Steubenville, etc.; was presiding elder for thirteen years, a position in the Methodist church

of those days equivalent to that of assistant bishop; was a member of the general conference of 1836, and throughout all was abundant in labors, wise in counsel, safe in administration, and a genial sympathetic friend and pastor. Rev. Mr. Brockunier was married in 1824, to Miss Sarah Z. Clarke, daughter of the late John Clarke, Esq., of Belmont county, Ohio, and Rebecca Zane, his wife. Their children were: Mary R., deceased; Georgiana, deceased; Elizabeth C., Wilbur C. and Charles W. Mr. Brockunier was a man of powerful physique, a strong, active brain, and a tender, loving heart. Traditions are still extant of the compass, power, melody and sweetness of his voice as one of remarkable character. His success was very great, the accessions to the membership of the church through his instrumentality being numbered by the thousands. Thus "being dead he yet speaketh."

Charles W. Brockunier is one of our most active, prominent and successful business men. He was educated at Pittsburgh, Penn., and came to this city with his father in 1852. Soon thereafter he entered the employment of Messrs. Hobbs & Barnes, glass manufacturers, in South Wheeling, and by virtue of his superior business abilities and other qualifications, while yet quite a young man, was taken into partnership, the firm name being changed to Hobbs, Brockunier & Co. The members comprising the firm were John L. Hobbs, John H. Hobbs, Charles W. Brockunier and William Lightner. The business steadily increased until their glass works became one of the largest and best known in the United States, exporting its wares to England, Australia, France and Germany, and achieving a world-wide reputation. For many years Mr. Brockunier was president of the association of glass manufacturers of the United States, and was selected to appear before the tariff commission appointed by President Arthur in 1882, to represent the interests of the association, and glass manufacturers generally before that distinguished body. His presentation of the facts and principles which should govern the duties to be laid in the glass schedule was so effective as to draw from the commission the compliment of having every one of his recommendations adopted and his evidence quoted in their final report. He was a member and took an active part in the tariff convention held in the city of New York in 1881. He was also among the pioneers in the oil development of West Virginia, being associated with Messrs. John Handlan, John H. Hobbs, J. B. Ford and W. C. Brockunier, in operations at Volcano, in 1862 and subsequently. Their enterprise was successful and profitable. In the development of natural gas and its application as a fuel in manufacturing operations he took an active and deep interest, and the Manufacturers' Gas company, of which he was president, was the first to furnish that valuable fuel to the manufactories of our city. In 1887, owing to delicate health, Mr. Brockunier retired from business pursuits, and the firm with which he had so long been connected was thereupon dissolved, the other partners also retiring. Still retaining his connection with various manufacturing and other interests, he became again, in the current year (1890) engaged in busi-

ness affairs, and is now actively operating as president of the Two Brothers Oil company, Brockunier Bros., etc. He is also vice president of the National Bank of West Virginia, at Wheeling. He was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Brady, daughter of the late Sobieski Brady, of Wheeling. They have had six children: Charles Wesley, Jr., deceased; Samuel H., Mary G., Shirley E., Elbert H., deceased, and Sara Z. Mr. Brockunier is one of the most enterprising and successful of Wheeling's citizens, and is recognized as an influential leader in all movements promising the advancement of the interests of this community. He is a member of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church. Though taking a somewhat active interest in politics, state and national, as becomes a good citizen, he has hitherto declined the high and honorable positions to which the partiality of his personal and political friends have sought to have him aspire without doubt of success, and is therefore at present a private citizen.

Wilbur C. Brockunier is a native of Wellsburg, Va. (now West Virginia), and came to Wheeling from Pittsburgh with his father in 1852. For several years he was connected with the Central Ohio railroad, and during his incumbency of that office was elected teller of the Northwestern bank of Virginia, the predecessor of the present National bank of West Virginia. After the breaking out of the civil war he became chief clerk for Col. H. Leonard, deputy paymaster general, U. S. A., which position he held until about the close of the war. Upon leaving the employ of the government he engaged in the iron business, becoming a member of the firm of Acheson, Bell & Co., and subsequently secretary of the Wheeling Iron & Nail works company. This concern was afterward merged in the present Wheeling Iron & Nail company. He is still a stockholder and a director in this company. Mr. Brockunier is at present secretary of the Two Brothers Oil company. He was one of the original projectors of the Wheeling Library association, now the public library, and an active and useful officer of the association for many years. His tastes and preferences are for scholarly pursuits, and amid all the hurry and press of business he has still found time to give some attention to literary matters; to such good effect that he now holds the degree of A. M. bestowed upon him by the Indiana Asbury university, *Honoris Causa* an honor seldom given.

David R. Brooks, general manager of the Wheeling Mining & Manufacturing company, first saw the light of day on the 17th day of February, 1851, in Wheeling, W. Va. He is the son of R. T. Brooks, who was the leading confectioner of Wheeling during his life. He was a native of Lancaster, Penn., and his parents were among the old revolutionary settlers of Pennsylvania. From Lancaster he went to Norfolk, Va., where he engaged in the oil business, later he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1850, came to Wheeling, where he resided until his death in 1860. He learned the confectioner's trade in Lancaster and Philadelphia, and was engaged in that business the greater part of his life. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of James Taggart, who was born in Canada. She is still living and resides in

Wheeling. Five children are the issue of this marriage: Susan C., wife of Mathew Carpenter, of Wheeling; D. R.; Agnes S., wife of L. H. Albright, of Wheeling; Mary J., wife of David Jorden, of Mingo Junction, and J. W. Brooks, of Wheeling. D. R. Brooks was reared in Wheeling, and secured a common school education. In 1868 he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, serving an apprenticeship with them, working his way up to the position of assistant master mechanic of the company's shops at south Chicago. He resigned this place in 1876, and returned to Wheeling, where he went into the coal business in connection with S. H. and T. E. Kalsey, mining and shipping coal. The firm of Kalsey, Brooks & Co., was succeeded by the firm of Kalsey & Brooks, T. E. Kalsey and the silent partner retiring. In 1887, the latter firm was merged into the Wheeling Mining & Manufacturing company, which was a joint stock concern, incorporated under the laws of the state of West Virginia, by S. H. Kalsey, D. R. Brooks, J. W. Brooks, W. C. Jacobs and H. C. Richards. The company was formed for the purpose of doing a general mining and contracting business. D. R. and J. W. Brooks are the only original members now left. Mr. Brooks has been very successful financially, he is interested in the South Side Coal company, the Benwood Coal company, and the Hobbs Glass company. He is a member of Nelson lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., Wheeling, Union chapter, No. 1, Wheeling commandery, No. 1, of the Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Builders' Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce. October 13, 1874, he was married to the only daughter of Joshua Bodley, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Wheeling during his lifetime; he was also the father of Bodley Brothers, the large wagon manufacturers of Wheeling. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, two children have been born: Martha, deceased; and David. Mrs. Brooks is a devout and active member of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church of Wheeling.

Thomas C. Burke, passenger and ticket agent of the B. & O. R. R. Co., and one of the well-known young railroad men of the upper Ohio valley, was born at Westminster, Md., September 15, 1860. His parents were Chrysostom and Martha (Hasse) Burke, both of whom were born at Westminster, Md. The father died in 1864 and the mother in 1878, she being at the time of her death a resident of Wheeling, making her home with her brother-in-law, R. T. Devries. There were three sons and one daughter born to these parents, two of the sons are living: Thomas C. and William A., an older brother. Thomas C. remained in Westminster until his seventh year, and then went to Sykesville, Md., and made his home with an uncle, William P. Gorsuch, with whom he remained until his fourteenth year, during which time he attended the public schools and received private instructions. He then attended a school at Westminster for one year, and in 1875 he entered Rock Hill college at Ellicott City, Md., near Baltimore, where he pursued his studies for two years. He began his railroad career in 1877, by entering the B. & O. freight office at Wheeling. He continued in the freight department until March, 1885,

during which time he was promoted from clerk to cashier. March, 1885, he was appointed local ticket agent, and in February was appointed city passenger agent in addition to that of ticket agent. Mr. Burke was married in Wheeling, August 24, 1887, to Miss Anna D., daughter of Arthur Little, deceased, one of Wheeling's old and highly respected citizens. Mr. Burke is a member of the International Association of Ticket Agents.

Robert B. Burt, a leading retail druggist of Wheeling, and a prominent citizen of the Island, was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., July 1, 1857, the son of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Brown) Burt, who were well-known people of Wellsburg and descendants of pioneer families of that region. Samuel Burt was born at Wellsburg in 1816, and died in 1859. He was a steamboat pilot by occupation, and in partnership with his brothers, was an extensive owner of river vessels. His wife, the daughter of Robert Brown, was born in Burgettstown, in 1836. Her father, a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and one of the prominent pioneers of the upper Ohio valley, was a potter by trade, and for fifty years conducted a pottery at Wellsburg. He lived to an extreme old age, and was widely known throughout this region. The only surviving child of Samuel and Elizabeth Brown is the subject of this mention, the other child, a daughter, being deceased. Mr. Burt was reared and educated at Wellsburg, and in the latter part of 1876 came to Wheeling, where he found employment as a drug clerk for T. A. Brentlinger, with whom he remained three years. He then assisted Alexander Young in opening a drug store on the Island, and a year later became a half-partner in the establishment with Dr. Logan. This was purchased by Frank Falore, in January, 1887, and on the first of the following April, Mr. Burt opened his present establishment on Virginia street, where he has since met with marked success. Mr. Burt was married February 22, 1887, to Ida, daughter of H. C. Peterman, Esq., of Wheeling, and they have one daughter. Mr. Burt is a member of Island council, No. 4, O. A. M., and Mrs. Burt is a member of the Episcopal church.

William T. Burt, a prominent business man of Wheeling, is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born in 1835, but has since infancy resided in West Virginia. His father, David Burt, was one of the well-known steamboat men of the second quarter of the present century, running from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and three of the brothers of his father were also among the first engaged in that business. David Burt died when the subject of this sketch was about eight years old, and the latter when he had reached the age of fourteen sought an opportunity to maintain himself, and entered the office of the *Wellsburg Herald*, then owned by J. G. Jacob and J. A. Smith. He remained in that office from 1850 to 1857, and then came to Wheeling, and abandoning the trade he had learned, found employment in the business to which he has successfully devoted his attention. He became a clerk in the store of P. C. Hildreth & Co., iron dealers, and remained in the establishment under J. A. Metcalf, who became proprietor two years later, until 1863, when he was admitted as

a partner, the firm being styled Metcalf & Burt. In the following year Mr. Burt went to Indianapolis, and with others established a house in the iron business, under the firm name of Burt, Metcalf & Over, which they operated for two years. Then returning to Wheeling in 1866, he continued in business under the old firm name until the death of Mr. Metcalf in 1874, when Mr. Burt succeeded to the business and has since conducted it under the style of W. T. Burt & Co. He has other important interests, and is a stockholder and director of the Woodward Iron company of Alabama, is a director of the La Belle Iron works, a shareholder in the Bellaire Nail works, the Commercial bank, and is one of the original shareholders of the Peabody Insurance company. Politically Mr. Burt is a republican, and was one of the first members of that party in Brooke county, in ante-war times, but he has never sought official preferment. In 1864 he was married to Martha E. Burt, of St. Louis, and they have two daughters.

The Caldwell family has been notable in the history of Wheeling and of West Virginia, from the days of the earliest settlement of the Pan-handle. In 1772, James Caldwell, the elder, came to the beautiful country about Wheeling creek, and by virtue of two land patents, took possession of 800 acres running from Wheeling creek down to Boggs' line or Caldwell's run, and made the first settlement in the vicinity of Wheeling. He was a prominent man and one of the justices of the first county court in 1777. His children were: John, a surveyor and in the land business with his father, was in Fort Henry at the time of the massacre, and escaped to Brownsville, and died in what is now Marshall county; Samuel Caldwell, James Caldwell, the younger; Alexander Caldwell, who became the first judge of the United States court for the western district of Virginia, and died while in office, at Wheeling; Joseph Caldwell, who served in the war of 1812, was for many years president of the Wheeling Exchange bank, and died in 1864, at the age of about eighty-seven years; Jane Relfe, who when a widow, married Dr. Linn, of Missouri, who served in the United States senate as a colleague of Thomas Benton, and Elizabeth Williamson. James Caldwell, the younger, removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, when a young man, and engaged in merchandise; was successful in business and became quite wealthy. He was in the United States congress from Ohio in 1825, and his brother Alex was appointed United States judge. He was in congress and took part in the election of Jackson and Adams, voting for Jackson. By his marriage to Ann Booker, he had the following children: Alfred, Elizabeth, who married Stephen Caldwell, of Philadelphia, and is now deceased; Theresa, who married John H. Langhorne, of Maysville, Ky., Joseph Caldwell, Jr.; James Caldwell, Jr., of Zanesville, Ohio; Samuel Caldwell, now practicing medicine in Illinois; Ann Caldwell, who married Dr. Chaloner, of Philadelphia; Alfred Caldwell, the elder, was born at St. Clairsville, June 4, 1817. In November, 1833, he entered Washingtsn college as a sophomore, and was graduated there in 1836. He then entered the law department of Harvard college, and on his

graduation in 1838, received a diploma signed by Josiah Quincy, Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf. He began his practice at Wheeling in the same year, and soon acquired a fine reputation and took a high rank at the bar. He was a man of large mental acquirements, and broad capacity for usefulness, and his talents were liberally devoted to the community and the state. In 1850, he was elected mayor of Wheeling, and was re-elected in the following year. In 1856, he was again called to that that office and again re-elected. During his later service, the republican party had its inception, and the movement was looked upon with favor by Mr. Caldwell. His sense of political fairness, prompted him at this time to protect the rights of the members of the new party to meet publicly, the first meeting having been broken up by a mob headed by Bolivar Ward. In 1856, he was elected to the state senate, as a free soiler, and became famous throughout the land, as being the only prominent Virginian who boldly maintained the principles of the new republican party. This brought upon him much denunciation and even social ostracism, but he bravely maintained his position and battled earnestly against the success of secession principles. In 1860, he was the chairman of the Virginia delegation to the Chicago convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and soon after the election of the latter to the presidency, he was appointed consul to Honolulu, the chief city of the Sandwich Islands, where he resided six years. On May 3, 1868, the spring following his return, he died, and was mourned by the community as one of its most honored citizens, and by the profession to which he belonged as its leading member in this city. He was married August 16, 1839, to Martha, daughter of George Baird, then of Wheeling, later of Washington, Penn., and by this union had the following children: George B.; Annie, wife of Judge George E. Boyd, of Wheeling; Jennie W., widow of Lieut. Thomas T. Dougherty, of the United States navy, now residing at Paris; Alfred; Harry, of St. Paul, Minn., engaged in real estate; Catherine W., wife of Frank W. Farrar, now residing in St. Paul, Minn.; Elinor B., in Paris; Martha T., of Washington, Penn. The first wife died in 1859, and on August 16, 1860, Mr. Caldwell was married to Alice Wheat, of Wheeling. To them five children were born; Joseph, of Chicago; Fannie W., wife of F. B. Hempstone, of Washington city; James, of St. Paul; Alice B., wife of George B. Atkinson, of Washington city; and Maud, of Corning, Iowa. All were born at Wheeling, except Fannie, James and Alice, who were born at Honolulu.

Alfred Caldwell, Jr., attorney general of West Virginia, and one of the leading lawyers of the region, was born July 14, 1847. He received his education partly at Prof. Harding's academy, and at West Liberty, and took a regular course at Oahu college, Honolulu. In 1864 he entered Yale college, and was graduated as bachelor of philosophy in 1867. He then returned to Wheeling and began the study of law with his father. In the summer of 1868 he was admitted to the bar, passing examination before the supreme court, and has since practiced his profession, attaining high distinction as an advocate. He was a

member of the state senate in 1875–7, clerk of the first branch of the council, 1869 to 1875, resigned when elected to state senate, and subsequently served as member of the council in 1879–1880, and was city solicitor in 1881–2; in first branch of council again in 1884–5–6. In 1884 he was elected attorney general of West Virginia, and was re-elected in 1888 for four years. Mr. Caldwell was married September 14, 1871, to Laura E., daughter of William S. Goshorn, of Wheeling, and eight children have been born to them.

George B. Caldwell, elder brother of the foregoing, and partner with him in the firm of Caldwell & Caldwell, attorneys, and is one of the able lawyers of Wheeling. He was born August 1, 1840. In 1859 he was graduated from Washington college, Penn., and two years later enlisted as a private in the United States army, and served in that capacity fourteen months. He served first in the Twelfth regiment Pennsylvania infantry, three months, and then enlisted in Company A, One Hundreth Pennsylvania, or "Roundhead" regiment, and was on an expedition to South Carolina. Subsequently he became second lieutenant in the Twelfth West Virginia infantry, and was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant. He served under Milroy, Crooks, Hunter, Sheridan, Butler and Grant to the close of the war. Then, returning to Wheeling he began the practice of law, in which he has since been engaged. He was brevetted by President Johnson as captain, major and lieutenant colonel, for gallant and meritorious conduct. In 1880 he was nominated by the republican party for attorney general, but suffered defeat with the rest of the ticket. He is a member of Holiday post, G. A. R. On June 28, 1866, he was married to Sue M. Smith, of Accomac county, Va., and five children have been born to them, of whom four are living, viz.: Perry M., who was among the first six in the graduating class of Yale in 1889; Martha, Sue M. and Virginia. During the war Mrs. Caldwell (then Miss Smith) was concerned in an adventure which for a time threatened serious results. A half-brother of hers, now an Episcopalian divine, was then an officer on the rebel iron-clad ram Virginia, located for a long time on the James river near Richmond. Taking a crew of five or six sailors from the ram he would frequently cross overland to the Chesepeake bay and at night, with muffled oars, in a small row boat laden with tobacco, run the national blockade to the eastern shore. The trip was one of thirty miles and part of the time out of sight of land, and its execution was one of peril. Miss Smith would receive the tobacco at the mouth of some little inlet, and would secretly exchange it for gray cloth, for confederate uniforms, or other useful supplies for her brother and his friends. The negroes betrayed the arrangement, and one night the boat was surprised by federal troops and the officer and one sailor alone escaped death or capture. Though not present at the encounter, Miss Smith was arrested by order of Gen. B. F. Butler, and taken to the Hygeia hotel, then used as a military prison. There for six weeks, she was in close imprisonment with the terrors of a court martial and banishment to the confederate lines hanging over her. Happily, however, Hon. Joseph

Segar, since United States senator from Virginia, who was retained to defend her, discovered that the soldiers who had taken possession of the contraband tobacco, at the time of the arrest of Miss Smith, had appropriated it as booty and he managed by a judicious intimation of the results of this failure to turn the property over to the quartermaster's department, to prevent the appearance of witnesses against Miss Smith. She was released, but given a parole forbidding her to leave the county of Accomac until further orders. The war ended and she left her native county, but those orders have never come.

James W. Callahan, an enterprising citizen of Wheeling, who is associated with the famous La Belle Iron works, as stockholder and manager of a department, is a native of the upper Ohio valley, having been born at Martin's Ferry, June 15, 1846. The grandparents of Mr. Callahan settled in Belmont county at an early date, and were prominent among the pioneers of that portion of the valley. At Martin's Ferry Mr. Callahan was reared and educated, and he there first found employment in a cooper shop, where he worked his way from the position of apprentice to that of manager of a shop. In September, 1875, he removed to Wheeling, and at once took charge of the cooperage department of the La Belle mills, of which he subsequently became a stockholder. In addition to the successful pursuit of his occupation, Mr. Callahan has taken a conspicuous and honorable part in municipal affairs, and in politics as a republican. He is a member of Black Prince lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and of Welcome lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. Mr. Callahan was married to Emma Oliver, of Bellaire, February, 1874, and they have three sons.

Hon. A. W. Campbell,* the subject of this sketch, is the son of the late Dr. A. W. Campbell, of Bethany, Brooke Co., W. Va., and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 4, 1833. He removed to Bethany in his boyhood days and was educated at the well-known college there, graduating in 1852, when nineteen years of age. He afterwards studied law, attended lectures at Hamilton College Law school, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1855. He removed to Wheeling in the spring of 1856 as an attache of the *Daily Intelligencer*, then owned by Pendleton & Beatty, and in the fall of that year bought out that paper in partnership with John F. McDermot and became its editor. At once the paper took ground in favor of liberal political principles, and soon allied itself with the then young but rapidly growing republican party. These were not the days of free speech on the slavery question on the soil of Virginia. The influence of the eastern part of the state was predominant here in the west, albeit so many of the western counties had so few slaves, and to be a republican was but little better than being an out and out abolitionist, and to be an abolitionist was but little better socially and politically than to be tainted with crime. All classes of society felt the despotic influence of slavery over their status. It made preachers timid in the

* By Hon. George W. Atkinson.

pulpit, merchants and tradesmen timid in their business, and politicians timid and time-serving in their utterances. To be in accord with Richmond, with the pro-slavery press there, with the growing demands of the south in general for more slave territory, was the correct thing in politics and social life, and ambitious lawyers, editors and public men bowed their heads and knees at this shrine. Wheeling and Ohio counties had then not more than 100 slaves. This is the number given by the census of 1860. And yet the governing tone in politics and in society was but an echo of Richmond and old Virginia. In the year in which the *Intelligencer* began its career as the advocate of the right of all men to express and vote their political sentiments, the circuit judge of the Wheeling district charged a grand jury (in effect) that republicans were suspicious persons and obnoxious to the laws and institutions of Virginia. Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York *Tribune*, was deterred from delivering a conservative lecture in Wheeling on the issues of the day, because simply of incidental references in his address to the slavery question. A Baptist minister of culture and high character left the city under the ban of this proscriptive opinion, because he taught colored children to read in his Sunday-school. The circuit court of Harrison county issued a menacing edict against the reading of the New York *Tribune*, and the club agent of that paper fled the state to escape indictment and imprisonment. Partisan postmasters, subservient to the Richmond despotism, withheld such papers as the New York *Christian Advocate* from their subscribers and were not rebuked by their superiors at Washington. A valuable statistical book written by a native of North Carolina, which discussed the economic phases of slavery, had to be read by stealth in Wheeling, and news-dealers were afraid to keep it on their shelves. They were threatened with indictment in the courts. Republican meetings were broken up by mobs and their processions stoned in the streets. They had no adequate police protection. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was threatened with personal violence for coming to deliver an address in Wheeling that he had delivered in the heart of his own state, and the directors of the hall in which he was to speak deliberated whether it would be safe to open their doors to this eminent citizen.

These were the days and these the auspices under which Mr. Campbell began his career as the editor of the only republican daily paper in all the then vast area of Virginia. A stout heart might well have quailed over the prospect. Almost from the start the *Intelligencer* was the constant target of the pro-slavery press of the state. The Richmond press reproached Wheeling because such a publication was permitted to exist in her midst, and between these reproaches and the objurgations of influential persons and papers at home, it looked as if the fate of the enterprise was uncertain indeed. But the paper lived, although in a precarious way for a time, and pursued such a fair, firm and conservative course that it gradually gained in influence and circulation, and when the great and exciting presidential canvass of 1860 opened it was fairly able to stand alone. Mr. Campbell went

as a delegate from Virginia to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and returning home gave his candidacy an enthusiastic support. Wheeling was the scene of many excitements that year. There was no telling what a day would bring forth in the way of violence. Eight hundred republican votes were polled in the county—mostly in the city of course—and these among the workmen in the iron mills. About 3,000 votes were polled in the state. These were the nucleus of the Union organization that at a later day rallied to the defense of the nation, and the salvation of West Virginia from secession. The local republican speakers of that day were Mr. Campbell, Alfred Caldwell and E. M. Norton. They discussed the discriminations in favor of slavery, in the matter of taxation and the basis of representation in the legislature, and these were strong points that arrested public attention and made a decided popular impression. Gov. Pierpont, although a Bell and Everett elector, discussed these issues from the same standpoint, and virtually made republican speeches. Public documents were issued and sent out among the people showing how West Virginia was subordinated and injured in all her interests by eastern Virginia, and gradually the way was prepared for the new state movement that assumed practical shape at the very outset of the war—just as Daniel Webster predicted in 1851 would be the case in the event that Virginia ever allied herself with secession. The history of the *Intelligencer* during the war is the history of the Union and the new state cause. They will all remain one and inseparable in the annals of West Virginia. In all those years no one threw himself more earnestly, ably and untiringly into the support of both than Mr. Campbell. Pres. Lincoln told Gov. Pierpont that it was a dispatch penned by Mr. Campbell that determined him to sign the bill (against the wishes of a part of his cabinet) that admitted West Virginia into the Union as a state. The *Intelligencer* was the right arm of the "Restored Government" of Virginia, and Mr. Campbell was the trusted counsellor and supporter of the Union authorities both in civil and military matters. When the new state constitution was being framed he protested against the clause recognizing slavery, and predicted that congress would never consent to the formation of a second slave state out of the territory of Virginia, a prediction that was verified to the letter. The constitution had to come back for amendment, and West Virginia was finally admitted as a free state. After the war the great problem of the political rehabilitation of the state had to be met. There was an intense feeling among the rank and file of the Union element in favor of restricting the suffrage. All who had aided or abetted the rebellion were regarded as public enemies, dangerous to the results of the war and the public peace of society, and therefore not to be trusted with the ballot. Mr. Campbell was forced to dissent from this view of many Union men. He believed that such a policy would make an Ireland out of the state, produce endless discord and work to the infinite injury of all the material interests of the commonwealth. He, therefore, prepared the celebrated "let up" address (as it was called) to the Union people of

West Virginia, which was influentially signed, in which these views were strongly discussed, and although there was wide-spread dissent on the part of many leading Union people, and some bitter criticisms at the moment, yet the sober second thought of the people endorsed the position thus taken, and at a later day it became, in substance, an amendment to our state constitution and as such was adopted by the people.

Mr. Campbell, although an original and unswerving republican, has not hesitated when the occasion arose to thus differ from his party. He differed from them on the policy of the Greenback alliance and held that sound ideas on the currency of the government was a matter of such vital moment to the public welfare that the party could not afford to temporize for the sake of any campaign advantages. He differed from a large and influential element of the party on the issue of the third term in the Grant movement of 1880, a difference that resulted in the memorable denouement in the Chicago convention of that year that is supposed to have paved the way to Garfield's nomination for president. In that convention Senator Roscoe Conkling, who was the leader of the third term movement, sought by the introduction of a resolution before the balloting begun, to commit the delegates in advance to a support of the nominee, whoever he might be. Mr. Campbell, in an able and vigorous speech, opposed such unprecedented action. Senator Conkling promptly offered a resolution proposing to expel Mr. Campbell from his position as a delegate in the convention. Mr. Campbell obtained the floor and most ably defended the position he had conscientiously taken, and among other things gave utterance to the remark, which gave him a national reputation as a man of unusual courage and ability, viz.: "Whether in or out of this convention, I carry my sovereignty under my own hat." Mr. Conkling's resolution did not prevail. Upon Mr. Campbell's return to Wheeling a public mass meeting was held in the opera house, elaborate addresses indorsing his conduct in the convention were made, and he was publicly presented with a large oil painting representing the scene alluded to in the Chicago convention. Mr. Campbell with all his prominence in the public affairs of West Virginia for a generation has never been a politician. He has left the manipulation of conventions and nominations to others. He had no taste whatever in that direction, preferring to discuss public measures in his paper and on the hustings. He has been largely voted for time and again for the United States senate, and there is no doubt had he so chosen he could have effected his own election. But this he always declined to do, and because he did not no one ever heard him repine over the result, or saw him falter in his usual political course. His name was urged by his friends for a position in President Garfield's cabinet. His endorsements were extensive, and came from the leading republicans from nearly every portion of the Republic.

Of late years he has given more attention to business interests than to politics. He has been connected for many years with iron and steel manufacture, as president and director of one of the large works,

but has always been ready to take up his pen or go before the people in advocacy of republican principles. He was one of the three commissioners on the part of West Virginia to adjust the debt question with Virginia, and was charged with the duty of preparing a large part of the able report upon that question. He has from time to time delivered addresses on various subjects of public interest, and in 1887 prepared an interesting historical resume of the events, civil and political, that led to the formation of the state, at the request of the Society of the Army of West Virginia.

His familiarity with all matters relative to the tariff caused him to be sent to Washington as the representative of the Ohio Valley Steel association before the Ways and Means committee of congress. But few Americans have studied the varied phases of political economy as deeply and with the same amount of care and research that Mr. Campbell has given to them. He seems to know the history of the great tariff question from A to Z. The writer has heard him make a large number of public speeches upon that subject, and it was a rare thing for him to repeat himself. Each address seemed to be a presentation of some new feature of the matter that he had not formerly considered. He appeared to have stored away in his memory a fund of information that was illimitable, and like a great spool, unraveled at his will. It was said of his uncle, the great Bishop Alexander Campbell, that his mind was like a sponge — it absorbed everything with which it came in contact. This is true to a very great extent of the subject of this sketch. He is an industrious student, and possesses the power to retain what he reads. His thorough knowledge of the great economic questions of the country, and his well-known fitness for the place, caused his friends to present his name to President Harrison for the vacancy on the Inter-state Commerce commission. The most prominent men in the nation, representing upwards of three-fourths of the states of the Union, and embracing both of the leading political parties, urged the president to appoint him a member of that commission. The president admitted Mr. Campbell's general qualifications for the position, but was of the opinion that some active and experienced jurist should be chosen, and accordingly appointed Judge Veasy, of Vermont. The numerous testimonials forwarded to the president in Mr. Campbell's behalf, show the high esteem in which he is held by the leading men of the country. Mr. Campbell's individuality is impressed upon almost every page of West Virginia's first twenty years of history. With voice and pen he was heard and felt, and largely followed, during the years of our statehood. Scholarly, and at the same time possessed of a deliberate judgment rarely found in men, he was heard and heeded by his less endowed fellow citizens. No man in all our borders is better known; and no man is abler and none more highly respected. Mr. Campbell was for a number of years chairman of the state republican committee, and the West Virginia member of the republican national committee, and in 1868 and again in 1880 he was the republican nominee for elector-at-large. For several years past he has

been an extensive traveler, and has visited almost every part of the United States, and written extensively for the press upon the vast resources of our country.

Peter Cassell, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, who has been actively associated with the manufactures of the city and its vicinity, is now retired from business, though still largely interested in various enterprises. Mr. Cassell was born near Millville, N. J., June 26, 1830, the son of Levi and Martha (Watson) Cassell, of German and English descent respectively, who settled in what is now Ohio county, W. Va., in 1837. They made their home at West Union, where the father, who was a blacksmith by trade, was engaged at the same until his death in 1840. He left a family of five children: Joseph, Peter, Nathaniel, Levi and Mary A., wife of John D. Jones. Peter Cassell was reared from his seventh year in Ohio county, received the advantage of a very limited education. At an early age he went upon the river as an employe on a passenger boat, in which occupation he was engaged three years. Subsequently he learned the trade of glass blowing, and after a service of seven years he took charge of a press in the works of Barnes & Hobbs, where he was engaged at his trade until 1871. He was one of the original projectors of the Central Glass company, which was established in 1863, and made a stock company in 1867, and since then he has been a director. He is also a stockholder in the Bellaire Iron works, the Belmont Nail company, and Ætna and Mingo Junction Iron works, and is a stockholder and director in the Nickle Plate Glass works at Fostoria, Ohio. Mr. Cassell has been a resident of Wheeling since 1841, and in his many years of residence here has gained the respect and esteem of the community. In 1862 he was married to Elizabeth J., daughter of John and Mary (Conley) Henderson, of Wheeling, by whom he had four children, of whom three are living: William H., Virginia, wife of Frank H. Stamm, and Levi. Mr. Cassell is a member of the First Presbyterian church.

Charles Cecil, who was born at Pittsburgh, was one of the prominent early merchants of Wheeling. He came of one of the leading families of Pittsburgh, and he was married to a member of a well-known family at Wheeling, Naomi Eoff. To this union four children were born, Charles B., deceased; Mary M., Alexander J. and Eliza J. The father and mother are both deceased. Alexander J. Cecil, now prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Wheeling, as president of the Centre foundry, was born at that city, January 20, 1831. His first business experience was as a clerk for three years in the store of Bass & Robinson, and at the expiration of that employment he formed a partnership with his brother, and they embarked in the boot and shoe trade, and continued in the same for eight years. They then, in 1855, bought the foundry of J. & H. A. Baggs, which they operated for ten years under the business style of Cecil Brothers. The brother then retired, and Edwin Hobbs and J. R. McCourtney became the partners of Mr. Cecil, forming the firm of Cecil, Hobbs & Co., which continued the business for ten years longer. In

1875, the Centre foundry company was incorporated, and Mr. Cecil retired from the enterprise, but only temporarily it proved, as in 1881 he again purchased an interest in the company, and re-organizing the same, was chosen president, a position he still holds. These works occupy a building 60x120, of three stories, and employ thirty or more employes in the manufacture of machinery, particularly the Wheeling nail machines, of wide fame and popularity. Their manufactures are of such extent that they are prepared to furnish the entire mechanical equipments of nail factories, rolling mills and potteries. Mr. Cecil is interested in other enterprises, notably the Warwick China company. He has taken an intelligent interest in municipal affairs, and has served on the city council one term. Mr. Cecil married Cornelia, daughter of the late Morgan Nelson, and they have three children, of whom two are living. One of these, Morgan N., is now secretary of the Warwick China company.

W. H. Chapman, member of the well-known firm of Wilson & Chapman, wholesale dealers in painters' and builders' supplies, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on January 24, 1838. His father was Aaron Chapman, a native of New Jersey, and his mother was Comfort Shumar, a native of West Virginia. Aaron Chapman was one of the early settlers of Jefferson county, Ohio, going there between 1828 and 1830. He was a carpenter and contractor. He erected a frame residence for himself in Tiltonville, in 1834, which house still stands, and in which all of his children save three were born. The mother died in 1884, at the age of seventy-six years, and the father died in September, 1889, at the age of eighty-six years. To the parents ten children were born, seven of whom survive. W. H. Chapman was reared in Jefferson county, and educated in the public schools. He began learning the chair making trade in Warrenton, Ohio, in 1852, and came to Wheeling in 1855 and finished his trade. He worked at the trade until the breaking out of the rebellion, when, on September 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Virginia infantry, Col. Joseph Thoburn's regiment, and served three years; then re-enlisted and served a year, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He entered the army as a private, was then made corporal, then commisary sergeant, and served as such until the end of three years' enlistment, and after re-enlisting was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, of Second Veteran regulars, and assigned to duty as acting regimental quartermaster until mustered out. He returned to Wheeling after the war, and was engaged in the retail grocery business for a while, and then went into the sewing machine business, representing the Florence Machine company. He next engaged in the grocery business, and then effected a partnership with Hanes, Wilson & Co., with which firm he remained through its various changes until the present, part of the time as salesman, part of the time manager, and in 1884 was made a partner in the concern. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 40, also of the Wheeling Encampment. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 12, Alpha lodge 424, K. of H., is also a member of the National Union, and belongs to the Holliday

Post, G. A. R. He was married December 26, 1859, to Virginia E. Phillips, who was born in Wheeling. To them eight children have been born, of whom seven survive.

Hon. Robert Henry Cochran.—Of the many men of distinction whose lives are drawn upon in this publication for the purpose of portraying to future generations something of the character of those who, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, were accorded by general consent the credit of standing foremost in devotion to the public weal, there is none more deservedly conspicuous than the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this brief sketch. Of a modest and unpretentious parentage of the highest respectability, Robert Henry Cochran was born in Belmont county, Ohio, near Wheeling, Va., May 25, 1836. His primary education, acquired at the common schools of his neighborhood, was materially augmented by one term at a select school and two terms at a small college located at Richmond, Ohio, and by a full course at Duff's Commercial college, Pittsburgh, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1859. After leaving college he alternated the summer and winter seasons by farming and by teaching the district schools, and night classes in book-keeping, and in 1857 at St. Clairsville, Ohio, began and thence pursued, with his other work, the study of law. In March, 1860, at Columbus, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar before the state supreme court, and from that to the present time the legal fraternity has claimed him as one of its most honorable and worthy members. He located first in the practice of his chosen profession at Martin's Ferry; moving thence to St. Clairsville in 1864 to assume the duties of prosecuting attorney, and thence in April, 1869, moved to Wheeling, W. Va., and united for three years in a law-partnership with the Hon. Daniel Peck. Here he at once identified himself with the best interests of his adopted city and state. His sound legal ability was speedily recognized and his public spiritedness became a proverb. In fact it may be truthfully said, that although his life in Ohio was by no means inactive or unimportant, it is as a citizen of West Virginia that his greatest energies have been expended and his grandest successes consummated. In 1871 he was appointed general counsel (and soon afterward secretary) of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad company. At the end of about seven years' service in various official capacities with this company, he was, in May, 1880, made its managing director, and a year later again became its general counsel. The former office he held until December, 1881, and the latter until February, 1883. During this period, and directly under his management and influence, the road was completed from Toledo and Huron to Valley Junction (about 185 miles) and began to assume for the first time in its history, some importance as a medium of transportation. While yet connected with the W. & L. E. Co.,—and he was, during a portion of the period above indicated, its president—he organized the Wheeling & Harrisburg railway company, and became its chief executive officer, a position he yet holds as president of the same company, now known as the Wheeling Bridge & Terminal railroad



Respectfully
R. H. Cochran

company.* Judge Cochran, in addition to his many other industries, is now vice president of the Cleveland & Wheeling railroad company. He was the chief organizer of this company, then the South Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad company, and for several years the president. In connection with Judge Cochran's railroad career, it is but justice to him and his friends to state that in the organization and promotion of substantial railroad projects in the upper Ohio valley, he has been more prominent and conspicuous than any other one citizen who ever resided in Wheeling. He has been instrumental in planning and advancing more important and beneficial movements in this direction than the public is probably aware of, and that, too, at times and under adverse circumstances when he seemed to be standing alone and unaided. For nearly twenty years Judge Cochran has devoted his best energies in effort to promote the railroad interest of Wheeling, and to put her on new lines east and west, north and south. By a special act of legislation he was an incorporator, and in 1872, on its organization, was made secretary of the Wheeling & Ohio Union railroad company, designed to bridge the river at Wheeling, and by a popular vote of the city of Wheeling and Ohio county, $700,000 were authorized to be subscribed to this company and to the Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co., but this was nulified by a constitutional amendment subsequently adopted and by an injunction. Later he was active in organizing, and became secretary of the Wheeling & Parkersburg R. R. Co., out of which initial efforts finally came the Ohio River R. R. Co. He was also active in promoting the building of the Valley Railway, now running from Cleveland to Valley Junction, and pointing toward Wheeling, and has devoted much effort to secure to Wheeling the Cleveland & Canton R. R., now running from Cleveland through Canton to Sherrodsville, Ohio, forty-five miles from Wheeling. Though the panic in 1873, and many subsequent reverses came, he tenaciously and without any local financial aid adhered to his purpose, and when the W. & L. E. R. R. Co. abandoned their line from Bowerstown to Wheeling, and their right to bridge the Ohio river at Wheeling, he took these lines up independently, organized new companies or revived old ones to build them, and to this work he for years devoted his entire time, and there is now bright promise that in a short time all these lines will come directly into the city of Wheeling. He is by common consent awarded the distinction of having done more than any other man to secure railroad facilities to his adopted city, and the people of that city and county, in 1888, at a special election, manifested their confidence in him by almost unanimously voting to his bridge company a subscription of $300,000.

Having glanced hastily at what may be termed the railroad career of our subject, we turn to other, and may be, more important phases

*The Wheeling Bridge & Terminal railway company is now (February, 1890,) rapidly completing a double track railway bridge over the Ohio river, at Wheeling, with an extensive terminal system on both sides of the river, including three double track tunnels in the city of Wheeling, aggregating over 4,200 feet in length. This road is intended to connect the Wheeling Bridge & Terminal railway company's bridge at Wheeling with various railways on the Ohio side of the river.—ED.

of his busy and useful life, to-wit, his military, political and social career. From a pamphlet entitled "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," the writer learns that R. H. Cochran enlisted as a private soldier, August 13, 1861, in the Fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry; that he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company, September 23, 1861; that he served for a time in the army of the Ohio, and later with the army of the Cumberland; and that on account of ill health he resigned his commission while at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 1, 1863. The record of his service under official detail is summarized as follows: "April 6, 1862–S. O. No. 10 to convalescence barracks; April 10, 1862, to command of battalion; August 10–62, adjutant, Camp barracks, Nashville; September 12–62, adjutant convalescent regiment during siege of Nashville; October 7, '62, aide-de-camp to Gen. John M. Palmer, battle of Lavergne, Tenn.; October 10–27, '62, judge advocate, garrison court-marshal, Nashville, to review proceedings of a general court-marshal; November 20, '62, board of survey, Nashville; November 23, board of investigation; November 24, to military commission to try a spy; December 2, permanently to the staff of the Eighth division (afterward Second division) Fourteenth army corps, department of the Cumberland, and remained provost marshal until resignation; December 26–30, advance on Murfreesboro; December 31, January 3, '63, in battle of Stone River, as provost marshal and aide-de-camp; December 31, '62, Lieut. Cochran's horse was killed under him, and for gallantry in battle he was about this time recommended for promotion. February 3, 1863, he was detailed as judge advocate of general court-marshal, as he was again February 22, following, and on April 17th. He was about that time particularly distinguished by Governors Dennison and Todd, and Gen. George H. Thomas, and many other distinguished officers, who recommended him to President Lincoln, for appointment in the regular army as a staff officer, but ill health and the sudden death of his father, Robert Cochran, cut short his military career.

Returning from the army, Judge Cochran resumed the practice of law, and in 1863, was elected, and in 1865, re-elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of his native county. He was also, while yet a citizen of Ohio, chosen county school examiner of Belmont county, and filled various other offices of public trust, in all of which it is written of him that he acquitted himself with the highest degree of credit. Removing, as has been seen, to Wheeling in 1869, his reputation as a public spirited, trustworthy citizen had preceded him, and he was not long allowed freedom from public service. He was directly elected to the school board; appointed a school examiner, made chairman of the committee on Rules and Regulations, and appointed to other committees governing the city schools, and was chiefly instrumental in adopting a system of graduation and awarding diplomas. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the republican state executive committee, and unanimously elected captain of the Wheeling blues, afterward known as the Goff guards. April, 1873, he, with the Hon. W. P. Hubbard, formed the law firm of Cochran & Hubbard, which

continued until he was elected judge of the Ohio county court for a term of four years.* From the bench the judge returned to the practice of law and to the manifold responsibilities of a citizen from whom much is expected, and whose highest ambition is to "act well his part." As to the social qualities of Judge Cochran, those who have met or been entertained by him will attest that they are of the finest, and partake largely of the old time hospitality now almost obsolete and lost sight of in the desire of men to acquire wealth. By nature, warm hearted and generous almost to a fault, genial and urbane, gifted with fine sociability and tact, he is always courteous and pleasing alike to friends and strangers, and stands ever ready to extend that gentlemanly and courteous treatment both in a social and business way that is due from one gentleman to another. In response to business interests, and the railroad interests, of Wheeling, Judge Cochran in 1882, moved to Toledo, and there was made a life member of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial association, a director in the Lincoln Club and member of the Citizens' board of trade of that city. He became a member of the G. A. R. at the inception of that order many years ago, and within the order, has held many honorable positions, such as member of the council of administration, department of Ohio; senior aide-de-camp to the commander in chief, etc.; has delivered probably twenty-five memorial day addresses in different parts of the country, and addresses on various topics in probably twenty states of the Union. Since 1873, he has been a member, and a part of the time, vice president of the society of the army of the Cumberland, and in 1881 delivered the annual oration before that organization at Chattanooga, an address which was warmly commended by the press, and printed in the society's annual volume. He is now (1890) chairman of the Executive committee of the society. At the death of Gen. Grant he was appointed by Gen. Sheridan, then president of the society, chairman of the committee on the "Grant memoir," and he also prepared the eulogy of the great soldier and statesman that was adopted by the G. A. R. department of Ohio. This eulogy was copied by the northern press, generally, and received much favorable criticism. The *Toledo Journal*, in speaking of it, said: "Of all the eulogies that have been written in commemoration of the life, service and character of Gen. Grant, none will compare in beauty and grandeur with that from the pen of our own distinguished citizen, Judge Cochran." And Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, among other things said: "I, with many others, thank Judge Cochran for his eulogy upon Gen. Grant. I have not seen his whole character put in more compact space, or described in a more beautiful phrase."

Judge Cochran was an active organizer and is now a member of the society of the army of West Virginia, a Knight Templar Mason, member of the Union league, and of the military order of the Loyal

* This court was created specially by the legislature for this county, and had law, chancery and criminal jurisdiction.—Ed.

Legion of the United States; a senator in the fraternity of the National Union, and is past supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor. The membership of the last named organization embraces many of the leading and prominent public men of the different states of the Union, including members of congress, governors, supreme court judges and distinguished professional and business men generally, which fact enhances the respect and honor paid Judge Cochran in placing him in the highest official position of their highest body. Respecting this order we learn from an official organ that Judge Cochran was a charter member and first dictator of the first lodge organized in West Virginia; that he represented the state in the supreme lodge at Nashville in 1877; that in 1873 he was chosen supreme assistant dictator at Boston; that in 1880 he was elected vice supreme dictator at Charleston, S. C.; that he was re-elected thereto in Minneapolis in 1881; that in 1882 at Baltimore he was elected supreme dictator, and that at Galveston in 1883 he was unanimously re-elected to that exalted position. During this term he was tendered a reception by the fraternities at the Academy of Music in New York city, and on that occasion delivered a memorable address on fraternal insurance. In these two years of his administration, more than $6,000,000 dollars were paid to widows and orphans over his check, and he surrendered his office at the zenith of the order with 130,000 members. In 1877 at the two hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery company," at Faneuil hall, Boston, he was special guest and spoke to the sentiment "The Volunteer Soldiers," of which response the late veteran soldier and editor of Ohio, General James M. Comly, said: "We consider it one of the very best after-dinner speeches ever made by a soldier." A sort of unauthorized ethics forbids the biographer of living men, the use of any conclusions. Therefore the writer is limited to almost a bare recital of the more salient facts obtainable with reference to this subject. The foregoing sketch, however, needs no elaboration. The facts set forth must lead every intelligent reader to the one conclusion. Judge Cochran, November, 1860, married Mattie M. Dakin, of Princeton, Ill., and they have eight living children, one of whom is managing editor and another is city editor of the *Toledo Daily Commercial*. His great grandfather, William Cochran, a patriot soldier of the Revolution, was killed by the Indians about 1780, near Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), and his grandfather, Ellis Davis, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Judge Cochran is the eldest of a family of thirteen children, six of whom were soldiers for the Union in the war of '61–'65, the mother of whom, Susannah, is still living. He is a hard worker, a practical scholar, an eloquent and inspiring orator; a republican in politics and a citizen of whom West Virginia is proud.

John George Coleman, of Wheeling, was born in Hesse, Germany, December 12, 1833, the son of Valentine and Mary Ann (Krock) Coleman. The parents died in their native land, the father when the subject of this sketch was three years old, and the mother when he

was aged fifteen. Four children were born to these parents: William, Peter, John George and Benedict. Peter is a resident of Germany, but the other three came to America, where the oldest and the youngest have since died. John George Coleman received his education during his childhood days in Germany, and he then worked upon a farm until he was twenty years of age. At that time, in the year 1854, he embarked at Bremen, in the middle of April, and in the latter part of June he reached Philadelphia, whence he came directly to Wheeling, where he has since resided. He found temporary employment in a lumber yard, and then became engaged with the Belmont Iron works, leaving that establishment two months later to enter the employment of the Crescent Iron works, where he was occupied mainly for a period of eighteen years, being employed chiefly as a boiler. In 1869 he purchased a lot on the corner of Eighteenth and Wood streets, and there erected a two story brick building, in which he started a grocery store, which he has since conducted at the same place with notable success, having at the present time a large and profitable trade. Mr. Coleman was married December 9, 1855, to Eva Barbara Pappart, also a native of Hesse, daughter of John and Elizabeth Pappart, who passed their lives in Germany. Mrs. Coleman came to America on the same vessel that brought her husband, and they were married subsequently at Wheeling. Five children have been born to them, Clara, Catherine (deceased), Barbara (deceased), Theresa (deceased), and John Joseph. The latter is now a leading druggist of Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of St. Alphonsus Catholic church; he is a member and treasurer of St. Alphonsus society and a member of the German pioneer society. Politically he is devoted to the interests of the democratic party. He and wife are widely acquainted and highly esteemed by all.

Charles W. Conner, of Wheeling, is well-known for his ability as an organizer of enterprises requiring the co-operation of capital, and is particularly distinguished for his active and successful efforts in the fields of insurance, and building and loan associations. Mr. Conner was born at Athens, Ohio, in 1845, the son of Rev. Calvin Conner. The latter was born and reared near Athens, where he was married and entered upon the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. About the year 1847 he was transferred from the Ohio to the West Virginia conference, of which he was a member until his death in December, 1886. His wife died in the year 1873. A large family of children were born to them, only one of whom survives besides the subject of this mention. The latter came to Wheeling about 1864, and here has ever since resided. He at first devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, being employed at the outset in the dry goods establishment of F. W. Bassett. Then for five years he was in the service of the Crescent Iron works, and subsequently for sixteen years in the employment of Isaiah Warren & Co. In the meantime he had been active in the promotion of various corporate enterprises. For twenty years he has been prominently connected with different building associations in an official capacity and as organizer. He was one of the

promoters of the People's Mutual association, the first organized at Wheeling, and was secretary of the same. Subsequently he led in the organization and served as secretary of the American, Franklin, United States, Home, Standard, and Penn Mutual, the last two of which are now in operation, the other associations having been wound up after a successful career. In 1887 Mr. Conner entered the insurance business as secretary of the Standard Insurance company, as which he is now acting. He was one of the originators of the Wheeling Ice and Storage company, and when it began operations in 1889, he was made secretary and treasurer of the company. He is also one of the originators and a director of the Mountain Lake Park association. He is a member of the Chapline Street Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Conner was married in 1866 to Melissa E., daughter of John Porter, deceased, late of Brooke county, W. Va. Three daughters have been born to this union, one of whom is deceased.

Rev. William Henry Cooke, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, of Wheeling, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 3, 1839. He is the son of John and Sarah (Brown) Cooke. Both parents are deceased. The father died in 1864, and the mother, in 1857. Dr. Cooke was reared to manhood in his native city. He graduated at the city college, and then taught school, while pursuing the study of law. This study he was constrained in conscience to abandon, very much against his own inclination, and the judgment of many friends. In 1855 he became a member of the Central Presbyterian church of Baltimore, then under charge of Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D. In the fall of 1859, he entered the theological seminary at Danville, Ky., where he studied divinity. He was licensed to preach in April, 1861, by the presbytery of Transylvania; and on June 10, 1862, he was ordained by the presbytery of New Castle, as pastor of the Fort Deposit church, Md. His next charge was at Havre de Grace, in the same state, where he was pastor from 1867 until 1882. He was installed in his present position, October 29, 1882, and in the years that have since elapsed, has labored with great zeal and efficiency for the up-building of his charge. In general church work he has had a large share; and has had frequent occasion to acknowledge the confidence of his brethren when selected for posts of honor or trust. On all questions in debate relating to doctrine, or order, or worship, he has always taken a decided and prominent part in the church courts. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Centre college, Ky. June 30, 1868, Dr. Cooke was married to Mary M. Hitchcock, of Havre de Grace, Md. She died at Wheeling, November 17, 1883. She was the daughter of Charles B. and Mary (Bartol) Hitchcock, the former a native of Utica, N. Y., and the latter of Havre de Grace. There are three children: Charles Bartol, William Brown and Mary Hitchcock.

Michael Coughlan, of Wheeling, was born at the city of Bannahar, Kings county, Ireland, September 15, 1830. He is the second born, and now the only survivor of three children of Francis and Cather-

ine (Lantry) Coughlan, who passed their lives in Ireland. He and his sister Bridget came to America in 1853, embarking at Liverpool September 15, and reaching New Orleans November 12. In February, 1854, he came to Wheeling, where for fifteen years he found employment in a limestone quarry. On the 3d of September, 1869, he entered upon the duties of night watchman at the La Belle Iron works, a position he has held during the past twenty years, discharging its duties in a most satisfactory manner. On the 1st of September, 1889, he embarked in the grocery business at No. 115 McCulloch street, which is now conducted by his daughters. Mr. Coughlan was married April 12, 1857, to Catherine Daley, who was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1853. To this union seven children have been born: Mary Ann, Catherine, Francis P., Ellen, Elizabeth, and two who died unnamed. Parents and children are members of the Catholic church.

W. J. W. Cowden, for several years prominent in the political affairs of West Virginia, now postmaster at Wheeling, was born May 1, 1846, in Lawrence county, Penn., at the home of his parents, near the Ohio line. Mr. Cowden is a grandson of Dr. Isaac P. Cowden, a native of Cannonsburg, Washington county, Penn. The latter was a graduate of Jefferson college, Penn. After leaving college he removed to Poland, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for many years, and until his death. He was a man of prominence in both Ohio and Pennsylvania. Three sons and two daughters were born to him and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary McBride, and the youngest of the children was Isaac P., father of the subject of this mention. He was born at Poland, Ohio, in 1812. By occupation he was a farmer and merchant. He was married to Sarah D. Waugh, who was born at New Wilmington, Penn., in 1810, one of triplets, of which she was the only survivor, born to William and Hannah (Jordan) Waugh. She died in September, 1874. Her parents were natives of the Juniata valley, Penn., whence they removed to New Wilmington, but while their daughter was young, returned to the Juniata valley, where they remained until about 1825, when they went to Pulaski, Penn., where the father was a merchant. Isaac P. Cowden and wife had five daughters and one son, all of whom are living. The father now resides at his old home in Lawrence county, Penn., whence he removed in 1840.

W. J. W. Cowden, son of the above, when only seventeen years of age enlisted in a Lawrence county, Penn., company, and was engaged in guard duty about one year. Subsequently he entered Westminster college, New Wilmington, Penn., and was graduated, with the degree of A. M., in June, 1871. In the following September, having concluded to adopt the profession of law, he came to Wheeling, and began reading with Hon. W. P. Hubbard. In October, 1872, he was admitted to the bar and began a successful practice. The arena of politics, in which he became distinguished, was entered by him in 1874, and he began a career of most distinguished service for the republican party. He was appointed secretary of the state central com-

mittee in 1876, and again in 1880. During the memorable campaigns of 1884 and 1888, he held the important position of chairman of that committee. He was also chairman of the first congressional district committee during the campaigns of 1878 and 1886. Mr. Cowdan has taken a prominent part in various local enterprises, was one of the organizers of the Warwick China company in 1887, of which he is now a stockholder, and was one of the organizers and is a stockholder of the Dollar Savings bank of Wheeling. He was married in 1875, at Dallas, Marshall county, to Sallie Kimmins, who died in January, 1877, leaving no children. In April, 1882, he was married to Lucy, daughter of Rev. Dr. McClure, of Wheeling, and they have one daughter.

William Craig, a venerable and esteemed citizen of Wheeling, was born in the parish of Alston, county of Cumberland, England, August 7, 1812. His parents were John and Isabel (Watson) Craig, the latter of whom died when her son William was five years old. Two years later he began the occupation of his life, as a miner, and was steadily engaged in that pursuit during his residence in England. At the age of twenty-six years he was married to Mary Stubbs, who was born in Northumberland county, England, in 1812, the daughter of William Stubbs. In 1849 he and his wife embarked at Liverpool, August 7, and reached New York on the 4th of September following. They proceeded at once to Steubenville, Ohio, and thence removed to Wheeling in 1851. Here Mr. Craig has since resided with the exception of two years spent at Triadelphia. In this country he continued to be occupied as a miner, and having acquired great skill in his calling, was made manager of the Belmont Nail company's coal bank, a position he filled quite satisfactorily for twenty years. After many years of activity and industry, he was compelled to retire from business on account of increasing age, and is now passing his declining years in quiet, highly respected by all. Mrs. Craig died March 27, 1882, leaving seven children: Isabel, Jane, William, John, Jacob Henry, Mary Hannah, and Charles Fremont. Another, Joseph Thomas, died in infancy.

Gibson L. Cranmer, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided until he reached his seventeenth year, when he came to Wheeling, Va., now West Virginia, and entered upon the study of law with his relative, Daniel Lamb, Esq. His father, Dr. John Cranmer, was at the time of his death (which occurred during the cholera epidemic of 1833), the oldest practicing physician in Cincinnati. His death resulted from overwork in his profession during the prevalence of the cholera in that city. Our subject remained in Wheeling, devoting eighteen months to the study of his chosen profession, at the expiration of which time he located at Springfield, Ill., where he formed a partnership with Antoine Campbell, Esq., in the practice of law. Within a year thereafter, with the approval of his partner, he entered into a partnership with James C. Conkling, Esq., of the same city, in which, together with the practice of law, they combined the real estate business. The latter business



G. L. Crammer.

demanded his constant attention. During the summer and fall seasons he was engaged in hunting up lands, describing their topographical location, etc. During the winter and spring months he was engaged in the payment of taxes. At this period there were no railroads in Illinois, and the country was sparsely settled. All of his traveling was done on horseback, and he was necessarily absent from his home for weeks and months at a time. When at home he traveled the circuit, attending court in company with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Judge Logan and others, the most, if not all, of whom have since passed away. On the 22nd day of May, 1849, he was married to Miss Oella Zane, the daughter of the late Daniel Zane, at Wheeling. Upon returning to his home at Springfield, his wife suffered from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from the effects of which she was confined to her bed for several months. Upon her recovery the attending physician advised a change of climate for her, and in accordance with this advice Judge Cranmer returned to Wheeling, where he located permanently and has since continued to reside. In the spring of 1855 he was nominated by the American party as one of the representatives of Ohio county in the Virginia legislature, and was elected by a large majority. When the state of Virginia seceded from the Union he was a member of the Popular convention which met at Wheeling in May, 1861, to deliberate and take such steps as might be deemed advisable to keep the western portion of the state in the Union, and was by that body elected one of its secretaries. After the adjournment of the above mentioned convention a new convention was called to meet at Wheeling, on June 11, 1861. Of this convention he was also chosen secretary. Among other proceedings of this body was the re-organization of the government of Virginia. Provision was also made for the election of members to the legislature and a time fixed for the meeting of the same. When it convened he was unanimously elected clerk of the house of delegates, which position he continued to hold until the state of West Virginia was admitted into the Union. He was also appointed by the governor to represent the state of West Virginia on the board of directors of the Antietam National Cemetery association, of which body he was subsequently chosen president. In addition to the offices named he has also held a number of other positions of trust and honor, among which we may mention that of attorney for the city of Wheeling, a member of the city council and judge of the municipal court of the city of Wheeling, which last position he held for the period of eight years. He has been a firm friend of education, and shortly after the adoption of the public school system, was connected with it in the capacity of trustee and commissioner. He is now a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson college, in which institution he is deeply interested. Mr. Cranmer, in religious belief, is a Presbyterian, of which denomination he is a member and ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church of Wheeling. A man who commands the profoundest respect and warmest esteem of his fellow citizens. His

private and public career are free from any attainting calumny. As a lawyer he has accomplished much; as a citizen and Christian gentleman he has accomplished more.

John Crockard, wharf-master of Wheeling and steamboat agent, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, July 15, 1847. He is the son of Hugh Crockard, Sr., a native of Ireland, and his wife, Mary A. Hunter, who, after their marriage, removed to Edinburgh. The parents and their children came to the United States in 1848, and made their home at Wheeling, where they have ever since resided. John Crockard, coming to Wheeling in infancy, was reared and educated in the city, and at an early age was ready to assume a business position. An opening presenting itself, he became receiving and discharging clerk on the wharf-boat, and from that time to this he has been connected with that work. Since the death of Capt. C. H. Booth, Mr. Crockard has been the representative agent of all the different lines of steamboats plying the upper Ohio river, and also has charge of the Frank Booth wharf-boat, where he has the office of wharf-master of the city. To the latter position he was appointed in 1884 to fill the unexpired term of Joseph Forsyth, deceased, and he was elected to the office in 1886 by popular vote, and re-elected in 1889, for a further term of two years. Mr. Crockard is a member of the Knights of Honor; socially he is highly regarded. In 1881 he was married to Mary Gardner, of Wheeling, and they have two daughters.

Matthew Crosby, of Wheeling, who has for many years been prominently identified with the mining industry of the valley, though retired from an active career, was born in county Durham, England, November, 1819. His parents were James Crosby, of Scotland, and his wife, Margaret Courtman, a native of England. These parents had six children, of whom Matthew is the youngest. He was married in England April 16, 1845, to Hannah Gray, also a native of county Durham, England, who was born August 22, 1825, the daughter of John and Jane (Sheldon) Gray, of county Durham. In 1849 Mr. Crosby and his family came to America, reaching New York May 29, after more than a month's voyage, and they proceeded to Bellaire, Ohio, which was their home for a year. He subsequently resided at Wegee, Belmont Co., Ohio, then at Nate Rock, Marshall county, W. Va., at Wegee again, and afterward in Greenup county, Ky., and then in Lawrence county, Ohio, first at Hanging Rock, and for six years at Ironton Tunnel. After a short residence at Wegee again, he removed to West Virginia, and after making his home at Benwood from 1869 to 1874, he removed to Wheeling, which has since been his home. He and wife have seven children living: John, James, William, Joseph, Margaret Jane, Matthew and Mark. In politics, Mr. Crosby is a republican.

Nicholas Crawley, a venerable citizen of Wheeling, formerly active in business but now retired, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., the son of Patrick and Margaret Crawley. The parents were born and reared in county Westmeath, Ireland, and were married there. They emigrated about the year 1820, and after a brief residence at New York,

traveled in a wagon drawn by six horses to Pittsburgh, and from there they soon afterward proceeded to Wheeling, where they made their home. While they were on a visit to Pittsburgh, Nicholas, the eldest of their four children, the others of whom were daughters, and are now deceased, was born, and while he was yet a small boy, his mother died. The father subsequently married Winifred McGreuder, who bore him two children, a son, now deceased, and a daughter, now the wife of Thomas Mong, of Hagerstown, Md. The father survived his second wife several years and died at the age of seventy-three years. Nicholas Crawley, the subject of this notice, has been a life-long resident of Wheeling, and one of its substantial and influential citizens. At that city he received his education, preparatory to his academical studies during one year at Fayetteville, Ohio, and three years at St. Mary's college, at Lebanon, Ky., and from college he returned to Wheeling to engage in business. Many years ago he completed a very successful business career which enabled him to accumulate considerable property in the city of Wheeling. He also owns thirty acres of land and seventy-five acres of coal land three miles north of the city. In his business relations he was thoroughly reliable and straightforward, and he is highly esteemed as a citizen.

James Cummins, who was born at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1852, is now a well-known citizen, and is engaged in business as a merchandise broker, at 1415 Main street, in his native city. He is a son of Dr. R. H. Cummins, deceased, who was one of the prominent physicians of Wheeling, and is mentioned in connection with the medical profession. James Cummins was reared and educated at Wheeling, attending the city schools and the Linsly institute, and he then entered Washington college, where he attended four years. He embarked in a mercantile career as a clerk in the glass house of Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., where he remained about three years. He was then engaged for about four years in the retail and wholesale glass and china ware business as a member of the firm of Cummins & Wood. In 1880 he engaged in merchandise brokerage on his own account, and has since continued in the business with marked success. He is a member of the chamber of commerce, and active in business circles. He is also a member of the First Preshyterian church. Mr. Cummins was married in 1879 to the daughter of Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington, Penn., and they have two children.

John W. Cummings, superintendent of the city water works of Wheeling, has been a resident of that city for many years, and is intimately connected with its river commerce. He was born at a coast village of Scotland, near Inverness, September 12, 1816. When about twelve years of age he came to America to join his uncles, John, Andrew, George and Charles White, pioneers of Wheeling, who were, however, at that time, all deceased except Andrew White. With him Mr. Cummings made his home, and found employment in stores, and attended school at intervals. In 1833 he set in to learn the trade of engine building with Cuthbert, Smith & Wallace, and

was with them when they built the first water works of Wheeling. The firm failing, he finished his apprenticeship with A. M. Phillips, and remained with him until in the spring of 1836, he became second engineer of "Robert Emmet," under his cousin, William White. Subsequently he held the same position for some time on the "William Wells" and the "Reserve," and then became head engineer of the "Harrisburgh," Capt. Joseph Smith. Two years later he formed a partnership with Knox & Loyd and Capt. Hicks, and they ran the "Ohio Valley," between Wheeling and New Orleans, for three years, after which the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Cummings was afterward engaged on the steamer "Tioga," with Capt. Henry Mason; and "St. Cloud," with Capt. Sam Mason; the "Atlanta," with Capt. Asa Johnson; the "Baltimore," and for seven years was engineer of the "Altamont," Capt. Johnson. He was engaged on the "Clipper" and others until 1861, when he retired for one year to become superintendent of the Wheeling water works. Returning to steamboat life then, he was again called to the water works in 1863, and remained superintendent for fourteen years. For ten years from 1877 he was engaged in his trade at various places, and in January, 1889, he was again elected superintendent of the water works, a position he fills, it is needless to add, to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Cummings was married in 1838 to Naomi White, who died in 1871, leaving three daughters and one son. George A., the latter, is inspector of hydrants for the water board, and the daughters are married respectively to James Rhodes, George Carnahan and S. Hamilton.

Rev. David Ayres Cunningham, D. D., the eloquent pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Wheeling, is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, of which his grandparents were among the earliest settlers. The ancestors referred to were David Cunningham, son of a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland, and his wife, Mary Henry. They came from Ireland in 1800, and after residing in Westmoreland county, Penn., six years, and at Canton, Ohio, when it was a hamlet, they settled in 1815 in Wayne county, near Wooster, where the wife died in 1848, aged eighty-six years, and the husband in 1850, at the age of eighty-eight. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, as afterward was his son, Thomas, who was two years old at the time of the immigration. The latter became a prosperous farmer of Wayne county. He was married in 1829, to Mary Ayres, who was born near Cumberland, Md., in 1808, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Ayres, of English descent. Thomas Cunningham died in May, 1881, his wife having passed away in September, 1875. Of the ten children born to them, the oldest is David Ayres, the subject of our sketch. He was born near Wooster and was reared at the farm home until his seventeenth year, gaining the rudiments of an education in the district school. He taught school two winters, and then at the age just mentioned, entered an academy at Ashland, Ohio. He attended there one year, then three at the Vermillion institute, Haysville, Ohio, and in 1852 he began a classical course at Jefferson college, Va., where he graduated in August, 1854. Entering the Western

Theological seminary, at Allegheny city, in the following month he graduated in that institution May, 1857. In September, 1856, he was licensed to preach, by the presbytery of Wooster, and in October, 1857, he was ordained by the presbytery of Allegheny City, and on the same day installed as pastor at Bridgewater, Penn. He remained there until 1864, when he became pastor of Scott's church, Philadelphia, and from that charge he was called in May, 1866, to Spring Garden church of the same city, where he remained until September, 1876. In October, following, he was installed pastor of his present charge, to which he has since ministered, a period of fourteen years, in which the church has greatly prospered. During his pastorate in Philadelphia, Dr. Cunningham was a director of the Presbyterian hospital, and a member of the boards of Education, Home Missions and Publication, of the Presbyterian church, and is now a director of the Western Theological seminary, and one of the trustees of Washington and Jefferson college, from which latter institution he received the degree of D. D. in 1873. In 1874 he was a commissioner from the Presbyterian church of the United States to the General Assembly of the Free church in Scotland, and a member of the Presbyterian alliance which met at Edinburgh in July, 1877. In 1885 he was moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania. Dr. Cunningham was married August 26, 1858, to Annie C. F., eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Sinclair, a Scotch clergyman who spent the greater part of his public life in this country.

Charles Wesley Cushing, D. D., was born at Burke, Vermont, June 6, 1825. His preliminary education was obtained in the district schools of his native town. Subsequently he was graduated from Derby seminary and from Newbury seminary. Like the majority of Vermont farmers' sons he was obliged to gain a livelihood at an early age. When but sixteen years of age he taught a district school at North Danville, Vt., the school consisting of sixty pupils, many of whom were several years his senior. While teaching he took an advanced college course, and in 1855 was graduated from Wesley university at Middletown, Conn., being honored with the degree of A. M. He is one of the very limited number who have been graduated *Honoris Causa* from any of the eastern colleges. Doctor Cushing joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1844, and was licensed to exhort at Newbury, Vt., September 28, 1848. He preached his first sermon at Plainfield, Vt., December 10, 1848. He was licensed as a local preacher February 27, 1849, and admitted to conference on trial at Putney, Vt., in June, 1854, was admitted to conference in full in June, 1856, and was ordained as a local deacon by Bishop Waugh, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in June, 1855. His first charge was Garrison church, Albany, N. Y., he having been transferred to the Troy conference by Bishop Baker after having been ordained a local elder at Montpelier, Vt., in May, 1858. From 1855 to 1858 he was principal of the Newbury seminary at Newbury, Vt., and president of the female college at the same place. From 1862 to 1864 he was principal of the New Hampshire Conference seminary and female collegiate institute, also

serving as pastor of the State Street Methodist Episcopal church at Troy, N. Y., during the same time. After serving a pastorate of two years at Lansingburgh, N. Y., Doctor Cushing, in 1864, purchased the Lasell seminary property at Auburndale, Mass., and after having placed the institution on a firm basis in finances and educational advantages, he turned it over to the keeping of a board of trustees to be operated in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church. This seminary has now become one of the leading educational institutions for young ladies in this country, and it stands as a lasting and magnificent monument to the man who made its existence possible through his generosity. After ten years spent in establishing the Lasell seminary, Mr. Cushing again returned to his chosen work and assumed the pastoral charge of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Cleveland, Ohio. After remaining in that capacity for some time, he was appointed to fill the pulpit of the Christ church in the same city. In 1878 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Italian Bible and Sabbath school mission, with headquarters at Rome, Italy. Resigning from this office after months of toil and danger which left him broken in health, he was sent to Bradford, Penn., as the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church there, and remained there for three years, after which he occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist church at Rochester, N. Y. Having remained there the time allotted, he was appointed to the First church at Lockport, N. Y. From 1887 to 1888, he was presiding elder of the Genesee district of the Genesee conference. At the expiration of this time he was transferred to the Fourth Street church, of Wheeling. Although his life has been filled with flattering inducements to leave the ministry, he has never swerved from the path of his duty. In 1860 he was offered the presidency of the Wisconsin State university, and the presidency of Wesleyan college at Cincinnati was twice open to him. In 1859 he was strongly urged to fill the presiding chair at Allegheny college, and in 1887 was offered the presidency of two leading southern colleges. In 1887 the presidency of the New York state institution for the blind was tendered him, and his nomination was ratified by the state legislative committee, but this he also refused. The subject of this biographical sketch was one of the pioneer members of the prohibition party, and in 1882 organized the *American Reformer*, of New York city, for which he raised all the money, secured the editors and assisted in editing until it was combined with the New York *Voice* in 1885. Doctor Cushing is a charter member of the commandery of Knights Templar of Newton, Mass., also a member of the Oriental commandery, No. 12, of Cleveland, Ohio, and of the Albany lodge, of Albany, N. Y., and also of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, Xi chapter of Wesleyan university. His marriage to Miss Thirza Dyer was solemnized August 14, 1850. The children are: Ciara, wife of Lee Phillips, secretary and chief of the New York civil service board; Carlos, general passenger and ticket agent of the Florida Midland railroad; Charles, deceased; Celia, deceased; Mary, wife of Ralph Ely; Emma, Kate, and Alfred Darling.

Samuel M. Darrah, superintendent of the city gas works of Wheeling, is a member of one of the well-known early families of the upper valley. His father, Robert Darrah, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States when a young man and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where he was married to Mary A. Milligan, also a native of the Emerald Isle. The father died in 1876 in his eighty-second year, and the mother about 1886, aged eighty-two. Their son, Samuel M., was born in Belmont county, August 24, 1836, and was reared on the farm until 1854, when he went to Bridgeport, and served an apprenticeship in the blacksmith and wagon shop of Henry Wells. In May, 1858, he came to Wheeling and took a position in the foundry of William Miller, one of the old iron works of the city, and remained with that establishment for a considerable period. Subsequently, with W. W. Miller, Thomas Morehead, John Scott and Philip Bail, he opened a machine and blacksmith and boiler shop, in which enterprise he was engaged for several years. Withdrawing from that company he was connected with the Hinge works four or five years, and then, the city having taken charge of the gas works he became connected with the same, and has so continued in various positions. He served for some time as inspector of the gas works, and in October, 1887, was elected superintendent and re-elected in 1889. Mr. Darrah is prominent socially as well as in business, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has fraternal connections with several lodges. Of Wheeling lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., he has been a member about thirty years, has passed through all the chairs, and is a member of Encampment No. 11. Of Alpha lodge, No. 424, K. of H., he has been treasurer and is now financial reporter, and he is treasurer of the Fort Henry council, No. 97, N. U. On October 2, 1860, he was married to Margaret J. Robinson, a native of Ireland, and they have had five sons, of whom one is deceased, and four living, one in San Francisco, Cal., and one in Cortez, Col., and two at home.

Cephas G. Davis, of the firm of Kimberly & Davis, in the flour and feed business at Wheeling, was born in that city November 29, 1865. He is the son of Cephas and Dorothy (Arkle) Davis, both natives of Ohio county, W. Va. The father died shortly before the birth of his son (July 4, 1865) and the mother did not survive longer than May 14, 1870. Mr. Davis was then reared in the family of Philo L. Kimberly. He was a student for two winters in the Linsly institute and Frasher's business college, and then was employed one year by the Manchester coal company as weighmaster. Subsequently he held for fifteen months the position of mailing clerk in the Wheeling postoffice, after which he engaged in his present business.

Philo L. Kimberly, an old and esteemed citizen of Wheeling, above referred to, was born September 4, 1829, at New Lisbon, Ohio, in the same house in which the well-known C. L. Vallandingham was born. The father of the latter, a Presbyterian minister, baptized the young Philo. He is the son of William C. and Mary (Sharp) Kimberly, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born April, 1803, and the latter February 29, 1808. They were married in 1824 and had ten child-

ren, of whom Philo was the fourth. The family settled in Columbiana county in 1829, but shortly after the birth of Philo, they removed from New Lisbon to Cincinnati, and thence to Portsmouth, Ohio, and from there to Wheeling in 1832. With the exception of about two years, 1833–35, spent in Washington, Penn., they continued to be residents of Ohio county and of Wheeling until their deaths, which occurred, the mother's September 29, 1857, and the father's December 29, 1859. Philo Kimberly learned the trade of shoemaking with his father, but at the age of twenty-four became shipping clerk of the Belmont Iron works, after which he conducted a coal yard a short time. In the fall of 1857 he secured a position in the Wheeling postoffice, and continued in various capacities for eleven years, retiring as superintendent of nails. In the fall of 1868 he engaged in the coal business and conducted it successfully, accumulating considerable property. At present he is manager of the flour and feed business conducted by the firm of Kimberly & Davis. As a citizen he is esteemed and valued, and he has served six years as a member of the city council. Mr. Kimberly was married June 16, 1852, to Isabel Arkle, daughter of George and Dorothea Arkle, natives of England.

William H. Davis, justice of the peace of Wheeling, is a native of Woodstock, Va., born October 25, 1825. His father was Robert Davis, who was a native of Rockbrige county, Va., a descendant of a Welsh family who were among the original settlers of Virginia, who took to wife Amelia Bowman, who was born in Shenandoah county, Va., of a family, whose ancestors were among the first German settlers of the Shenandoah valley. In March, 1828, Robert Davis moved with his wife and three children, from the Shenandoah valley, to the South Branch valley, Hardy county, Va., and settled in the western part of that county, where he continued to reside until his death in 1861. William, his oldest son, was brought up by his father at the wagonmaking business. After he had passed his twenty-second year, he commenced business for himself in January, 1848, at Moorefield, the county seat of Hardy county. He continued in business here until July, 1851, when he moved to Ramsey, some twenty-seven miles down the South Branch river, the county seat of Hampshire county, W. Va. In September, 1851, he married Miss Margaret A. Leps, of Ronney, and carried on his trade in that town until March, 1861, when he moved with his family up to the old homestead, on Luney's creek, near Petersburg, then Hardy county, Va., now Grant county, W. Va. In the war he took no part, remaining home with his family until April, 1867, when he crossed the mountains and settled down in Bellaire, Ohio. While there he was employed by the B. & O. R. R. Co., for four years as a carpenter. In March, 1871, he moved up to Wheeling, W. Va. He then was again employed by the same railroad company for some four years, at Wheeling, and out at Chicago Junction, Ohio. Subsequently he was variously employed, as a policeman for a time, as deputy sheriff for two years, and otherwise until July, 1885, when he was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy. To this position he was elected in 1886, for two years, and in 1888, for

a term of four years, and the duties of the office have been discharged by him quite to the satisfaction of the public. Mr. Davis is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and in politics is a democrat. There being no free schools in Virginia at that time, Mr. Davis' means of education were limited to reading, writing and simple arithmetic. He was a student, and has been a writer for a large number of country newspapers, dating as far back as 1849.

Louis Delbrugge, chief of police of Wheeling, has long been honorably connected with the business interests of the city. He is a son of F. A. Delbrugge, a native of Prussia and a tailor by trade, who came to America about 1845, and on reaching Baltimore, made his way to Wheeling on foot. A short time after his arrival he was married to Hannah Wessel, a native of the same country and town as her husband. He had employment at his trade at Wheeling for about twenty years, and then opened a shop of his own, in partnership with H. Dailer. After this partnership had continued for about twelve years Mr. Delbrugge purchased the business and conducted it as sole proprietor until April 1, 1888, when he sold to his son Louis, and is now leading a retired life. He is now in his sixty-sixth year. His wife died June 23 1884, in her sixty-fifth year. Eight children were born to these parents, three sons and five daughters, of whom one son is deceased. Louis Delbrugge, the youngest of the sons, was born at Wheeling, January 9, 1852. He was educated at the Zion German Lutheran school, and then was engaged for a time with the Riverside Rolling mill. Subsequently he entered the drug business, with McCabe, Kraft & Co., with whom he was engaged for about five years. He then entered the employ of his father, and was engaged so until April 1, 1888, when, as has been stated, he succeeded to the ownership of the establishment, one of the finest and most popular of the kind in the city. Mr. Delbrugge has taken an active part in public affairs, with credit to himself and good service to the public. He was a member of the board of commissioners of Ohio county for two consecutive terms, 1884–86, he was a member of the second branch of the city council in 1886–87, and of the first branch in 1887–89, resigning in 1889 to accept the responsible position of chief of police. He assumed the duties of this office February 1, 1889. Mr. Delbrugge is a stockholder in the Standard Insurance company, and is a member of Black Prince lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and of several singing societies. He was married June 22, 1874, to Louisa, daughter of Frederick Schaefer, of Wheeling, and they have five daughters and three sons.

A valuable citizen of Wheeling during the early period of its history as a city, was John R. Dickey, who was one of the founders and cashier of the People's bank, an elder of the First United Presbyterian church. He was a son of John Dickey, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, born February 16, 1771, who came to the United States, arriving June 26, 1792. He was accompanied by his wife, Margaret Andrews, who was born in Ireland, December 4, 1769, and they made their home near Mercersburg, Penn. Their children were John R., and Martha. John R. Dickey was born near Mercersburg, Septem-

ber 23, 1810. About 1836 he removed to Wheeling, and two years later was married to Margaret DeHass, daughter of Gen. Charles DeHass, one of the early surveyors and settlers of the upper Ohio valley. She was born May 26, 1819, and died in 1846, leaving one son, Charles A. Dickey. October 25, 1847, the father was married to Elizabeth Vance, who was born in Ohio county, May 6, 1825. She is a daughter of James and Mary (Waddell) Vance, the former of whom was born in Martinsburg, Va., and the latter in Ohio county, both of Irish families. The father, known as Squire Vance, was a cooper by trade, and was also engaged in pork-packing at Triadelphia. By the latter marriage Mr. Dickey had four children: Ralph, deceased; James Vance, John Lindsay and Mary Nelson. John R. Dickey was a merchant at Wheeling at first, and subsequently removed to Triadelphia, but at the outbreak of the war he returned to the city and organized the People's bank, in which stock was placed at $20.00 per share, for the purpose of persuading poor people to make investments. Of this establishment he was cashier for four years, holding that position when his death occurred July 17, 1864. His widow resides with her son in Wheeling. The son of his first marriage, Charles Andrews Dickey, D. D., of Philadelphia, was born at Wheeling, December 25, 1838. At twenty years of age he was graduated at Washington college, in the class of 1858. He studied theology in the United Presbyterian seminary at Allegheny, Penn., and being licensed to preach in the spring of 1861, accepted the call of the Fourth United Presbyterian church in Allegheny in July. He became very popular, and in May, 1869, at the height of his influence accepted the call of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Mo. While there Princeton college conferred upon him the degree of D. D., in 1872. In September, 1875, Dr. Dickey accepted the call of Calvary church, Philadelphia, and has held the pastorate of that church since December of that year. Besides discharging faithfully the duties incumbent upon his high position as pastor of that church, he is prominent in the national councils of the church at large, is a member of the board of publication, a director of Union Theological seminary, and president of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Presbyterian hospital. As a preacher he is tender, strong and eloquent. John Lindsay Dickey, M. D., son of John R. Dickey by his second marriage, was born at Wheeling January 23, 1855. His early education was secured in the public schools of that city, and in his sixteenth year he entered Washington and Jefferson college, where he remained five years, graduating in the class of 1876, with the degree of A. B. He was president of his class and took the honors for original oration. Subsequently he received the degree of A. M. From 1876 until 1880, he served as vice president of the Linsly Institute at Wheeling, and during that time read medicine with Dr. John Frissell. During this period he was connected with the state militia, and was in command of the Mathews light guard (Company A, First regiment), of which he was commissioned captain May 8, 1879. This was the first company in the state, to serve full time and receive an honorable discharge. Dur-

ing the winter of 1880 and the two succeeding years he attended the Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1883. He remained there until June of that year, taking special courses, and then returned to Wheeling and began the practice of medicine, in which he has won an honorable distinction. In the midst of a busy practice he has found time to make valuable contributions to the press of his profession, to the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, the *Medical News* of Philadelphia, the *Transactions of the State Medical Society*, and has read papers before the State Medical society. He is also a member of the board of education of the city, and is a director of the Y. M. C. A., a trustee of Linsly Institute, and is active in short, in the best interests of society, both as a professional man, and as a private citizen.

William C. Dickman, a prominent retail grocer of South Wheeling, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 21, 1844, the son of Charles and Louisa Dickmann, with whom he came to America when less than two years of age. The family settled at Wheeling, near where the mother still resides. The father died at that city June 4, 1858. Mr. Dickmann began at an early age to be identified with the grocery trade, beginning as a clerk at the age of fifteen. He is now doing an extensive business, and is a prosperous and popular citizen. He was married April 27, 1866, to Mary Bartley, a native of Ireland who came to America with her mother, brother and sister at an early age. They have four children: Charles J., Anna A., Mary J. and William.

I. G. Dillon, founder and principal owner of the famous jewelry establishment of I. G. Dillon & Co., of Wheeling, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1850. At sixteen years of age, having selected the jewelry business for his life work, he came to Wheeling in 1868, and secured a position in the jewelry store of C. P. Brown, where he served a four years' apprenticeship. Subsequently, in 1872, he became a partner of Mr. Brown, forming the firm of C. P. Brown & Co. This firm he retired from in the spring of 1875, and on September 23, of the same year, associated himself with W. A. Turner, under the firm name of Turner & Dillon. This firm did business until February 2, 1880, when Mr. Dillon took the entire ownership of the business, and managed it in his own name until March 2, 1887, when he gave interests to J. M. Wiestling, the watchmaker of the establishment, and Charles N. Hancher, engraver and salesman, and the firm then became known as I. G. Dillon & Co. Mr. Dillon owes his success to his own unaided efforts, as he began business with no resources, save his intense application to the craft, which continued throughout twenty years, has made him a famous expert in jewelry and diamonds. Possessed also of a true business talent, he has, beginning with an old stock worth perhaps $4,000, when he embarked in business with Mr. Turner, increased his stock until he now carries about $50,000 worth of general jewelry goods, and $40,000 worth of diamonds, and built up his trade from about $4,700 per annum, to at least $63,000, after taking charge for five years. Since that time increasing the business to over $100,000. He had about $1,500 when he began business, but

is now prosperous, and has the largest jewelry establishment in the state, the trade of which extends on the west, to Chicago and Kansas City, and on the east, to Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Dillon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arch degrees. He was married June 20, 1878, to Ellen, oldest daughter of R. J. Smythe, deceased, a leading grocer, and they have one son, Robert, aged ten years, and a daughter Gertrude, aged three years.

William H. Dimmey, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, was born in that city, September 2, 1850, the home of his parents then being on the corner of Market and Sixteenth streets, where the postoffice building now stands. His father, Joseph Dimmey, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1847, arriving at Wheeling on July 5, of that year. Joseph Dimmey was a plumber by trade, and assisted in the building of the Wheeling and Belmont suspension bridge, but for the past thirty-two years he has been engaged in the dairy business, with his residence on a farm in Pleasant Valley, three and a half miles from the city. After coming to Wheeling he was married to Rosanna Bachman, a native of Germany, by whom he had twelve children, six of whom are now living, beside the subject of this sketch. The latter, after receiving his education in the public and German Catholic schools of the city, was engaged with his father in dairying, farming and gardening, until February, 1889, when he was appointed by Sheriff Steenrod, jailor of the county for the term of four years, and was at that time given charge of the jail of Ohio county. Mr. Dimmey has shown himself to be a discreet and efficient officer, and worthy of the trust. In May, 1887, Mr. Dimmey was married to Theresa Klug, of Wheeling, who was killed, March 12, 1882, by an accident on the Elm Grove railroad. She left two children, one aged three years and the other fourteen months, both of whom survive. Mr. Dimmey was again married in February, 1886, to Mary Baker, of Marshall county. Mr. Dimmey is a member of St. Alphonsus Catholic church.

James Divine, proprietor of one of the prominent boot and shoe establishments of the city, and one of the oldest dealers in that line, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., February 4, 1834. His parents, John Divine and Mary Graham, were both born in 1808, in county Tyrone, Ireland, and were schoolmates together, and after their arrival in the United States, they were married in 1828 at Philadelphia. Subsequently they removed to Pittsburgh, where for over forty years he was engaged in the retail boot and shoe business, also doing custom work to a considerable extent. His death occurred at Pittsburgh in 1865, and his wife died at Wheeling in about 1873. To them ten children were born, seven of whom are living. James Divine was reared at Pittsburgh, and there received a good education in the public schools and the Christian Brothers' school, principally in the latter. He then learned the shoe business and was associated with his father until the year 1860, when he came to Wheeling. He had been here four years when his father died, and he then removed to Pittsburgh, in 1865, and removed the family to Wheeling. He accepted the posi-

tion of foreman for John Anderson, one of the old shoe men of the city, which he held until 1867, when he and M. J. O'Kane formed a partnership in a custom shop. Soon afterward they opened a stock of custom goods, and in 1870 they embarked in business as general dealers, at the McClian block. They removed to Main street in 1875, and in 1878 to the present place of business of Mr. Divin[illegible]t 1107 Main street, where he has continued since the dissolution of partnership in May, 1887. Here he conducts one of the largest and finest boot and shoe houses of the city and also does custom work. The subject of this mention was married in 1859, to Ellen Naughton, of Pittsburgh, and he and wife are members of the Cathedral church.

Peyton Byrne Dobbins, cashier of the Dollar Savings bank of Wheeling, and president of the board of commissioners of Ohio county, was born in Braxton county, W. Va., March 3, 1842. His childhood was mainly passed in Jackson and Roane counties, W. Va., with meager opportunies during that period for the acquirement of an education. When about sixteen years of age he set in to learn the trade of a carpenter, but before making much progress abandoned that calling to respond to the call of the nation for volunteers to aid in putting down the rebellion. His age was but nineteen years when on September 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company B of the Ninth regiment Virginia volunteer infantry, for a period of three years. At the battle of Halltown, W. Va., August 26, 1864, he was severely wounded in the shoulder, which disabled him for a time. After participating in the various campaigns in which his regiment was engaged, he received an honorable discharge July 24, 1865, having attained at that time the rank of sergeant. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Dobbins came to Wheeling, at that time the capital of the state, and held the position of clerk in the office of Hon. J. M. McWhorter, auditor of state, during the term of office of that gentleman, being during a portion of the time chief clerk. When the capital was removed to Charleston, Mr. Dobbins went to that city, and after the close of his clerkship became book-keeper in the Merchants' Bank at Charleston. In 1872 he removed to Wheeling, to settle permanently in that city, of which he has become a prominent resident. For several years after his coming he was occupied as a book-keeper for various firms, and in January, 1878, became associated with the insurance business, in which he has achieved notable success, holding at first the position of assistant secretary of the Peabody Insurance company. Four years later he became secretary of the American Insurance company, and after five years' service in that position, was elected president of the company, as which he is now acting. He has been prominently associated with the Dollar Savings' bank throughout its career, having been instrumental in its organization, and cashier since April, 1887. This is one of the substantial financial organizations of the city, and the leading savings bank of West Virginia. Since 1882 Mr. Dobbins has been concerned in public affairs, and has rendered valuable service to the people during that period as member of the board of education, of the city council, and of the board of commissioners of the county.

From 1882 to 1889 he served on the board of education, a portion of the time as president of the same. He was elected to the first branch of the city council from the Third ward in January, 1885, and held office until 1889. In November, 1888, he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Ohio county, in which both political parties had equal strength. Mr. Dobbins was the choice of his party for president of the body, and he and his colleagues on the republican side of the board made a spirited contest, until, after 250 ballots had been taken, he was elected. Mr. Dobbins is an earnest and uncompromising republican, but all parties admit that as presiding officer of the county board, his rulings have been distinguished for equity and fairness. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with Bates lodge and Wheeling consistory, S. R. M. On October 8, 1865, Mr. Dobbins was married to Sarah E. Gilpin, of Cottageville, Jackson Co., W. Va., and they have three surviving children.

W. R. Donaldson, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, is the head of the well-known house of Donaldson, Lewis & Co., manufacturers of fine carriages and trucks. The establishment is located in a building 125x200, of three stories, and a large number of employes are kept constantly engaged. The trade of the house extends to all parts of the country, and it is a matter of interest that the first buggy ever shipped to Persia was forwarded by this house to Dr. Alexander, a missionary physician. Mr. Donaldson was born in Lawrence county, Penn., September 22, 1837, and spent his early years in that county where he received a common school education. When eighteen years of age he began to learn the trade of carriage making, and completed the same at Little Washington, Penn. At this place he was married in 1860, to M. Ellen Wiley, and soon thereafter he removed with his family to southern Ohio, making his home at Georgetown, Brown county. He left that place at the outbreak of the war, and about six months later settled at Salem, Ohio, which he left subsequently and returned to Little Washington, where he had charge of a carriage factory during the latter part of the war. His residence at Wheeling began in the fall of 1865, when he engaged with the firm of Frobe & Bodely. In the following spring he took a position with Busby & Little. The latter firm was dissolved in the following autumn and the Wheeling Wagon & Carriage company was incorporated, of which Mr. Donaldson was a member until 1875, when that company was replaced by the firm now in existence, which was then composed of Mr. Donaldson, W. Lewis, W. H. Little and C. Ahl, under the title of Donalson, Lewis & Co. In November, 1880, the interest of Mr. Little was purchased by the other partners, who have since conducted the business, Mr. Donaldson having the management. Mr. Donaldson's family includes eight children: Frank W., Minnie A., Charles E., William C., Mattie H.; Effie B., deceased; Bessie, and John W., deceased. Effie B. died in 1876, at the age of three years and eleven months, and John W. died October 6, 1885, at the age of seven years and eight months. Frank W. was married March, 1889, to Annie, daughter of S. G. Naylor, retail grocer of



Very Truly Yours Obt. Servt.
R. B. Darnes

Wheeling, and Minnie was married May 16, 1889, to Samuel Moffett, now of Butte City, Mon. Mr. Donaldson and wife and four of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Capt. B. B. Dovener, prominent in the legal profession of West Virginia, was born April 20, 1844, at Teys Valley, in what was then a part of Cabell county, Va., but now Putnam county, W. Va. He is the son of Dr. R. G Dovener, a native of Cherry Valley, N. Y., who was educated for the practice of medicine at Cincinnati. His wife, the mother of the subject of this mention, was Julia Ann, daughter of Andrew Barrett, and his wife, Dicey McComas, natives of Virginia. She was also born in Cabell county, Va., and was a cousin of Judge McComas, and of Elisha W. McComas, lieutenant-governor of Virginia at the time Henry A. Wise was governor. During the infancy of their son, the parents removed to Elizabeth, Wirt county, and when he was twelve years old, they changed their residence to Parkersburgh, where they remained unti lhe was nineteen, when the father removed to Davisville, Wood county, the mother having died at Parkersburgh, in February, 1861. The outbreak of the civil war occurring shortly after her decease, young Dovener, though still considerably under age, entered into the service of the Union with remarkable vigor and energy. He raised a company, which became Company A, of the Fifteenth regiment of West Virginia volunteer infantry, but on account of his youth, declined to accept the captaincy, serving as first lieutenant until after the battle of Cedar Creek, when he was made captain. His services throughout the war were distinguished and valuable to the national cause. They may be briefly epitomized by the following extract from the records of the war department, which indicates the movements and engagements in which he participated: "First lieutenant, Company A, Fifteenth West Virginia volunteers, mustered August 30, 1862, captain December 14, 1864; served in railroad division department of the Ohio to October, 1862; New Creek, Va., district of West Virginia, November; First brigade, railroad division, middle department, defense of the upper Potomac to February, 1863; Third brigade, First division, Eighth army corps, to October, 1863; First brigade, Second division, department of West Virginia, to March, 1864; Third brigade, Second division, to July, 1864; Third brigade, First infantry division, to December, 1864; First brigade, Third division, Twenty-fourth army corps, army of the James, to June, 1865; served on duty on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, October, 1862, to April, 1864; action at Bath, W. Va., March 19, 1764; Crooks' expedition to destroy Virginia and Tennessee railroads, April 29, to May 19; battle of Cloyd Mountain, May 9 (wounded); New River Bridge, May 10; Meadow Bluff, May 19; Middle Brook, near Staunton, June 10; A.C.S. to Col. Campbell, commanding Third brigade, Second division, department West Virginia, June 11, to July 31; capture of Lexington, June 12 (destruction of Virginia Military institute); Quaker Church (Diamond Hill), June 17; demonstrations before Lynchburg, June 17–18; Snicker's Ferry, July 18; Winchester, July 24–25; Halltown, August 24; Berryville, Septem-

ber 3–4; Opequan (Winchester), September 19 (wounded); Fisher's Hill, September 22; reconnoisance in force to Strasburg and action near Cedar creek, October 13; Cedar Creek, October 19; A. D. C. to Gen. T. M. Harris, commanding First brigade, Third division, Twenty-fourth army corps, March 25, 1865; Hatcher's Run, March 30–31; Fall of Petersburg, April 2; Sailor's Creek, April 6; Appomattox, C. H., April 8; surrender of Lee, April 9; A. C. S. to Gen. J. W. Turner, commanding Third division, Twenty-fourth corps, April 10; mustered out June 14, 1865." After the close of the war Capt. Dovener was married in December, 1865, to Margaret, daughter of William Linch, of Wheeling. He subsequently engaged in steamboating and the lumber business until 1868, when he made his home at Wheeling. He served as chief clerk of the secretary of state of West Virginia in 1868, and until 1870, and was engaged in the United States pension office at Wheeling as chief clerk, during 1871–2. In the meantime he had decided to pursue the profession of law, and had been carrying on his studies, completing the same with Hon. G. O. Davenport, of Wheeling. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1873, and began the practice at Wheeling in the same year. In the legislature of 1883, Capt. Dovener sat as the representative of Ohio county. Capt. B. B. Dovener, by dint of patience, perseverance and industry has won for himself as a lawyer a position at the bar and in the courts of his native state, an enviable and worthy distinction as a shrewd and successful practioner. He was for a time the junior member of the late firm of Davenport & Dovener. Upon the death of the senior member, which occurred in 1880, he succeeded to their practice, which under his auspices has been greatly increased until now he enjoys one which is among the largest and most lucrative in the city. As a criminal lawyer he has had much experience. Among other important criminal cases in which he has been engaged, we may mention that of Taylor Strander, who was indicted for the murder of his wife in the year 1872, in the city of Wheeling, and which was twice carried to the supreme court of the state, lastly to the supreme court of the United States, and subsequently, after being reversed was certified to the United States circuit court in 1882, when he was discharged from custody, after having been twice convicted in the state court for murder in the first degree and each time sentenced to be hanged. Also the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against James Neff, one of the persons convicted with the Clarks for the murder of William McCausland, of Allegheny county, Penn. Neff was tried and found guilty in Greene county, Penn., Hon. Thos. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, being the attorney who defended him. Subsequently a new trial was granted to him and a change of venue obtained from Greene county to Washington county, Penn. At his trial in this last-named county, Mr. Dovener was employed to defend him, his trial resulting in his acquittal. On this second trial his associate counsel was James E. Sayer and Hon. J. B. Donnelly, who also assisted at the first trial. His advice and services are much sought after, as he is a careful and cautious advocate and one who jealously guards the in-

terests of his clients. Comparatively speaking he is still a young man, being not more than forty-six years of age, and his future augurs a brilliant success in the line of his profession, should his health and life be spared. As a counsellor he is safe and wise and ready in the comprehension of the salient features of his case. As an advocate he is earnest, making his client's cause his own. He is ready in debate and fluent in expression. As a man he is affable, courteous and polite. His practice is not confined to his own city and state, but extends to the counties and cities in the adjoining states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, where his legal acumen is fully recognized and appreciated. We deprecate the idea of making an invidious comparison between him and other attorneys, but we deem it due to say that in business tact and ability he is the peer of any, and one to whom business can be safely entrusted, with the assurance that it will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Associated with his father in the practice at the present time is W. N. Dovener, a son of the marriage above-mentioned, who was a student of the Linsley institute and the Kenyon training school at Gambier, Ohio, and is now studying for his degree at the University of Virginia at Charlottsville. He was admitted to the bar in 1889. Another son, Robert, is studying law in his father's office.

Joseph Dorsey DuBois, secretary of the Belmont Nail works, at Wheeling, was born at Dorsey's Flats, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, April 13, 1827. His father, John DuBois, a native of Philadelphia, was the son of John Joseph DuBois, who emigrated from Strasburg, France, to the United States in 1793, and settled in Philadelphia. The mother of the subject of this mention was a granddaughter of Peter Miller, who emigrated from Manheim, Germany, and for about fifty years was a citizen of Philadelphia, being at one time employed in a printing office with Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and at another period he edited a newspaper of his own. He married a descendant of Lord Aubrey, of Wales. John DuBois came west to Steubenville, Ohio, early in the "twenties," and was engaged as a clerk in the drug store of his cousin, Dr. George Wilson. He was married to Nancy Dorsey, who was born at Brownsville, Penn., in 1800, and was a member of the old and well-known Dorsey family of Maryland. This marriage occurred in Jefferson county, Ohio, and soon afterward he began farming on Dorsey's flats, where he lived until 1857, when he removed to Iowa. He died in that state in 1868, and his widow passed away in 1888. Joseph D. DuBois was reared on his father's farm, and attended the country schools until his twelfth year, when he entered the Grove academy at Steubenville, and he subsequently was sent to more advanced schools. In 1847 he began the study of law with Joseph M. Mason, at Steubenville, and also spent a portion of his time in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, with a fellow law student, Robert L. McCook, with whom he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, at Cadiz, in 1848. McCook practiced law in Cincinnati,

Ohio, and when the late war broke out, he recruited the Ninth Ohio regiment and became its colonel. He was killed while riding in an ambulance in northern Mississippi, at an early period of the war. Mr. DuBois, in September, 1849, went on the Ohio river as steamboat clerk, and in December, 1853, became clerk of the Union line packet, City of Wheeling, Capt. John McLure in command. He remained on the river as captain and clerk until May, 1864, when he resigned the captaincy of the St. Louis and New Orleans steamer, J. C. Swain, to accept the position of secretary and business manager of the Belmont Iron and Nail works, a position he still holds, continuing through changes of ownership of the works. Mr. DuBois has lent his aid to various other enterprises of the city, and was one of the projectors of the Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad, of which, when the company was organized, he became the president, a position he still holds. This company was organized in 1873 and was incorporated in 1874, with power to use horse or steam power. The use of a dummy engine was begun in 1884 and the line, which for several years had its terminus at Wheeling Park on the national pike, was extended to Elm Grove. It is a generally patronized and prosperous line, and owes its success to the liberal expenditure of money by one or two of the most enterprising citizens of Wheeling. Mr. DuBois was married January 27, 1857, to Ellen Zane Armstrong, a native of Wheeling, daughter of Francis R. Armstrong, an Irish gentleman of the old school, who, with his parents, emigrated from his native land to Virginia, when a lad. Mr. DuBois and wife have had two children, both daughters, one of whom is now living, Mary P., the wife of J. J. Holloway, cashier of the First National bank of Bridgeport, Ohio. Mr. DuBois resides in the suburban village of Leatherwood, two miles east of the city of Wheeling, on the line of the Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad, on grounds improved by himself.

James A. Dunning, chief of the fire department of Wheeling, has been a resident of the city since 1856. His parents were Thomas A. and Sarah (Lee) Dunning, the former of whom was a native of Scotland and the latter of New York state. They were married at New York city, and then settled on a farm in Armstrong county, Penn. In 1836 they removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he followed his trade of weaving, having been a silk weaver during his residence in Scotland. He died in July, 1863, in his fifty-seventh year, and his wife died in March, 1873, aged seventy-four years. Their son, J. A. Dunning, was reared in Steubenville, and there learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed for a number of years after coming to Wheeling. From 1861 to 1863 he was employed at the Fort Pitt Cannon works at Pittsburgh, but with that exception he has resided continuously at Wheeling. In December, 1865, he became one of the organizers of the Wheeling Hinge company, of which he was the manager until 1882, when in December, he was elected by the council chief of the fire department, a position he has since held. He was at that time a member of the city council, to which he was first

elected in 1872, for the Fourth ward, to the first branch, for a term of four years. At the January election of 1881 he was elected for the Fourth ward to the second branch, for two years. As chief of the fire department, he has proven to be the most efficient officer the city ever had in that post, and under his management the department has attained a degree of proficiency surpassed by but few of the large cities. His administration has given universal satisfaction. Mr. Dunning was married November 5, 1867, to Eliza Robinson, of North Wheeling. She is a daughter of Robert Robinson, deceased, formerly a well-known citizen of the First ward. To this marriage nine children have been born, seven of whom survive. Mr. Dunning is a member of Franklin lodge, I. O. O. F. and Ohio lodge, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Zane Street Methodist Episcopal church, and is now president and was for a number of years secretary of the board of trustees of that church.

William H. Dunlevy was a citizen of Wheeling, and an enterprising promoter of some of its leading industries. Previous to coming to Wheeling he and his father were engaged in ship-building at Sistersville, Ohio. The two came to Wheeling in an early day, and the firm of Dunlevy & McLure was then formed by the elder Dunlevy and Capt. John McLure. Afterward the firm was changed to Wilson & Dunlevy, by the admission of William P. Wilson and William H. Dunlevy, and the retirement of Capt. McLure upon the death of the older Dunlevy, the firm name continued without change until the admission of Thomas Wheeler, when the title was changed to Wilson, Dunlevy & Wheeler, and the manufacture of nail kegs was added to their business. Mr. Wheeler dying, the firm became Wilson, Dunlevy & Co., by the admission of H. H. Dunlevy. William R. Wilson died in July, 1873, and William H. Dunlevy in January, 1874, and upon the settlement of the estates of the decedents, the business was purchased by H. H. Dunlevy and W. A. Wilson. They abandoned steamboat building, which had been a main part of the old firm's business, and developed the capacity of the establishment for the manufacture of nail kegs. In February, 1888, they bought out the Hanes interest in the planing-mill business, and now carry on both branches under the firm name of Wilson & Dunlevy. They have added to their other enterprises the manufacture of pottery, casks, slack cooperage and fancy printed boxes, and packing cases of all kinds. As proprietors of the Union Planing-mill, they do a general contracting and building business, as well as furnishing all builders' supplies. H. H. Dunlevy was born January 24, 1849, at Belpre, Washington county, Ohio. He was reared at Wheeling and was educated in the public schools. On May 26, 1870, he was married to Anna D., daughter of Jacob Harlan, of Wheeling.

August C. F. Ebeling, a well-known business man of Wheeling, is engaged, as the head of the firm of Ebeling & Pebler, in the manufacture of cigars at No. 2333 Chapline street. Mr. Ebeling was born in the town of Lauenforde, Hanover, Germany, in 1837, and while in his native land learned the trade of cigar making. Coming to

America in 1859, he came directly to Wheeling, and found occupation at his trade, and was able by the time of the beginning of the war to manufacture on his own account. He continued in the business alone until 1868, when he formed a partnership with Martin Pebler and John C. Beck. About four years later Mr. Beck retired, and the firm has since remained as it is at present. The house employs eighteen to twenty hands in the production of cigars and stogies, and their goods have an excellent reputation. Mr. Ebeling's success in business is pronounced among the many in Wheeling who have arisen by means of native industry and business shrewdness to a comfortable position, he is deserving of mention. In political affairs he has taken an active part as a republican, he has served on the city council, and for twelve years he has served the city efficiently as a member of the school board. In 1861 Mr. Ebeling was married to A. Kate, daughter of George Miller, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living.

A. C. Egerter, an enterprising and public-spirited business man at Wheeling, is one of its notable citizens; has served upon the city council; held the office of mayor from 1880 to 1882, and was appointed by President Cleveland to the federal office of surveyor and collector of customs at that port. Mr. Egerter was born in Switzerland, December 1, 1841. He is the son of Solomon Egerter, a native of Switzerland, born in 1800; died in 1849. The latter came to the United States with his family in 1842, and settled first at Parkersburg, W. Va., whence they moved in 1843, to Wheeling. He was, in his native land, a lawyer and notary public, but on coming to this country, engaged first in the dairy business at Parkersburgh and at Wheeling, but after one year of that occupation at the latter place, embarked in the book and stationery trade. By an early marriage in Switzerland he had a daughter Rosa, now the wife of M. Shaerer, a wholesale tobacconist, of Geneva, Switzerland. He was subsequently married to Caroline Loenhart, who died in 1870, at the age of sixty-five years. To them were born the following children: Amelia, wife of Henry Zinkann, a merchant tailor of Wheeling; Wilhelmina, wife of John Youngman, a farmer of Ohio county; Mary, widow of Joseph Liston, of Belmont county, now of Willsburgh, W. Va., and A. C. The latter was reared from his third year and educated, at Wheeling. He was occupied on a farm for ten years, and then, in 1861, began clerking in a clothing store. In 1868 he embarked in the retail grocery and produce trade, and meeting with success, built up one of the leading establishments of the city, which was devoted to the wholesale trade in 1876, and has so continued. He has taken an interest in various enterprises of importance, and is a stockholder in the West Virginia Tobacco company, of the Windsor Mining and Manufacturing company, of Brooke county; of the German bank, of which he is vice president; is stockholder and director of the German Insurance company; and is stockholder in the West Virginia Natural Gas company, the Electric Railway company, the Wheeling Park association and the State Fair association. Mr. Egerter was married in 1866 to Adelaide

Beck, a native of Wheeling, daughter of Peter Paul and Elizabeth Beck who were born in Germany. To them five children have been born, Elizabeth C., William H., Alice, Nellie and Eva.

John H. Egger, of Wheeling, the head of the well-known house of Egger, Warrick & Co., dry goods, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, April 25, 1853. There he was reared and attended the common schools of the county until he was seventeen years of age, when he left the farm and became a clerk in a dry goods store in his native county. Going west in 1874 he remained there two years, which he spent in the dry goods business, and returning to his native county he again entered the dry goods house in which he continued until 1879, when he came to Wheeling, where he took a position as clerk in the establishment of Henry Jacobs & Co. He remained with that house eight years, and then in 1887, after serving seventeen years, at the age of thirty-four he formed the firm of Egger, Warrick & Co., the members of the firm being S. B. Warrick and R. B. Roberts. The firm is composed of young men, all of whom have succeeded through their own enterprise and devotion to business. Messrs. Egger and Warrick had been clerks all their life, and Mr. Roberts had been connected with the nail works, and the capital they invested was the result of their savings from salaries. Beginning business with a full stock, they have since increased it over 100 per cent., and though a young firm, have already taken rank among the leading dry goods men of the city. Success has met their efforts half way, and their enterprise in allowing no opportunity for advancement to go on unimproved assures still greater success in the future. Mr. Egger was married in 1881, in Monroe county, Ohio, to Mary L. Stephen of the same county and state. He and wife are popular and highly esteemed by the community. Mr. and Mrs. Egger are both descended from families noted for physical development and longevity. Mr. Egger being the oldest son and third child of a family of thirteen children, all of whom are living. Mrs. Egger is the oldest daughter and third child of a family of thirteen children, a coincidence rarely to be met with. Of Mrs. Egger's brothers and sisters, eleven are living at this time.

Adam Ellingham, deceased, formerly a prominent and highly esteemed business man of Wheeling, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, about 1803. In his native country he was married to Rebecca Williamson, who bore to him ten children, nine of whom were born in Ireland and one at Wheeling. In 1848, he emigrated to America, and after a brief residence in the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio, he removed to Wheeling, where he was joined about 1851, by his wife and seven children, two of the latter having died in Ireland. His wife died at Wheeling, January 27, 1886. He passed away April 18, 1868. Eight of their children are now living: Barbara, Jane, William, Rebecca, Bessie, Ellen, Maria and Robert H. Barbara resides in Knox county, Ohio, and Jane, in New York city. The other children make their home at Wheeling, where all are highly esteemed. Robert, with two of the sisters, Bessie and Maria, are engaged in the grocery business at Nos. 70 and 72 Sixteenth street, occupying a three-story brick

building, erected in 1889, which is one of the handsome business buildings of the city. Their grocery establishment is completely stocked and well managed and has a large patronage. Robert H. Ellingham, the business manager of this establishment, also discharges the duties of city assessor, an office to which he was appointed by the city council, in February, 1889. He is active as a business man, influential in politics as a democrat, and is a member of the Patriotic Sons of America.

William Ellingham, a prominent citizen of Wheeling and a member of the well-known wholesale grocery house of Neill & Ellingham, of Wheeling, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1839. In 1845 he came to this country, with his mother, his father having immigrated some time before, and located at Wheeling, where he was joined by his family. In that city Mr. Ellingham was reared, and received his education in the city schools. He began his business career as a boy in the glass house of Sweeney & Co., where he was engaged for one year, finding employment then with Dalzell. His next engagement was with the grocery house of Alexander Turner, on Market square, and continued with him as a clerk during the war, on Main street, where the store of W. T. Burt now is. In 1869 Mr. Ellingham and James Neill succeeded Mr. Turner in the wholesale grocery business, and in 1876 they further enlarged their business by purchasing the stock of List, Davenport & Parks, and at that time removed to their present commodious quarters on the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets. Mr. Ellingham has taken a considerable interest, as a wide-awake citizen, in the proper administration of the affairs of the city. He is now a member of the board of education, and in 1889 was elected to the city council for two years as the representative of the Third ward. He has been a director of the Exchange bank since its organization, and is largely interested in and serves as president of the Standard Insurance company. Mr. Ellingham is an Odd Fellow, member of Wheeling lodge, No. 9, and the Encampment. He was married in 1866, to Susan Chambers, of Wheeling, and they have had one child, now deceased.

Thomas Hughes, the first one of that name and family, who was prominent in the affairs of Wheeling, came to the city in 1817 or 1818, from Greene county, Penn., where he was born about 1789. He was a gunsmith by trade and followed that for some time. Subsequently he became city treasurer and served several years, and was one of the founders of the Wheeling Savings institution, of which he was the treasurer during the remainder of his life. He was also interested in steamboating, lumbering, and in various ways aided materially in the development of the city up to the time of his death in 1849. His son, Thomas Hughes, was born at Wheeling, in 1822, and was educated in the city schools and in an academy of Ohio. He began in 1837, to learn that trade in which he achieved so marked a success, with M. C. Leach, and when two years later Mr. Leach died, Mr. Hughes took charge of the business. This he carried on with such business sagacity that it became prosperous at once, and he had

soon the leading merchant tailoring establishmest in West Virginia. After he had continued in the business until 1873, he was succeeded as manager by Elwood Hughes, Mr. Thomas Hughes removing to Baltimore. He remained in that city until 1884, when he returned and took an active part in the business until his death, March 10, 1886. J. Ellwood Hughes and A. M. Hamilton then succeeded to the business by purchase and are now carrying it on with success. J. Ellwood Hughes was born in Fulton county (then Bedford) Penn., in 1845, and was educated at Rainsburg, at the Allegheny Male and Female seminary. In 1867 he came to Wheeling, where he has since resided. He is an active and enterprising business man. He is a member of Nelson lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., and Cyrene commandery, K. T., and of Wheeling lodge, I. O. O. F.

John M. Emmerth, a prominent contractor of Wheeling, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born July 20, 1854, the son of John M. and Mary Ann Emmerth, with whom he came to America at the age of fifteen years. The family reached this country in the year 1870, and first settled at St. Mar'y, Elk county, Penn., but four years later removed to Wheeling. Here the father, who was by occupation a contractor, was engaged in business until his death, July 12, 1883. The mother is still living. Of the eleven children of these parents, three are living besides the subject of this sketch, who was the third born. He has been a resident of Wheeling since 1874, and his first employment here was as a stone mason with his father, and work at this trade, and contracting in that department of construction has been his life occupation. He now occupies a creditable position among the contractors of the city, and is esteemed highly as a citizen. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a democrat. In January, 1889, he was elected a member of the second branch of the city council. Mr. Emmerth was married February 26, 1878, to Rosa Menz, daughter of John and Frances Menz. She was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1873. She and her husband have four children: Anna Roso, Albert Philip, Rudolph Anton, and Otto Peter.

M. Emsheimer, a well-known merchant of Wheeling, was born in Alsace, France, in 1840. When a boy of seventeen years he came to the United States, landing at New York after a voyage of seventy-five days. He proceeded to Guyandotte, W. Va., and from there engaged in traveling through the country for three years, finally locating himself at Gallipolis, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandise, remaining there for ten years. In 1866 he came to Wheeling, which he made his permanent home. His first business venture at that city was in the dry goods business, as a partner in the firm of Emsheimer Bros. & Co., but in 1878 he became a member of firm of E. Buckman & Co., wholesale dealers in hats. Of that firm he remained a member until 1885, when he opened his present establishment on Twelfth street, dealing at wholesale and retail in hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. In this branch of the city's trade, Mr. Emsheimer has won a prominent place for his handsome and well-

furnished establishment. Mr. Emsheimer is a faithful member of the Masonic order, which he joined in 1868, and he is now associated with Wheeling lodge, No. 5, and is a past master of that lodge, and is also a member of the grand lodge of West Virginia, of which he is grand marshal. He was married in 1863 to Esther Weickersheimer, of New York, who died July 14, 1884, leaving two sons and one daughter.

William Henry Exley was born in Wheeling in 1838, the son of William H. Exley, who came to Wheeling at an early date. William Exley, Jr., was educated in the Wheeling public schools. After leaving school he went to work for his father, who was an extensive contractor and builder. He remained with his father until his death, after which he carried on the business for a number of years in his own name. Having been successful in his business enterprises Mr. Exley a few years since retired from the active affairs of life, and is now enjoying the results of his energy and integrity. He married Miss Elizabeth Chambers, in 1867. Col. Exley has for many years been actively engaged in politics, having always supported the republican party.

Richard S. Fair, of Wheeling, who is well known as a carpenter and builder, and also as a manufacturer of the celebrated Wheeling Roofing paint, was born in that city August 22, 1856. He is a son of John H. and Catherine (Longing) Fair, natives of Fort Erie county, W. Va., and Washington county, Penn., respectively. They came to Wheeling in 1845, where the father was engaged at his trade as a carpenter and builder until 1886, the year of his decease. He died June 19, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a worthy and respected citizen, well-known throughout this region. Four of his children were reared to maturity, Mary F., wife of Asahel McCulley; Henry W.; Richard S., and William A. Richard S. was reared in Wheeling, and after he had received his education in the public schools he began work with his father, learning the trade of the latter, in the practice of which he embarked on his own account in 1880. In 1886 he patented what is widely known as the Wheeling Roofing paint, for tin, iron and felt roofs, which he manufactures extensively, and finds a great demand for it. In his business as a builder he also is prospering, and occupies a leading position in his business. Mr. Fair is a member of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church, and is a charter member of the Y. M. C. A. He devotes much time to religious work, and is highly esteemed by all. He was married, in 1879, to Virginia G., daughter of Alexander and Martha E. (Davis) Dakan, of Wheeling, and by this union has three children: Richard K., Mary E, add Eva L.

David Francis Falloure, of Wheeling, who has been prominent both in the river traffic and the local business of the city, but is now retired from active affairs, was born at Wheeling, December 17, 1829. He is of French descent, his grandfather being the first in the paternal line to become an American citizen. His father, Brittain Falloure, was born at Manchester, near Pittsburgh, about 1799, was married to

Louisa Young, who was born at Philadelphia about 1800, and settled at Wheeling about 1827. Brittain Falloure died September 13, 1844, and his wife March 13, 1887. Of their eight children, the fourth is David Francis, the subject of this mention. He was educated at Wheeling, finding employment at intervals upon a farm, and in the glass and rolling mills. Between the ages of sixteen and thirty-three he worked as a riverman, in various capacities, boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. In 1853 he crossed the Gulf of Mexico on the old steamer "Fort Henry." Abandoning this life he engaged in the fall of 1861, in the restaurant business at Wheeling, and a year later made a trip to Pike's Peak, Col., whence after four month's stay he returned to his business at Wheeling. For five years he conducted a restaurant and confectionery store on Twelfth street, near the McClure House, and for three years afterward managed a similar establishment on Market street. For four years, from 1872, he was in the grocery business on the Island, and then opened the Opera House dining-room, on Market street, which under his management for three years was reputed the finest the city ever had. Mr. Falloure now resides on the Island, where he has valuable property. He was married March 16, 1862, to Sarah E., daughter of John and Sarah (Scroggins) Smoot, both natives of Virginia, who were married in Noble county, Ohio, where Mrs. Falloure was born February 9, 1830. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Falloure are Edwin R., John B. and Etta M.

Capt. Joseph A. Faris, of Wheeling, was born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, March 18, 1833. He is the son of William Faris, who was born in Baltimore, Md., a son of William and Ann Faris, both natives of that city. The father of the subject of this mention was married in 1813 to Nancy Fisher, who was born near Taylor's Town, Washington county, Penn., daughter of James and Mary Fisher, who were born in Ireland. After their marriage, William and Nancy Faris settled at St. Clairsville, Ohio, where they lived during the remainder of their lives. Nine children were born to them, of whom Joseph A. is the next to the youngest. Capt. Faris was raised in his native town and there received a good education. Beginning in chilhood to assist his father in cabinet-making he became familiar with that trade, and at eighteen he began work at marble cutting, a trade he mastered at Wheeling. He followed this at Wheeling until 1861, being in business for himself four years of that time. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixth West Virginia infantry, and served three years and one month, being mustered out at Oakland, Md., on November 17, 1864. On the second day of his service he was elected first lieutenant, a rank he held one year, becoming captain November 1, 1862. Returning to Wheeling after the war, Captain Faris accepted the superintendency of the Dutchman's Run Oil company, of New York city, for one year and a half, and during the next year he managed the photograph gallery, in New York city, of his brother, during the latter's absence in the West Indies. Subsequently he made his home again at Wheeling, where he has since devoted him-

self to art, achieving a widespread reputation as a painter of notable power and skill. Among his most popular works is the "Last Battle of the Revolution," or the siege of Fort Henry, on the 11th day of September, 1782, which was painted by Mr. Faris in 1882, and is now exhibited in the council chamber as the property of the city of Wheeling. It worthily commemorates an event of great historical interest. Mr. Farris is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a comrade of the G. A. R., Holiday post, No. 12, of which he has served as commander. Politically he is a republican. He is now serving as a member of the first branch of the city council, to which he was elected in 1887. On the 25th day of April, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison appointed him to the office of surveyor of customs of the port of Wheeling, W. Va. Captain Faris was married December 20, 1855, to Mary E. Pratt, daughter of Robert Pratt, formerly of Wheeling, and they have ten children.

William S. Faris is a son of William M. Faris, whose father, William Faris, is mentioned in the preceding sketch of Capt. Joseph A. Faris. The wife of William M. Faris was Betsy Cowen, daughter of the late Judge Benjamin S. Cowen, of St. Clairsville, a well-known congressman of Ohio. William S. was born in the city of Wheeling, W. Va., May 8, 1856, and received his educational training in the public and private schools of Bellaire and St. Clairsville. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Belmont Chronicle*, St. Clairsville, and while there started, with two other boys, a small juvenile sheet, only a few copies of which were regularly issued. He went to Bellaire in 1872, and did the local work for Miss Mary Hoover's *Bellaire City Commercial*, till 1874, and in that year made a tour of West Virginia as correspondent for the *Wheeling Register*. In the next two years, read law with Reese & Gallaher, at Bellaire, continuing literary and newspaper work in the meantime. In partnership with W. C. Warnock, now editor of the *Bellaire Democrat*, he ran a small literary paper called *Bric-a-Brac*, long before Scribners introduced their magazine department of that name and style. In 1876 and '77 he taught school at Jacobsburg, Ohio, and in 1877–78, was principal of the Fifth ward schools, during a part of which time he started and issued a weekly paper, the *Bellaire Phonograph*. In January, 1879, he accepted the position of night editor on the *Wheeling Register*, and remained there till April, 1880, when he accepted a position on the *Intelligencer*, and was city editor of that paper till August, 1889, when, with the Tucker Brothers, he established the *Wheeling Graphic*. December 1, the firm of Tucker, Faris & Tucker, dissolved, and Mr. Faris accepted the position of associate editor of the *Ohio Valley Manufacturer*, but on April 13, 1890, returned to his old position as city editor of the *Intelligencer*. In 1877 he was married to Miss Maggie E. Powell, of Bellaire, a union blessed with the birth of three children.

William H. Fee, of Wheeling, at present associated in a clerical capacity with the municipal government of that place, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 11, 1859. His parents, John and Eliza-

beth Fee, natives of county Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to the United States in the year 1844, and after landing at New York, proceeded directly to Belmont county. There John Fee, who was a man of good education and scholarly mind, engaged in teaching school, besides attending to the duties of the farm upon which he settled. In 1862, he removed with his family to Wheeling, and then abandoned school teaching and found employment in one of the manufactories of the city. He died in August, 1888, and his wife in January of the same year. Their family was large, but of them all but four sons survive, who are residents of Wheeling. William H., the subject of this mention, has passed almost his entire life, thus far, in that city, having been brought there by his parents at the age of three years. He received his education in the public schools, also from his ninth to his fourteenth year, clerking during mornings and evenings in the grocery store of William Odbert, with whom he subsequently was engaged as a clerk until he attained majority. He was then for several years engaged as traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Keim & Handal, dealers in notions, after which, in 1884, he became assistant bookkeeper for the wholesale grocery house of Simon Baer's Sons. After two years' service in that capacity he was promoted principal bookkeeper, a position he held for three years. In February, 1889, he was appointed assistant city clerk of Wheeling, by T. F. Thoner, and in the following May, received from the city council, the appointment of clerk of the police court. In April, of the same year, he was appointed by the council, clerk of the fire department. In all of these capacities he has proven to be a faithful officer. Mr. Fee was married December 29, 1881, to Lulu, daughter of L. D. Wait, of Wheeling, and they have three children: Willie, Sherwood and Cecil.

Joachim Feinler, one of the pioneer promoters of orchestra and band music at Wheeling, is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, born in 1823, the only son of his parents. In the old country he became a shoemaker by trade, and worked at that there, and also gave much of his attention to the art of music, inheriting that taste from his father, who was also a musician of considerable merit. In 1852 he was married, and in the same year he emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Wheeling, where he had relatives. He worked for about three years for others and then opened a shop of his own, which was succeeded in 1865, by a retail store. In 1875 he removed to his present place of business at 1029 Market street, and he is there still connected with the business. He was a member of the first band of any consequence in the city. He also was a member of the first German singing society in Wheeling and in the state of West Virginia. He furnished the first set of books, having brought them from the old country. This society was organized on August 21st, 1853, with a membership of twelve, and called Harmonie. He and wife are members of St. Alphonsus Catholic church. Of the thirteen children born to them, all but one survive. One of these, Louis Feinler, who succeeded his father in business, and is prominent as a boot and shoe dealer, was born at Wheeling, March 23, 1853. He was educated at

St. Vincent's college, one of the old Catholic schools of the city, then under the management of Bishop Whalen. In 1872 he became associated with the wholesale boot and shoe house of S. J. Boyd, and continued with that establishment after the firm became Boyd & Prather, until 1878, spending the last two years as traveling salesman. In 1878 he succeeded his father at his present place of business, and has been quite successful. He is a member of the St. Alphonsus church, and is highly esteemed by all. He is one of the influential musicians of the city, is a charter member of the Opera House orchestra, and since 1884 has been manager of the orchestra, also being an active member.

Henry J. Felber, retail grocer of Wheeling, was born in Switzerland, August 4, 1842, the son of Henry J. and Maris (Schatzman) Felber, both of whom died in Switzerland, the father in 1887, and the mother in 1889. The children of these parents were Jean, Henry J., Jacob, Eliza, Casper, Anna, Verona, Amelia, and Matthias, six of whom, Henry J., Jacob, Casper, Anna, Verona, and Matthias, came to America. The subject of this mention came to America at seventeen years of age, having previously acted as book-keeper in a cotton factory. Landing at New York in September, 1859, he went to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a produce store until 1861. In April of that year he enlisted under the first call for troops, and served two years in Company G, Twenty-ninth New York volunteer infantry, receiving an honorable discharge June 4, 1863. Soon afterward he visited his native place, and from there went to Manchester, England, where he was employed as a clerk fifteen months. Returning to America October 1, 1864, he went to Philadelphia and enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, with which he served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of the first Bull Run Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, the battle before Richmond, Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs and Winchester, in all seventeen battles. He was wounded in the right thigh at Chancellorsville, and in the left leg at Cross Keys. For six years after the war, Mr. Felber was book-keeper for the firm of A. & D. H. Chambers, prominent glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh. Resigning on account of poor health, he again visited Switzerland in 1871, and on his return in September, resumed his position with A. & D. H. Chambers. In September, 1872, he engaged in the retail and wholesale glass and china trade at Pittsburgh, which he continued until August, 1875, when he came to Wheeling. He has since that time been engaged in the grocery business, at No. 1225 Eoff street, has been successful in this enterprise and is of high standing in the community. He was married November 2, 1865, to Ursula Wild, who died November 30, 1873, leaving one child, Anna. On April 8, 1875, he was united to Gertrude Becker, by whom he has three children: Lillie G., Henry W., and Albert G. Mr. Felber and wife are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church, and he is affiliated with the Shield of Honor, and the German Benevolent society, No. 8. He served efficiently as justice of the peace from 1876 to 1880.

January Fischer, a well-known and worthy citizen of Wheeling, was born at Baden, Germany, September 19, 1817, the son of George and Crescents (Leatherman) Fischer. In 1847 Mr. Fischer embarked at Havre de Gras and came to America. On landing at New York he went directly to Pittsburgh, and three months later went down the river to New Orleans, where he remained nine months. Returning to Pittsburgh, he was married October 4, 1848, to Theresa Meyer, who had come in the same year from Bavaria, her native country. She is the daughter of George and Crescents Meyer. Soon after their marriage Mr. Fischer and wife went to New Orleans, but after a stay there of six months they returned to Pittsburgh, and in 1853 they came to Wheeling, where they have since resided. Mr. Fischer has followed the vocation of carpenter and millwright with much success. By his marriage above mentioned he has had nine children, namely: Caroline, born July 29, 1849; Bertha, born July 16, 1851, died September 6, 1852; Thomas, born March 1, 1853, died November 22, 1855; Sophia, born June 27, 1855; Joseph, born October 4, 1857, died July 16, 1858; Rosa, born August 18, 1859; Edward, March 13, 1863; George, August 13, 1865, and John, December 22, 1867. Mr. Fischer and family are members of the Catholic church.

Hon. Benjamin Fisher, born in Delaware county, Penn., in 1829, is one of the foremost of the citizens of the Ohio valley, who have by applying their business sagacity and organizing power to the iron manufacture, so rapidly and substantially developed the region. Losing his father, William Fisher, at an early age, he started out at twelve years of age, and found, successively, employment in various nail mills, learning thoroughly that trade. In 1845 he came to Wheeling with his half-brothers, E. M., Frederick E. and Capt. George W. Norton, who were the pioneer nail manufacturers of the place. He became a stockholder in the Belmont Nail mill when about twenty-two years of age. Becoming a thorough master of his trade, he managed the Benwood Nail works during the war, his half-brother, E. M. Norton, being the president and general manager. Previous to that he was the cashier of the Belfont Iron works at Ironton, in which he is still a stockholder. During the latter part of the war he sold out his interest in the Benwood mill, and for a few years subsequent he was engaged in the Riverside Iron works. In 1840, the Star foundry was established for the manufacture of stoves, and moved to its present site on Market street in 1868. Thomas G. Culbertson was the owner up to that period. In the year last named Mr. Fisher purchased an interest, and in 1870 became the exclusive owner of the property and business, and at once by reason of his wide experience and intelligent enterprise, a great impetus was given to this old establishment, so that it soon became a representative house, unsurpassed in its specialties in a wide region. The premises occupied by the Star Stove works were formerly used by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as a depot, and comprise an acre of floorage. The principal products of the establishment are cooking and heating stoves, well

known throughout several states, among the former the celebrated "Valley Star." Under the close personal supervision of Mr. Fisher, these stoves approach perfection in their design and workmanship, and generally give satisfaction. Accessory to this manufacture are the production of a large variety of iron goods, such as fencing, grates, sinks, etc., machinery castings, glass moulds, and the like, which find a ready market. Mr. Fisher has found time in a busy career to also serve the public with honor in various capacities, where his talents were of greater value to the public. He has served on the board of commissioners of the county, on the board of public works, and in 1879 represented Ohio county in the state legislature. Dr. Logan and son were the first republicans elected to the legislature from this district after the war. He is a member of Cyrene commandery, No. 7, of Nelson lodge, No. 30, and of Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, and of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Syria Temple, Pittsburgh, Penn.

John Flading, of the firm of Beltz, Flading & Co., was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1830. He came to the United States in 1849, having previously been deprived, by death, of his parents, and was accompanied by his brother and sister. They landed at New York July 3, and thence proceeded to Wheeling. There his brother has since died, but his sister, now Mrs. Joseph Sauers, is still living. Since his arrival at Wheeling two other brothers have come here, one of whom survives. Mr. Flading learned the trade of a millwright while in Germany, but on coming to the United States he learned carpentry, at which he worked for some time. In 1864 he formed a partnership with George Keyling, and started a planing-mill, which they operated for three years. He then took in his present partner, Mr. Beltz, and they started a planing-mill in the foundry of Culbertson & Fisher in 1857. In 1870 they removed to Bodley's building, and in 1883 to their present establishment on the corner of Nineteenth and Eoff streets. Mr. Flading was married in 1857, to Caroline Matcher, a native of Prussia, and to them have been born eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Flading is a member of the Catholic church.

Downard William Frame, of Wheeling, was born at Brownsville, Ohio, June 6, 1850, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Kirkpatrick) Frame, who, when he was a small child, removed to Cochraneville, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. In his youth he was occupied at the trade of coopering. On September 4, 1872, he was married to Josie B., daughter of Joseph B. and Lavina (Burton) Couplin. She was born at Wheeling, October 5, 1851. Her father was born at Malaga, Monroe county, Ohio, in 1824, and her mother near Milton, Delaware county, in 1823. The father dying when Mrs. Frame was less than two years old, the mother was subsequently united to George W. Bonnell, whom she survives. Mrs. Frame was reared at Brownsville, Ohio, whither her family removed after her father's death, and where she was married. After the latter event she and her husband resided at Cochraneville, Ohio, a few months, and a

similar period subsequently near Rockport, W. Va. From the fall of 1873 until 1880 they made their home at Parkersburg, whence they removed to Wheeling, in February of the latter year. Mr. Frame, since 1873, has been in the employment of the Consolidated Oil company, and for nearly two years past he has been superintendent of the refinery of that company at Wheeling. Mrs. Frame, who possesses notable business talent, embarked in 1883 in the retail grocery business, in which she has since been successfully engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Frame are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and the Senior Order of American Mechanics. They have had four children: Ernest L., Carrie M., Guy W., deceased, and Jennie H., deceased.

Prof. J. M. Frasher, the principal proprietor of the Wheeling Business college, English training school, and typewriting school, was born near Uniontown, Fayette county, Penn., January 14, 1835. His father's ancestors, of Scotch birth, left their native land in the last century, and coming to America, settled near Winchester, Va. Prof. Frasher was reared on a farm, but his natural inclinations to study led him to enter Madison college at the age of twenty-one years, and at the same institution, which is situated not far from his home in eastern Ohio, he subsequently began a career as a teacher, which has now extended over thirty years. During this time he has taught in schools of all grades in various states of the Union. It is as a professional penman, however, and as a teacher of the art, that he has achieved his widespread fame. Becoming an expert in caligraphy at an early age, he soon devoted himself to teaching in business colleges, and held positions in such institutions at Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, Mass., Zanesville, Ohio, and Troy, N. Y. In the latter city he spent four years with the Bryant & Stratton college, and in 1873, came to Wheeling and assumed the responsibility of associate proprietor of what was then called the National Business college. At the end of two years he became sole proprietor, and through his untiring efforts, has built up a large and excellent school. He devotes himself with great singleness of purpose to his profession, and imparts much of his enthusiasm and capacity for honest work to his pupils. He is plain in life and habit, consistent in character, honest and upright. The *Penman's Gazette*, of December, 1866, speaking of him professionally, says: "Prof. Frasher is one of the wheel-horses of the profession, and has well-earned all the reputation and prosperity he enjoys. He is one of the men who have made their impress on the penmanship of the times, yet a man whose modesty impels him to avoid rather than seek notoriety." His name has been a familiar one among penmen for a long time, but the practical perfection of the professor's style keeps him still in the front rank. His son, Dr. E. F. Frasher, is also an expert in this useful accomplishment. In 1859, he became a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 202, of Port Washington, Ohio. He served in 1860, and was reelected in 1861 as secretary of that lodge.

A. A. Franzheim, secretary of the city board of gas trustees, of

Wheeling, is a native of that city, born December 13, 1861, the son of George W. Franzheim, deceased, who was one of the leading citizens of Wheeling during his lifetime. Mr. Franzheim was reared at Wheeling and received his education in the schools of the city. His first employment was in the Wheeling pottery, where he was engaged for about one year, and at the end of that time, upon the decease of his brother, G. Will Franzheim, he succeeded him in the retail jewelry business. From 1881, the date of his going into that trade, until 1886, he followed the jewelry business, and at the end of that time he sold out and removed to New Mexico to look after some silver mining interests in that territory. After remaining there during 1886 and 1887 he returned to Wheeling, and in October 16, 1889, he was appointed by the board of gas trustees to his present position, for the term of two years. Mr. Franzheim has been for several years active in political matters, and is conspicuous as a campaign organizer and worker in the interests of the democratic party. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic club, and during the campaign of 1888 was president of the same, He is a member of the city and county executive committees. In 1884 Mr. Franzheim was appointed by Governor Wilson as a member of his staff, and subsequently promoted to commissary general of the state. In the spring of 1889 he was appointed by the governor as a member of the commission to locate the state reform school. He is prominent fraternally, as a member of Bates lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., Wheeling Union chapter, Cyrene commandery, K. T., Wheeling consistory, Osirus temple, Mystic Shrine; of Black Prince lodge, No. 29, K. of P.; of Wheeling lodge, No. 28, B. P. O. Elks, and of other organizations.

Alexander Frew, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, and senior member of the firm of Frew & Bertschy, extensive furniture and carpet dealers, and undertakers, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, December 12, 1841. His father was Alexander Frew, a native of Ireland, who came to this country at an early date and located at Pittsburgh, from here moving to Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where his death occurred. Alexander Frew, Jr., was reared in Wheeling, after his eleventh year, and was educated in the public schools of that city. When a lad, he carried papers for a morning journal for a time, and then started to learn the printer's trade, but did not complete his apprenticeship. He then entered the employ of J. C. Harbour, in his carpet store, and remained with him until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. In 1861, he answered the first call for troops, and enlisted in the first regiment of West Virginia Infantry, Company C, for three months. He was in the first engagement at Phillipi, of the first engagement at Carricksford, and others of less importance. At the expiration of three months, he returned to Wheeling and remained for a year with his former employer. In 1862, Mr. Frew's patriotism was again evinced by his re-enlisting for three years in the Fifteenth West Virginia regiment, Company H, and serving until the close of the war. Entering as a private, he came out of the army with the

rank of captain, having been promoted to this position for bravery. He was captain of Company H. After leaving the service he became connected with the firm of Friend & Son, furniture dealers, and remained with them for twenty years, the last ten years of which time he had a half-interest in the carpet department of the establishment. Withdrawing from the concern, July 1, 1885, he then formed a partnership with Lewis Bertschy and embarked in the furniture, carpet and undertaking business. This is one of the largest houses of the kind in the state, and has an enviable reputation for fair dealing and enterprise. Mr. Frew is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., Cyrene commandery K. of T., Osirus order, Mystic Shrine; Alpha lodge, K. of H., Ft. Henry council, No. 97, National Union, and Sheridan post, G. A. R. In the year 1861, he espoused Miss Anna E. Henderson, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio, the daughter of John Henderson. Eight children have been born to this happy union, six of whom are living.

*In the memoirs of Martin Van Buren, seventh president of the United States, there occurs an interesting speculation on the part of his biographer upon the point as to whether Mr. Van Buren would have ever attained the remarkable success which he achieved had he not been compelled to undergo a severe struggle in his youth for a limited education, whereby the native resources of the man were developed and disciplined, and whereby he was enabled to far excel his more favored professional and political competitors. The late Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, than whom no man of his day exercised a more decided personal influence or attained a more absolute sway over a larger personal following, was accustomed to attribute a large measure of his success to what he styled "the advantages of deprivation in his youth," and he often humorously remarked that his son, who succeeded him in the United States senate, was unfortunate in not having enjoyed the same advantages. A great deal has been written by way of lament over the fate of those who have gone through life "unknowing and unknown" because of the hardships of their early surroundings—of youths "to fortune and to fame unknown," whose hands "the rod of empire might have swayed" had "knowledge to their eyes her ample page unrolled." But notwithstanding all that orators have said and poets sung on this subject, the fact remains that the men who do the most of all that is useful in the work of life, and who set the best examples of wholesome and well-ordered careers, are not, as a rule, the favored children of so-called good fortune; but, on the contrary, the inheritors of toil, arduous struggle and rigorous self-denial. There must indeed be something —yea, very much—in a man who rises strongly and steadily from the midst of early difficulties and achieves of himself and by himself honorable and enviable success in life. He must have an inheritance of sturdy qualities that other men may faintly imitate but never acquire. It is in his blood and bone; in his mental, moral and physical

* By Hon. George W. Atkinson.

make-up; and comes out all the more strikingly, like the enduring qualities of metal, by the severest tests. A weak man naturally is always weak whether good or ill-fortune betides him at his birth. The thin veneer of propitious circumstances may do something for him, but the experienced and discerning eye of the world always distinguishes the veneer from the substance underneath. It is of a solid, substantial and genuine man we write in this biographical sketch of Mr. John Frew, the senior member of the firm of Frew, Campbell & Hart, proprietors of the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* newspaper and book and job printing establishment. These are the qualities for which he has been known since his boyhood days in that establishment, for he has been connected with it as employe and employer from his youth up to the present time. Such men are not apt to change places or employments. The material that is in them is discerned early, and they are appreciated and in demand, and all the more in demand because they are not a numerous class. On their part, such men are, as a rule, patient and sagacious, content to "labor and to wait," recognizing that their opportunity will come. "All things come to him who waits." Patience, energy, good judgment, system, punctuality, and reliability, what a world of work they can perform and what a grand measure of personal success they can achieve. And every man and boy who has gone in and out of the *Intelligencer* establishment for a generation past knows full well that these are the stereotyped qualities of the man who stands at the helm in the business department of that paper. To begin at the beginning of Mr. Frew's life, he was born in a locality in Europe which, according to historian Bancroft, has furnished to this country a class of citizens who have more decidedly and beneficially impressed themselves on its history than any other class of immigrants. What there is in the soil or climate of the north of Ireland to produce this type of people may be a matter of speculative opinion, but it is a matter of history that they gave the impulse that resulted in American independence. They formulated in North Carolina the celebrated Mecklenberg declaration that paved the way for the later declaration at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776. Tenacity of purpose, energy, thrift and good citizenship have been among their marked characteristics, as also loyalty and fidelity to all the obligations of life. Tennyson spoke of the "long enduring blood" of a native of that region who made a great name for himself, and perhaps no better phrase could be used to designate the stamina of the north of Ireland people as a class. At all events, it is applicable enough to the subject of this sketch, who whether as employe or employer, has never measured his devotion to the interest entrusted to his charge by the amount of salary, or by the ease and comfort of his personal convenience.

Mr. Frew is pre-eminently a self-made and a self-educated man, and yet few men in business can write a better letter, more pointed and terse, or one spelled more correctly and expressed more grammatically. This results from a naturally correct eye and ear, as well as from the training of his occupation as a compositor and proof-

reader. He has always had the correct and observing eye of an artist in his business, and no master-printer anywhere excels him as a judge of good work, whether executed in plain black or in any variety of colors. As a man for an exigency, whether by fire or flood, or by reason of a strike, or any other unlooked for event, Mr. Frew never fails to come to the front. There are men who are at their best under stress of circumstances, and he is one of then. Gen. Grant gives this in his book as one of the distinguishing traits of Gen. Sherman. He never once in the war disappointed his expectations. He was always on time just where and when he was expected. This is the genius of a real commander, and we have commanders in peace as well as in war, and in small spheres as well as large ones. Mr. Frew has always filled a sphere of this modest sort, after the faithful and efficient manner of "Old Tecumseh" in war. He never lets down while the emergency exists or the battle is on. He is a "stayer" in all his undertakings. With this much by way of general introductory comment in regard to Mr. Frew's position before the public, we proceed to give the following biographical epitome of his career from boyhood up to the present time: John Frew, son of Alexander Frew (who, though not wealthy, was a well-to-do citizen of his day,) and Esther (Scott) Frew, was born October 17, 1835, near the town of Antrim, county Antrim, Ireland. His parents came with their family to America in 1838, and shortly after their arrival, located at Steubenville, Ohio. John worked the larger portion of two years in a cotton mill, and attended the public and private schools during the summer seasons. The greater part of his education, which, in many respects, is a thorough one, was obtained in the printing office—one of the best schools open to men of good minds and industrious habits. He began the printing business, in 1848, with Wilson & Harper, of the Steubenville *Journal*, and served his apprenticeship in the *Herald* office at Steubenville, under the veteran editor and publisher, W. R. Allison. He came to Virginia in 1852, and established himself as a printer in Wheeling, working for a few months in the office of the *Argus*, which was published by J. K. Dunham. His next employment was one year in the *Times* office, a newspaper published by E. R. Bartleson. In August, 1853, he began work at $5 a week in the *Intelligencer* job office. At that time Messrs. Swearingen & Taylor were publishers and proprietors of the *Intelligencer*. He worked nearly three years in that position, and in April, 1856, was promoted to the position as foreman of the job department of the establishment at a greatly increased salary. He remained in charge of the job office through the proprietorship of J. H. Pendleton & Co., Beatty & Co., and Campbell & McDermot, until January, 1866, when he became one of the proprietors of the *Intelligencer*, under the firm name of Campbell, Frew & Co. At that time he was made business manager of the establishment, and has continued, without interruption, in that responsible position to the present day. Mr. Frew, during his connection with the *Daily Intelligencer*, has witnessed the wonderful, yet steady and solid growth of that newspaper. Although for many years it has been one of the well established and leading

journals of the Ohio valley, the plant has gone on growing, and the influence of the paper has constantly widened, until it has reached the value and rank of a metropolitan newspaper. It has all of the modern appliances; issues daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions; has an extensive book and job department and bindery, and turns out anything and everything from a label to a perfectly bound book. To Mr. Frew's good judgment and practical knowledge of every department of the business, the paper's wonderful success is, in a large measure, due. When necessary to do so, he can go into any department of the establishment and turn his hand to anything necessary to be done. The writer has seen him, during a strike, or when some of the mechanical men were sick, working at the case, making up forms, running the presses, and reading proof almost at one and the same time. No wonder a printing establishment proves a financial success with such a business manager as this. Mr. Frew, though an intense republican, has no taste for the ins and outs of political life. He never sought public position. He was several times, however, draughted into the service of his party, and acted as a member of the council from the Seventh ward in 1865 and '66; was elected public printer in 1866, and was twice re-elected, continuing in office until the change of administration in March, 1871; and was an active member of the board of commissioners of Ohio county from 1876 to 1880. In 1880 he was a candidate for the legislature from Ohio county, but was defeated along with the balance of the ticket. In January, 1881, he was the candidate of his party for mayor of Wheeling, and was defeated by a strict party vote. He was an elector-at-large for West Virginia on the republican ticket in 1884, and in 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the national republican convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president of the United States. His friends presented his name for postmaster of Wheeling under the Harrison administration, but he withdrew of his own accord before action was taken thereon.

Mr. Frew has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Pearce, of Steubenville, Ohio, whom he married May 4, 1858. She died January 7, 1872, leaving two daughters, Mary, who is unmarried, and Ida, who is the wife of James K. Hall. He married Mrs. Mary B. Glass, also of Steubenville, July 20, 1876. Mr. Frew is near six feet tall, and is erect and finely proportioned. His countenance is open and kindly, yet commanding and dignified. To his subordinates he is always approachable and sympathetic; and while requiring of them their best efforts, he is ever ready to instruct, aid and counsel. He is the embodiment of honor and reliability in all his dealings, and for years has been connected with many of the leading industries of Wheeling.

John Friedel, well-known as one of the most extensive dealers in queensware, glassware and crockery at Wheeling, at 1119 Main and 1120 Water streets, has been a resident of this city since 1862, when he became an errand boy at the notion store of Augustus Pollock. He remained with Mr. Pollock four years, and in 1866 engaged with

John L. Hobb, Son & Co., in the china, glass and queensware trade, as traveling salesman. He held that position eight years. In the fall of 1873 he began business for himself, opening a retail and wholesale crockery business, which at first was small, but has grown steadily, until the business is now quadrupled in volume. The wall paper business, which was opened at the same time, has also been largely developed. Mr. Friedel's stock of goods in all these lines is widely known to be extensive and complete, and one man is continually employed in traveling for the wholesale trade. Mr. Friedal was born in Monroe county, Ohio, February 18, 1846. His father, George Friedel, was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in 1845, settling in Monroe county. In the spring of 1846 he removed to Wheeling, and there followed the trade of stone cutter, in the employment of George W. Hartman. In this occupation he was an expert, as he and two brothers had been engaged in Germany in bridge building and the erection of fine stone houses. He returned in 1853 to his farm in Monroe county, Ohio, and there remained until his death in 1881, being at that time in his sixty-fifth year. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Block, a native of Germany, survives, at the old homestead, in her seventy-third year. The subject of this mention was married in 1872 to Caroline Pfarr, daughter of John Pfarr, of Wheeling. She died in March, 1873, and he was married in 1875 to Mary E Pfarr. He has two children, a daughter aged eleven years, and a son aged five. Mr. Friedel is a member of the German Lutheran church. He is a stockholder in the German bank.

Kennedy Friend, a well-known business man of Wheeling, is a son of R. T. Friend, one of the early settlers and business men of the city. The senior Friend was a native of Hagerstown, Md., born in 1818, but when about fifteen years of age he removed to Pittsburgh, where he learned cabinet-making, and subsequently engaged in the furniture business. While at Pittsburgh he was married to Eliza McCouch, a native of that city. In 1846 he removed with his family to Wheeling, and entered the employment of G. Mendel and then of Jeremiah Clemmans, as foreman of their cabinet-making establishments. He was so engaged until 1852, when he went to California and remained there three years, part of that period being spent in the gold fields. On his return to Wheeling he engaged in the furniture business with Jeremiah Clemmans, under the firm name of J. Clemmans & Co. That firm did business until 1862, when it was dissolved and gave place to the firm of Friend & Son, the partners being R. T. and Kennedy Friend. The senior member continued in the furniture business until his death September 15, 1869. His widow survived until 1877, when she died at the age of fifty-six years. Six children were born to them, two of whom died in childhood. Kennedy Friend was born at Pittsburgh, January 10, 1842. Coming to Wheeling at four years, he received his education here, attending the public and private schools and graduating at Duff's Business college. He made his debut in business as the book-keeper for the firm of J. Clemmans & Co., at seventeen years of age, and three years later he embarked in business in partnership with

his father. At the death of the latter he took possession of the business, and has since conducted it under the old firm name, and has an extensive retail trade in general furniture and carpets, and conducts an undertaking establishment. Mr. Friend is a member of Nelson lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, and Cyrene commandery, No. 6, K. T.

Dr. John Frissell, was born in Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 8, 1810. He is the son of Amasa Frissell, a thrifty farmer of Scotch descent. His mother was of English parentage, named Wilcox. They secured good educations to their six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest of the sons was a farmer, and the other three received collegiate educations, and represented the professions of divinity, medicine and law. The subject of this sketch in his youth worked on the farm with his father, attending the common school in the winter, from which he was advanced to the academy in Old Hadley. He entered Williams college in 1827, and graduated A. B. in 1831. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, of Williamson, whose assistant he had been in the Chemical laboratory of Williams college for two years. In 1832 he attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical college, in Pittsfield. At the invitation of Prof. Willard Parker, he accompanied him to Woodstock, in the spring of 1833, where he became demonstrator of anatomy. He filled the same position for Prof. Parker in the Berkshire Medical school. At that period it was the duty of the demonstrator to prepare the dissections for the professor, and afterward to recapitulate closely to the class the professor's lecture, and to carefully superintend and instruct all those making dissections. Having continued demonstrator through the year 1834, and attending lectures, he graduated M. D., from the Berkshire college at the close of that term. In the fall of this year he received the degree of A. M. from Williams college. Dr. Frissell moved to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1836, arriving there June 3. Dr. Frissell was early called upon to make those operations which his exact knowledge of anatomy enabled him to perform with skill and success. In 1838 he performed his first operation for hare-lip with deformed upper jaw, and in 1839, shortly after the first operations by George McClellan, of Philadelphia, for club-foot, by the division of tendons, Dr. Frissell operated for the relief of this deformity by the same method in Wheeling. In 1841, he commenced operations with success for strabismus; in November, 1853, he introduced in Wheeling the use of chloroform in capital operations. Dr. Frissell was connected with the Wheeling infirmary during its continuance, and has been connected with the hospital which succeeded it from the time it was established. For more than twenty years he has held the appointment of chief physician and surgeon to these institutions, which as hospitals have fully supplied an urgent want in West Virginia, and also to Western Pennsylvania and southeastern Ohio. Soon after the breaking out of the war Dr. Frissell was appointed by Gov. Pierpoint, medical superintendent of the military prisoners and soldiers stationed at Wheeling. He was subsequently

continued as acting assistant surgeon at the same post by the surgeon general of the United States army, to the close of the war. Most of the time he had full charge of the medical department of the post. Dr. Frissell was also a member of the state board of examiners for surgeons entering the army during the war. The position of surgeon for the marine patients at Wheeling has been filled by him for more than twenty-five years. He is also physician of the convent of the Sisters of Visitation, and the school for young ladies at Mount de Chantel, and to Saint Vincent's college. He was the first president of the medical society of the state of West Virginia, instituted May 10, 1867. He is a member of the American Medical association, and of the Medical society of Ohio county, and an honorary member of the Medical society of the state of California, and was a member of the Centennial International Medical congress of 1876. Dr. John Frissell was married to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Col. John Thompson, of Moundsville, W. Va.

George I. Garrison, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Wheeling, was born at West Liberty, Ohio Co., W. Va., May 6, 1851. He is a son of Isaac Garrison, who was born in Pennsylvania in about the year 1829, and came to West Liberty about 1848, making that place his home. There he was married to Elizabeth Hedges, daughter of John Hedges, a descendant of Sir Charles Hedges, one of the early residents of Maryland. He and wife are still living. Of their seven children, five of whom survive, Dr. Garrison is the oldest. The latter was reared at the home of his parents at West Liberty, and secured his early education in the common schools. He finished his literary education at the West Liberty State Normal school, where he was graduated July 1, 1873. Having already chosen the medical profession as his favorite field of labor for the future, he had, while attending school, begun the study of medicine, with the late Dr. William Hukill, as his preceptor. Under the direction of this preceptor he began the practice of medicine in about 1875, also teaching school and pursuing his professional studies. In June, 1878, he located at Burton, Wetzel county. Upon the establishment of the state board of health and the regulation of the medical practice by statute in 1881, he passed an examination before the board, and became a licentiate of the board July 21, 1881. During the following September he removed to Wheeling and began his practice there. Continuing his studies, he entered Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, in September, 1885, and was graduated from that institution April 3, 1886. The confidence reposed in Dr. Garrison as a professional man, is shown by his election and appointment to places of honor and trust. He was elected health officer of Wheeling in February, 1885, and on June 22, 1887, appointed by the governor a member of the state board of health for the first congressional district for a term of four years. On the 6th day of February, 1889, he was re-elected health officer of Wheeling. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and of the A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married May 14, 1884, to Emilie A., daughter of the late

Thomas Wheeler. Four children were born to this union, of whom one son and one daughter are survivors.

John V. Gavin, prominent among the dry goods men of Wheeling, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 7, 1853, the son of Thomas and Ann (O'Malley) Gavin, both natives of Ireland. Thomas Gavin was born about 1830, and in 1847 came to America, settling first in Vermont. In this state he was married, and in 1851 he and wife came to what was then the west, during the period of the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and finally settled at Warnock's Station, in Belmont county. After coming to this region he was connected with the railroad, and is now a foreman on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad. His wife died in 1868, leaving six children, four of whom are still living. John V. Gavin was reared in his native county, and received a common school education, but had in his youth small opportunities for advancement. He began work for himself as a packing boy in the Belmont Nail works, and gradually worked up from that until he had filled various higher positions, and had devoted the last twelve years of his employment in that works to making nails. After an unsuccessful strike of the nailers which lasted for fourteen months, he became dissatisfied, and on November 4, 1887, he embarked in the dry goods business, building his present place of business. In this enterprise he has met with success as complete as he could have anticipated, and he is now one of the leading dry goods and notion dealers of the city. His place of business is at No. 2901 Eoff street. Mr. Gavin was married September 23, 1879, to Cecelia Mogan, who was born in Ireland and came to America when a child, and they have had five children, four of whom survive. Mr. Gavin is one of the foremost citizens of the Sixth ward, which he has twice represented in the city council. He was elected as a democrat to the second branch in 1882, and in 1884 to the first branch, but the latter position his business compelled him to resign before the expiration of his term of service. Mr. Gavin is one of the directors of the Union Accident and Benefit association. His religious affiliation is with St. Mary's Catholic church.

O. C. Genther, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, wholesale jeweler, and lessee and manager of the Grand Opera House, was born at Woodstock, Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1843. He is the son of J. G. Genther, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when a young man, and settled in Ohio, where he was married to Julia Chance, who was born in that state. The latter died during the boyhood of her son, but the father is still a resident of southern Ohio. The subject of this sketch when eleven years old left home, and going to Columbus, Ohio, began to learn the printing business, at which he was engaged for several years. Subsequently he was for ten years engaged in the show business, making Columbus his headquarters, and while thus occupied he visited Wheeling in 1860, giving a performance in the theatre of which he is now manager and lessee, it being then known as Washington Hall. Mr. Genther made his permanent residence at Wheeling about 1874, engaging first in the print-

ing business and then in show management, with his headquarters at Wheeling. Two years later he embarked in the wholesale toy and fancy goods business at Wheeling, to which he gave his exclusive attention until 1883. In the latter year he added to his business the wholesaling of jewelry and American watches, putting traveling salesmen on the road. This new departure met with such success that in 1890 Mr. Genther turned his attention entirely to this branch of wholesale trade, and is now the only wholesale dealer in his line in the state. Aside from his business operations Mr. Genther is justly famed for his successful management of the opera house, which, when he assumed control under a lease in 1885, was known as the Academy of Music. Before that time the house was used as a variety theatre of a low order, and its management did not bring repute to the city, nor attract the patronage of respectable people. Mr. Genther determined to redeem the reputation of the house, and from the start so rapidly elevated its character that it was determined to remodel the house and afford it in every way an opportunity for a new career. Accordingly the house was remodeled, the stage accessories were increased and improved, the seating capacity enlarged, and the theatre was then christened the Grand Opera House. In its management since that date Mr. Genther has displayed notable executive ability and shrewd discernment of the wants of the public, and has been able at the same time to present performances of an elevated character, pleasing to all classes of theatre goers, and make the house a financial success. This excellent management has been not only a matter of personal congratulation , due to Mr. Genther, but it has resulted in the increased value of the property in which the house is situated, and has added to the good name of the city. It is hoped by all good citizens that the stockholders of the Grand will continue Mr. Genther in the management for as long a term as he may desire, for he has justly earned the good will of the public. Mr. Genther's career, it may be said in closing, is eminently that of a self-made man. Starting out in the world at eleven years of age, without resources, and assuming entirely the responsibility of his future, he has steadily fought his way upward until he has won an incontestible position in the community which is now his home, and as has been mentioned, occupies a unique and leading position in the jewelry trade of the state. Mr. Genther is a member of Nelson lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, and Wheeling commandery, No. 1, K. T., and is a member of Wheeling lodge, No. 28, B. P. O. Elks. He was married in 1873, and has one son, Oliver Cromwell Genther, Jr.

Greason D. Gillelen, general local agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, at Wheeling, W. Va., is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, June 5, 1846. His parents were Frank and Rebecca (Greason) Gillelen, both of whom were natives of Cumberland county, Penn. Frank Gillelen graduated from Dickinson college, at Carlisle, and adopted the profesion of teaching, in which he was engaged during his active life. His death occurred at Wooster, Ohio, in 1875. His widow survives him, and

resides at Los Angeles, Cal. Three sons were born to these parents, all of whom are living. Greason Gillelen lived at Carlisle until his eighteenth year, and was educated principally under the tutelage of his gifted father. In 1865, he began his railroad career at Pittsburgh, in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, as a passenger brakeman, remaining with that company for about three years, in the meantime having been made yard clerk. He then went west and was engaged in farming until about 1872, when he returned to Pittsburgh, where, for four years, he filled a position as civil engineer in the engineer department of that city. He then returned to railroading by entering the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, as yard brakeman. Later he was made yard master, which position he filled until 1880, when he joined the engineer corps of the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad company, in Arizona, and was absent for seventeen months, during which time he was a civil engineer in Arizona, Idaho and Kansas City. In 1881 he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio company, as agent, and has since been with the company, filling the position of agent at different stations, until November 22, 1888, when he came to Wheeling and took charge of the B. & O.'s business, as general local agent of Wheeling and Bellaire. Mr. Gillelen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Braddock lodge, No. 510, of Pennsylvania, Plymouth chapter, No. 118, Plymouth, Ohio, and Wheeling commandery, No. 1, K. T. of Wheeling. Mr. Gillelson was married at Brinton, Penn., May 9, 1867, to Miss Sadie, daughter of John Black, a prominent farmer of Brinton. To this union one son — George Francis — has been born.

P. J. Gilligin, a prominent contractor in masonry, of Wheeling, is a native of Ireland, and son of Thomas and Sarah (Whyte) Gilligin, of that land. He was born at Sligo, in the county of the same name, March 17, 1847, and was there reared and received his education. He served an apprenticeship of five years as a mason and brick-layer in England and Scotland, and then, in June, 1869, came to America. He made his home at Wheeling, but worked during the winter in the Washington Iron works, and in 1870 worked upon the Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge over the Ohio. In 1872 he began business as a contractor in brick and stone construction, at which he has met with notable success. In 1875 he was occupied as foreman of masonry in the construction of the Wheeling & Pittsburgh & St. Louis railroad and held that position six months. Then locating at Pittsburgh he worked as a journeyman on the house of refuge at Morganza, and built the bridge across the Chartiers creek. He was subsequently employed as under boss in the Pittsburgh water works, and after finishing that engagement took charge as foreman of the construction of the Brownsville avenue wall, South Pittsburgh, and remained there until the work was completed. In 1877 he returned to Wheeling and resumed his business as contractor. He has been engaged in many important buildings, and is highly esteemed not only as proficient in his business, but as a valuable citizen. Mr. Gilli-

gin was married in 1877, to Catherine, daughter of Peter Riley, of Wheeling, and they have the following children: Thomas P., Margaret F., Sarah M., Charles P., William, Mary S. and Francis D. Mr. Gilligin is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is independent.

W. G. E. Goering, treasurer of the Central Glass works, of Wheeling, was born at Gotha, Germany, in 1840. Before coming to America, he received his education in the schools of his native land, taking a four years' course in the commercial college. In 1859, he arrived at Baltimore, where he obtained employment as a book-keeper and cashier in a dry goods establishment. There he remained until 1862, when, seeking wider opportunities in the west, he came to Wheeling, and took a position as book-keeper for Augustus Pollock, in the notion business, and was engaged with the latter until 1868, when he accepted a similar position with Neill & Ellingham, wholesale grocers. In 1871 he became cashier and book-keeper of the Central Glass company, of which John Oesterling was then president, and he has since then remained with this institution, holding both the position of book-keeper and treasurer. As an enterprising citizen, he is active in various channels, is secretary of two building and loan associations, the Eagle and the Economy, and has served his fellow citizens on the board of education, and on the city council, as a representative of the First ward. Mr. Goering was married in 1863, to Augusta Glaesner, a native of Germany, and he and wife are members of the St. John's German Independent Protestant church.

Charles R. Goetze, proprietor of a popular drug establishment of Wheeling, was born in that city November 10, 1859. He is of German descent, his grandfathers being both natives of that country. Charles W. Goetze, his paternal grandfather, settled in Wheeling about 1832, and soon afterward engaged in farming and the manufacture of charcoal on an extensive scale. He is still living in Wheeling in his ninetieth year. Six of his children are living: Augustus, Charles, William F., Henry, Herman and Augusta (Mrs. Charles Kettler). William F., the father of the subject of this mention, married Christiana Otto, daughter of George Otto, who came to Wheeling from Germany in an early day and followed his trade as a carpenter. William F. was born in Germany, and after coming with his parents to Wheeling, learned the shoemaker's trade. For twenty-five years he carried on a boot and shoe store, and subsequently conducted a saloon. He died in March, 1887. He had six children who grew to maturity: Charles R., William C., Mary L., Tina, Lillie and Laura. Charles R. was reared in Wheeling, and educated in the city schools. For four years, 1875 to 1879, he was employed in the wholesale drug house of John L. Smith & Co., and he then entered a retail store at Allegheny, Penn., where he remained three years, in the meantime attending the Pittsburgh college of pharmacy of which he was the only graduate in the class of 1881. In April, 1882, he opened his present establishment at 117 Sixteenth street, where he has built up a trade of much importance. Mr. Goetze was married October 27, 1885, to

Jessie, daughter of George and Sarah McConnell, of Triadelphia, and has one son, Charles W. He also has the agency for West Virginia, for Columbia bicycles and tricycles, in which he does quite a large business.

Benjamin F. Goodwin, of Wheeling, a prominent citizen, holding the federal office of local inspector of steam vessels, has been a resident of that city since 1829. He was born November 29, 1828, in Fayette county, Penn., the son of Benjamin Goodwin, who removed with his family to Wheeling in the following year. The father was one of the early brick and stone masons of the city, but after following that trade there for a number of years, removed to McKeesport, Penn., where he died a few years subsequent to 1850. The subject of this mention, after he had reached the age of about fifteen years, began boating upon the river, engaging also in ship carpentry, and followed the two occupations alternately until 1851. He then purchased a steamboat, and during all the time that has sine elapsed up to 1888, he has been engaged in steamboating, with the exception of two years spent in New Jersey. As carpenter, assistant engineer, pilot and finally master, his experience as a river man has been very extensive, and he has navigated on the Monongahela, Ohio, Mississippi, Red and Wachita rivers, gaining an experience which makes him one of the ablest as well as one of the oldest river men of Wheeling. His appointment to take his present federal position occurred on April 26, 1888, during the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Goodwin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with Ohio lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. He was married in 1854, at Wheeling Island, to Anna, daughter of William Greer, and they have had nine children, seven of whom are now living.

William S. Goshorn, a venerable and prominent citizen of Wheeling, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 19, 1814. He is the son of John Goshorn, born near the mouth of the Juniata river, November 28, 1790, who came to Belmont county in 1810, and farmed there until 1815, upon a quarter section of land he had purchased, and at the end of that period removed to Wheeling. In that city he engaged at once on a modest scale in general merchandise, and increasing his business from year to year, embarked in 1830 in an exclusively wholesale business, in dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc. He pursued this business successfully until 1844, when he retired from trade, and making his home upon a farm four miles from the city, lived a life of quiet and ease until the time of his death, June 13, 1869. He was a member of the city council, was a director of the old Northwestern bank, of Virginia, and again of the Manufacturers' & Farmers' bank, of Wheeling, also in Fire & Marine Insurance Co., and was a prominent Mason. The partner of his domestic life was Mary Farrier, who was born in Pennsylvania in August, 1790, and died in Wheeling, July 16, 1854. Three children were born to them: Jane, who died at the age of seven years; William S.; Isabella, who married B. F. Kelly, a general in the late war, and died April 23, 1860. Mrs. Goshorn's mother was a Scott, one of the family distin-

guished in the early history of Wheeling for their heroic conduct during the time of Indian warfare. Mollie Scott was one of the inmates of Col. Zane's block-house during the memorable siege of Fort Henry in 1782. Subject's great-grandfather, Joseph Scott, came here from Pennsylvania. He and son served through the Revolutionary war. His sons, John and Joseph, were killed by Indians on Scott's fork of Will's creek, near where Cambridge, Ohio, now stands. After peace was declared an Indian and his squaw came to Marietta, Ohio, where Alexander Scott, a brother of the two deceased, was living, and under the influence of fire-water, and not knowing of Scott's presence, boasted of having killed the two Scott brothers. That night Alexander Scott got the Indian out of the village and cut his throat, subsequently throwing the body in the river. William S. Goshorn, above-named, has made his home at Wheeling since he was brought here at the age of one year, by his father. He entered the business of his father, the style being first, John Goshorn & Co., then Goshorn & Kelley, and afterward Goshorn & Co., William being a member of the latter firm. Since 1844 he has been virtually retired from regular business. He has served as a member of the council several times, was once a director of the Merchants' & Mechanics' bank, and of the Fire & Marine Insurance company. Mr. Goshorn was married in January, 1838, to Priscilla Jane Zinn, of Martinsburg, W. Va., who died in 1878, after forty years of married life, leaving six children: Mary, wife of James C. Hervey, of Ohio county; Isabella, widow of Joseph S. Irwin; John, farmer of Ohio county; Amanda Virginia, widow of Joseph S. Hamilton; Adelia A., wife of Richard P. Staub, of Baltimore; Laura E., wife of Alfred Caldwell, Esq., attorney-general.

Herman B. Grimm, secretary of the Reymann Brewing company, is one of the well-known young business men of Wheeling. He was born in Saxony, Germany, July 23, 1853, and is the son of Charles W. Grimm, a dry goods merchant of Zeulenroda, Germany. The father died at Wheeling in 1884, in the sixty-third year of his age, and his widow survives, at the age of sixty-nine. Herman B. was their only child. The latter was reared and educated in Germany, and received a thorough training in various schools and from private tutelage. After leaving school he entered his father's establishment, but subsequently he was employed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county or district in which he resided, as accountant and deputy, and he held that place about three years. At the end of that period he resigned what was to have been a life position, and in the fall of 1880 came to America with his parents. They proceeded directly to Wheeling, and there in April, 1881, he entered the office of the Reymann Brewing company as a clerk. In January, 1882, he was given charge of the books, and from that position, in 1883, he was promoted to the position of secretary of the company, a position he still fills with notable ability. Mr. Grimm is also secretary of the opera house orchestra.

John Grosscurth, a well-known German citizen of Wheeling, and

a leading wholesale and retail dealer in furniture at No. 1116 Main street, was born in the city of Meckelsdorf, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, January 15, 1826. In his youth he learned the trade of cabinet-making and house carpentry, and then served three years in the Prince's guard, of the Hessian army. Upon the revolution of the Hessian legislature against the prince in 1850, he left the army and came to America, leaving Bremen on November 17, and reaching New York January 23, 1851, after a voyage of fifty-eight days. After remaining in New York about four months he went to Newark, N. J., where he lived four or five months, and then went to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until September, 1852, in the meantime wedding Theresa Wilhelm, a native of Saxony. Proceeding further west, his wife was attacked with cholera at Cleveland, and then upon her recovery, they came to Wheeling, reaching here on the night of September 11, 1852. This city has been his permanent home since. He worked at his trade until 1863, and then opened a shop on Market street, opposite the postoffice building, and carried a stock of furniture in addition to working at his trade. In March, 1868, he purchased a lot on Main street and erected his present business house, a three-story brick building, which he occupied with a largely increased stock of furniture. He continued the cabinet-making and undertaking business until about 1887, when he confined himself exclusively to the wholesale and retail furniture trade. Mr. Grosscurth is one of the substantial and influential citizens of Wheeling. He takes an active interest in public affairs, but is not a political partisan, being in favor of good government, which he is ready to applaud whatever party is responsible therefor. For the last thirty-eight or forty years he has been a member of the Reform church. Mr. and Mrs. Grosscurth have had twelve children, of whom there survive four sons and two daughters.

Jacob W. Grubb, a prominent citizen and ex-mayor of Wheeling, is notable in a business way as a leading jeweler, maintaining a well-known and popular establishment at the corner of Market and Twelfth streets. Mr. Grubb's family is among the oldest in the upper Ohio valley, his grandfather, Jacob Grubb, having settled where Bridgeport now is, near the beginning of the present century. This ancestor subsequently removed to St. Clairsville, where he was for some time engaged as a cabinet maker. At that place his son, Andrew, the father of Jacob W., was born in 1814. The latter also followed the trade of cabinet-making, and was so occupied at St. Clairsville and at Bridgeport. Of the latter town he served as mayor for a time. In 1877 he removed to Wheeling, where he died in 1889. His wife was Trissa Turk, a native of St. Clairsville, and daughter of John Turk, an old resident of that place. Of their four children, the eldest, Jacob W. Grubb, the subject of this sketch, was born at Bridgeport, in August, 1850. He spent his boyhood days at Bridgeport, and in 1867 came to Wheeling, and embarked in the jewelry business as an employe of Henegen, Bates & Co., whom he succeeded ten years later. In 1872 he removed to his present commodious and

centrally located store-room, which is the home of one of the most extensive jewelry establishments of the state. Mr. Grubb is also identified with numerous other enterprises and industries in Wheeling and vicinity. In public affairs as well as in business, Mr. Grubb has been active and prominent, and in addition to other honors conferred at the hands of his fellow citizens, he has served one term to the general satisfaction as mayor of Wheeling. Socially also, he is prominent, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained high honors, being a member of Bates lodge, No. 33, an past officer of the grand lodge, and a member of Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, and Cyrene commandery, No. 7, K. T. In 1876 Mr. Grubb was married to Lizzie, daughter of L. S. Delaplaine, and they have three children.

Frank Gruse, one of the prominent young men of Wheeling who is active in politics and public affairs, now holds the position of president of the second branch of the city council, and is a member of the board of commissioners of Ohio county. He was born in Hesse, Germany, November 8, 1852, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Schaub) Gruse. The family came to America in 1854, and proceeded directly to Wheeling, where they located, and have since resided. The father is now in his seventy-second year, and the mother in her seventy-fifth. Two children of these parents are living, the subject of this mention, and Mary, wife of Louis Bonenberger, of Wheeling. Frank Gruse was reared in Wheeling from the second year of his age, and was educated in the common schools and the Wheeling business college, under Samuel McCoy in 1872. For over one year he was employed in the dry goods business with George R. Taylor & Co. In In 1873 he took charge of the books for the large tailoring establishment of C. W. Seabright. Mr. Gruse is an enterprising citizen, is largely interested in real estate, and has unbounded faith in the future of the city. In 1884 he was elected a member of the city council from the Sixth ward, and he is now serving on his third term, having been re-elected in 1886 and 1888. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of the county, for Webster district, and was chosen president of the board. During this term of office on account of the famous political contests of 1888, the proceedings of the board became a matter of national interest. In the fall of 1888 he was re-elected and became the chairman of the finance committee. He was a candidate of his party for the presidency of the board, but the body being equally divided in membership politically, an arrangement was made whereby his party secured all the offices in the bestowal of the board except the superintendent of the infirmary and the coroner, and he withdrew from the contest, and P. B. Dobbins was elected president of the board. Mr. Gruse was married April 15, 1880, to Emma, daughter of Benedict Speidel, who died eighteen months later, leaving one daughter, E. V. He is a member of the Catholic church.

David Gundling, a prominent retail dealer in clothing and furnishing goods, of Wheeling, is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, born February 22, 1839. In 1855 he came to the United States, and resided

for several years in the state of North Carolina. He came to Wheeling in 1862, and embarked in the retail business, dealing in boots and shoes, and then for nine years subsequently was engaged with an eastern house as traveling salesman. He engaged in his present business in this city about the year 1876, and now has the largest retail establishment in the city, at 34 and 36 Twelfth street, the trade of which extends throughout the suburban towns and adjacent country. The stock is large and varied, but especial attention is paid to the finer lines of goods, of which the supply is always of a character to satisfy all demands without recourse to metropolitan retail establishments. Mr. Gundling has built up this extensive establishment and trade by the exercise of rare business qualities, which has made him one of the leaders in trade circles of West Virginia. Mr. Gundling was married in 1866 to Adeline Kline, by whom he has four children. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, the Knights of Honor, the A. O. U. W. and the National Union.

William H. Haller, for many years a resident of Wheeling, and an honored member of the city council, was born in that city February 15, 1834. He is the son of Joseph Haller, a native of Frederick, Md., of German descent, and his wife Eliza, a native of Marshall county, W. Va., and daughter of Thomas and Caroline Clark. These parents settled at Wheeling about 1813, and there the father was engaged as a contractor and builder until his death in 1862. His wife died five years later. They had thirteen children of whom the third is the subject of this sketch. The latter at the age of eighteen began the trades of painting and paperhanging, and he followed those ten years afterward in favorable seasons, also being employed as steward on Ohio river steamers, among which were the "Air Line," the "Allegheny Clipper," the "Cinderella," and the "Talisman." In the spring of 1861, Mr. Haller enlisted in the Union army as a member of Battery D, First West Virginia light artillery, and he served until 1862, when on account of physical disability he was honorably discharged. He has since that time been engaged in the business of auctioneer and as a real estate dealer. In these lines of business he has gained a wide reputation for energy and integrity. Mr. Haller is a member of Sheridan post, G. A. R., and Wheeling lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the English Lutheran church. In politics he is an ardent republican, and he takes much interest in municipal affairs. In January, 1879, he was elected to the second branch of the city council, and being re-elected served four years. Then in January, 1883, he was elected to the first branch, in which he is now serving his second term of four years, which when completed will end twelve years of faithful service in the council. During the years of 1887 and 1888 he also held the position of market master. In 1859 Mr. Haller was married to Martha A. Williams, a native of Wheeling, and daughter of Benjamin Williams, deceased, a venerable steamboat pilot. Mr. and Mrs. Haller have had fourteen children: Benjamin J.; Harry; Theodore, deceased; Florence; William Gilbert; Georgiana, deceased; Sue, deceased; George; Jerry A.; Jen-



John Sherman

nie, deceased; Lulu, deceased; Allie H., deceased; John A. Logan and a daughter that died unnamed.

Few men have been more prominently identified with the growth and development of Wheeling and the surrounding territory than John Handlan. Mr. Handlan was born in Greene county, Penn., May 2, 1808. His parents moved to Wheeling when he was a small child. He remained with them until he reached his nineteenth year. In 1828 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in the pork packing establishment of Mr. Holcomb. When Holcomb moved his business to St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Handlan accompanied him and remained with him through the winter of 1830. At this time he engaged in a business of buying and selling grain in Illinois. In 1831 he went to New Orleans, and there he met a man by the name of Kelley, who had worked for him in Illinois. Kelley had a contract with the city, and was glad to divide this with him. His knowledge of the pork packing business secured him a position with John Bozant, the most prominent beef and pork inspector in the city. Here his superior ability as a manager was soon developed, and he was made the manager of the house. Returning to Wheeling in 1844, he married Mary E. Martin, a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of Wheeling. Mr. Handlan returned to New Orleans soon after and resumed his old position with Mr. Bozant, remaining with him until the year 1848, when he was appointed inspector by Gov. Joseph Walker, of Louisiana, and the firm of Bozant, Holmes & Handlan, pork and beef inspectors, was formed. He continued as the chief inspector and manager until 1852, when he left the city and once more returned to his old home in Wheeling, Va. During his residence in New Orleans, Mr. Handlan bought two of the five-acre lots of the Fox farm, and a number of lots with coal privileges. After his return to Wheeling he opened and successfully started a coal business on his coal property, and shortly afterward formed the Boggs Run Mining company. The earnings of this company enabled him to buy a large amount of surface, and a vast quantity of coal privilege. He also bought 1,200 acres of land, on which was a grist-mill, twelve miles from the city of Wheeling, on Wheeling creek. He built a saw-mill near the grist-mill, and operated both successfully; but tiring of the annoyance incident to such a business, he sold the land in parcels, netting a handsome profit in the transaction. In 1860 he was one of a company that prospected for coal in what is now the oil fields of West Virginia. It is claimed for him that he sunk the first oil well from which petroleum was obtained; and it is certain that he was the first to introduce it as a lubricator. Mr. Handlan worked the oil wells for three years, when he succeeded in selling the lease of the company to a Michigan party for $300,000 in cash. In 1869 he was elected president of the Citizens' Railway company, and continued in this office for nine or ten years. The stock of the company was worth but 40 cents on the dollar when he took charge of its affairs. He systematized the affairs of the company, and soon had the debt, amounting to $15,000, paid, and for a time seven per cent. semi-annu-

ally was declared. The stock of the company, meanwhile, advancing to 140. Mr. Handlan, during his life, took an active interest in the affairs of Wheeling, and was largely connected with its advancement. He was a member of the firms of Pryor, Handlan & Company (wholesale grocers); Handlan, Ratcliffe & Company (general store); was president of the Boggs Run Mining company, the Citizens' Railway company, the board of county commissioners, and director in several different manufactories, banks and insurance companies of the city. Personally, Mr. Handlan was a man of fine physique, a refined, open countenance, and precise in his every action. He was always ready to assist a friend, and once having gained his confidence, he trusted them fully. He was always kind and considerate to his employes, and was ever ready to lend them a helping hand in bettering their condition. His death occurred at his residence on South Chapline street, Wheeling, on the 30th day of April, 1880. A man of broad and charitable mind, with a heart as tender as a woman's, his death caused a vacancy impossible to fill in his happy home, and the business circles of Wheeling suffered an irreparable loss. A touching incident may be properly recorded here as evidencing the man's broad humanity. While in the far south the pitiable condition of a negress called forth his sympathy, to relieve her distress he paid the large sum of $1,500 and became her master. Mr. Handlan gave the woman her freedom, but she desired to pay for herself. He established her in a laundry business, and ever after his linen received her closest attention. Finally she was taken sick and sent for her benefactor, wishing to see him before she died. When he reached her bedside the dying woman feebly handed him a package containing the last shirts which she ever prepared for him. Her last breath was spent in blessing him. Of Mr. Handlan's family the following named are living: W. M. Handlan, Mrs. Mary E. Walton, John R. Handlan, Miss Sallie T. Handlan, Joseph H. Handlan and Mrs. Carrie L. McVeigh.

William C. Handlan was born in Wheeling, W. Va., then Virginia, April 25, 1823. At the age of nineteen years he was employed as a clerk in the Beef and Pork Inspection House of John Bozant, of New Orleans, La. He filled various clerical positions in this house for seven years. In 1850 he went west and settled in Pike county, Ill. Here he was engaged, in the town of New Canton, in the merchandising and pork-packing business. In March, 1852, he went overland to California, and returned to Wheeling June 23, 1853. Immediately after returning home he entered into a business partnership with his brothers, John and Augustine, and for twelve years managed the Handlan store. They carried on an extensive and lucrative business. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Oliver Pryor in the wholesale grain and provision business. One year later Pryor died, and Mr. Handlan then entered into a co-partnership with his brother John. This firm operated a very large business in provisions until the time of John Handlan's death in 1880. In 1884, Mr. Handlan was elected sheriff of Ohio county, and during his incum-

bency of this distinguished and responsible office collected and disbursed about $1,000,000. The following extract from the *Wheeling Intelligencer*,, of September 7, 1889, speaks volumes for Mr. Handlan's efficiency. The article is headed, "A quick and satisfactory settlement. Ex-Sheriff Handlan made a final settlement with Clerk Woods, of the board of commissioners, yesterday. It was found that the county was indebted to him $87.17. The smallness of the amount goes to show that the business of the office has been very carefully conducted. Mr. Handlan has received many deserved compliments upon his faithful and efficient administration of affairs, and it may be said here, that this settlement is more satisfactory, and is concluded at an earlier date after the expiration of the term, than has ever before been made with any occupant of the sheriff's office." For a number of years Mr. Handlan was president of the town council of the town of South Wheeling, now the Eighth ward, and was president at the time the town was annexed to the city of Wheeling. He was elected a member of the first branch, of council, at the first election, and served four years. At the expiration of this time he was elected to the second branch, of which he was elected president. During his chairmanship of the committee on fire department, he created the paid fire department, and put up the fire alarm telegraph. To him the honor belongs for introducing and carrying through council the ordinance abolishing the iniquitous "fee system" of the city sergeant, and substituting in its stead a salary for that official. Under the old system the more arrests that were made the more money for the sergeant. He also succeeded in securing the passage of an act by the legislature, changing the "fee system" of the clerk of the police court to that of a salary. Few men have accomplished more for the public weal of the city than the subject of this biography. A broad-minded, public-spirited man, his unflagging labors in behalf of the city's good will be remembered by the children of the coming generations. Mr. Handlan was an elector-at-large for West Virginia on the democratic ticket. He has been twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Johnson, whom he married in 1850. The children of this marriage are: Mary Locke, Augustina, Eugenia Baptista and John Brown, the latter deceased. The second wife was Annie E. Woods, whom he married February 12, 1863, by her he had the following named children: Agnes Jane, Helena, Francis (deceased), J. Bernard, James Thales, Clair and Eulalia (twins, the last named now dead), and Anna Blanche. J. Bernard is in business in Wheeling at the present writing, and James is in business in Washington, D. C.

Charles Hanke, prominent among the substantial citizens of Wheeling, was born in Brunswick, Germany, March 19, 1829. Leaving the old country in March, he reached the United States in April, 1849, and came directly to Wheeling, where he had relatives living. His first employment was in the rolling mills, for two years, afterward steamboating for a time, and he then learned the trade of a cigar maker, in which he began business on his own account in 1850, and has since continued, being one of the leaders in this important in-

dustry of Wheeling. He first manufactured in Ritchie town. Two years later he removed to Water street in center Wheeling, thence to Main street in the same part of the city, and from there to the corner of Fourteenth and Market streets, at the site of the chamber of commerce. A year later he removed to the place next door to his present establishment, and then he bought the land and began the building of his present large business house, situated at Nos. 1423 and 1425 Market street, which he has occupied since ante-war times. He carries on the manufacture of fine cigars, stogies and tips extensively, and conducts a tobacconist establishment which ranks with the best in the country. Aside from this business Mr. Hanke is interested in various important enterprises in the financial and commercial field, being one of the largest stockholders and a director of the Belmont Glass company, of Bellaire, for over twenty years a stockholder in the German Bank of Wheeling, a stockholder in the Exchange National Bank of Wheeling, and in the Schmulbach Brewery company, and many other corporations. Mr. Hanke is one of the best known citizens of Wheeling, and his career is one of the most remarkable in the high degree of success he has achieved, from humble beginnings, by the practice of those business principles which build up reputation and good character at the same time that they increase the worldly goods of their possessor. He is highly regarded and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. In 1852 Mr. Hanke was married to Hannah C., daughter of Dr. William Allen, of Philadelphia. To this union eleven children have been born, eight of whom survive: Alonzo L., Mina, Eugene, Alfred; Elwood S., of Pittsburgh; Theodore S., Edgar Leon, and Fannie C. Eugene, one of the rising young attorneys of Wheeling, is now clerk of the first branch of the city council. Mr. Hanke and his wife are members of the Lutheran church of Wheeling.

Fred Happy, a member of the city council of Wheeling, and a well-known and popular citizen, was born at Gelting, Hanover, Germany, July 26, 1845. He is a son of Christopher Happy, who with his family, emigrated to America in 1846, and resided for two years at Baltimore, afterward, in 1848, coming to Wheeling. The father was a locksmith by trade, but after working at that for some time at Wheeling he bought a farm in Marshall county, and lived on the same about ten years, at the same time carrying on work at his trade. In 1860 he again made his residence at Wheeling, and was engaged here at his trade and as a machinist in the Baltimore & Ohio shops until 1866, when he bought a farm in Michigan, and removed to that state, where he died in 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow and a son are still living in Michigan. Fred Happy remained on the farm in Marshall county until the time of the war, when he came to Wheeling, and found employments of various kinds until 1863, when he entered the brewery of Houston & Story. Three years later he was employed in the establishment of Beck & Reymann, and he has continued with that brewery to the present time. At the outset he took the position of cellar boss, and from that was promoted brewer.

Since the year 1870, he has acted as manager, and in 1880, upon the incorporation of the Reymann Brewing company he became a stockholder, and was elected to the position of manager of the works. Mr. Happy is an influential citizen, taking an active part in public affairs, is a member of various organizations, and is respected widely as a man who has by his own efforts reached a creditable position in life. He was elected in the spring of 1883, as councilman from the Fourth ward to the first branch of the city council, and in 1887 was re-elected. Mr. Happy was married in 1870, to Louise Seibert, and by this union has two sons and two daughters.

William Hare, senior member of the firm of William Hare & Son, leading plumbers of Wheeling, is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., born July 13, 1829. His father, Francis Hare, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, born about 1796. In 1817 he was married to Elizabeth Taggart, a native of the same county, and on the day following the marriage they set sail for America. They made their home at Pittsburgh for a time, but subsequently engaged in farming, which was their occupation through life. The wife died in the spring of 1877, and the father in 1887. Ten children were born to them, of whom six survive. During William's childhood the family residence was in Pittsburgh, but at eleven years of age he went with them upon the farm, and there remained for five or six years. In the fall of 1846 he left home to learn the trade of plumbing, and at that he served an apprenticeship for five years, thoroughly mastering the business. He then worked at the trade for about four years, and at the end of that period removed to Wheeling, in the spring of 1853, and opened a plumbing establishment of his own. Having continued in the business ever since, he is now one of the oldest and leading plumbers of the city. The firm of William Hare & Son, above referred to, was formed in 1881 by the admission to the business of Frak T. Hare. Mr. Hare was married in 1855 to Jane L. Taylor, of Wheeling, and of the eight children born to them, seven are living: Frank T., Sallie, Mary E., Andrew S., Mattie J., Blanche E., and William H.

Artemas Crouder Harrell, a prosperous retail grocer of Wheeling, and a member of the city council, was born at Harrellsville, N. C., September 10, 1844. His father was Alpha B. Harrell, a native of Harrellsville, and son of Abner Harrell, a native of Gates county, N. C., in honor of whom the birthplace of our subject was named. The wife of Alpha Harrell was Ann E., daughter of John and Ann (Briggs) Mansard, the former a native of France and the latter of Gates county, N. C. Alpha Harrell died in 1866, and his wife in 1868. Of their six children the third is the subject of this sketch. In his seventeenth year Mr. Harrell enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first North Carolina infantry, and he served in that command one year, then enlisting in Company G, Second North Carolina cavalry, with which he continued until the close of the war, rendering honorable and gallant service in many severe engagements, and serving in all the desperate encounters in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond.

Then returning to Harrellsville he taught school three months, and then acted as superintendent for a lumber company on the Roanoke river about eighteen months. About 1868 he went to Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and after a year's residence there he moved to Wheeling, where he was employed for the first three years in the works of the Wheeling Iron and Nail company. He engaged in the grocery business in July, 1873, and has given his attention to that ever since, with marked success. In politics Mr. Harrell is prominent as a democrat. He is now serving his third year as a member of the city school board, and his seventh year as a member of the second branch of the city council, to which he was elected in 1883, 1885, 1887 and 1889. Mr. Harrell was married March 31, 1872, to Jennie Dean, of Martin's Ferry, and they have had five children: Lucy B., deceased; Herbert D., Clarence L., Royden and Archie. Mr. Harrell and wife are members of the Methodist church.

Samuel B. Harrison, the chief clerk of the McLure House, the leading hotel of the upper Ohio valley, was born in Wheeling, Va., now West Virginia, August 8, 1856. In his early boyhood, his parents removed to Cumberland, Md., and he there received his education. Mr. Harrison is the descendant of an old and influential family. His father, George Harrison, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1808. He was educated at Eaton college, in his native country, and in his early life he came to the United States and located at Wheeling. Sometime after, he removed to Cumberland, Md., where he died. The mother was born in Morgantown, Va., now West Virginia, the daughter of Simeon Woodrow, a prominent man in his day, and an officer in the war of 1812. Samuel B. is the youngest child born to them. Charles J., the second son, is the president of the Somerset county, Penn., National bank, and a prominent man in the financial world. Capt. George W., oldest son, is the general traffic agent of the West Virginia Central railroad. During the war of the rebellion he was quartermaster on Gen. Kelley's staff. J. Forsyth practiced law in Cumberland for several years, he then abandoned the practice of law and moved west, where he remained for several years. He is now the transfer agent of the West Virginia Central railroad, at Piedmont, W. Va. The subject of this biography began the active affairs of life by working in the "trace" office, B. & O., in clerk of the court's office, Cumberland, Md., and he afterward filled various positions of trust, among which may be mentioned his connection with the United States revenue office. In 1876, he was appointed clerk in the Queen City hotel, at Cumberland, and remained in that capacity for some time. Two years later, he accepted a position in the McLure House, and has by his thorough knowledge of the hotel business, worked his way up to his present responsible position. He is undoubtedly the most popular hotel man in the state. Mr. Harrison has acquired considerable celebrity in the literary world. He has corresponded for the press frequently, having contributed many acceptable articles, and is the author of a book, entitled, "Front; or Ten Years With the Traveling Man." This book has had quite an extended sale. Its chief

merit lies in its originality, he having simply reproduced the daily happenings of a large hotel. It treats of a humorous and serious side of commercial life, giving the many little annoyances, as well as the joys, incident to a life on the "Road." He received many favorable criticisms from such men as Bill Nye, and many others of like fame. The book was published by the American News company, of New York. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Episcopal church, and is also a member of B. P. O. E., lodge No 28, Order of Elks. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Killian W. Hamm, senior member of the firm of Hamm & Co., dealers in furniture and carpets, of Wheeling, was born in that city August 14, 1863. His father, William Hamm, who was born in Germany, in 1822, emigrated to the United States in 1849, and reached Wheeling on the first day of May of that year. He has since been a resident of the city, where he for some time followed his vocation as a tailor, but is now retired. He was engaged with several of the old merchant tailors, with Thomas Hughes for over fifteen years, and during the civil war was in business for himself. He was married at Wheeling to Anna Bousen, who was born in Germany in 1833, and died at this city, April 27, 1889. To these parents three sons and four daughters were born, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. Killian W. Hamm, the eldest son, and the second in age of the children living, was reared at Wheeling and received his education in the public and Catholic schools of the city. At the age of eighteen years he made a beginning in the business to which he has devoted his efforts, by becoming an apprentice at cabinet-making, in the employment of Arbenz & Co. After two years at the bench he was promoted to the salesroom, where he had an experience of ten years, fitting him in every particular for conducting the business intelligently and successfully. On March 1, 1889, he formed a partnership with A. S. Arbenz, and under the firm name of Hamm & Co., they opened an establishment stocked with a large and complete line of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, mattresses, etc., and also prepared for giving attention to undertaking in all its branches. Being experienced and practical men, and opening business on a fair and honorable plan, they met with remarkable success from the outset, and are bringing their establishment rapidly to the front. Mr. Hamm was married May 3, 1887, to Lizzie, daughter of Frank Crubler, who was at one time a member of the Wheeling police force, and for many years boiler boss at the Top mill. To this union one son, Leo. F., has been born. Mr. Hamm and wife are members of St. Alphonsus Catholic church.

Samuel D. Harper, who was one of the pioneers in the wholesale trade at Wheeling, was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1789, of Scotch-Irish descent. He went into the wholesale and retail hat and cap business, and when he came to Wheeling he at once began the manufacture of hats and the wholesale and retail trade in that branch of business, his first establishment being on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets. In 1855 his sons, Henry and Samuel, became partners in

the business, under the style of S. D. Harper & Sons, and about that time the location was changed to the opposite side of the street. In 1868 the senior Harper died. He had been married in Jefferson county, Va., to Sarah K. North, who survived him until 1885, when she died at the age of eighty-nine years. Fourteen children were born to these parents, only four of whom are living, George W., publisher of Hinds county (Miss.) *Gazette*, Margaret M., Henry M., and Mrs. William McConell, of Philadelphia. Henry M. Harper was born December 28, 1834. He was reared at Wheeling, and received his education at the Linsly institute, and then, in 1868, in partnership with his twin brother, Samuel, succeeded to the business founded by his father, upon the death of the latter. In 1870 Samuel died, and the surviving partner has since managed the business as sole proprietor. The name of the house, however, remains as before. The house does an extensive business throughout West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, in hats, caps, etc., employing six traveling salesmen. It occupies an honorable place among the leading wholesale houses of the city. Mr. Harper is interested also in the bank of the Ohio Valley, of which he is a director. He was married in 1873, to Marion, daughter of Prof. F. S. Williams, of Wheeling, and two children have been born them.

* Journalism is now admitted to be one of the "learned professions." Men now-a-days equip themselves for it as lawyers prepare for the bar, ministers for the pulpit, and physicians for the practice of medicine. The newspaper is the greatest educator on the earth. It is read by practically everybody. Its power, therefore, for good or evil is very great. Charles Burdett Hart, the subject of this sketch, is a born journalist. As soon as his college days were over he took straight to journalism. Brevity is the soul of wit. Horace Greeley, I believe, is the originator of editorial paragraphing. It is in the use of short, pithy editorial paragraphs that the American press differs most widely from that of England. Mr. Hart adopted the Greeley idea of writing short, pungent editorials, and adheres to it under almost all circumstances. He has an unerring "nose for news," and believes in the policy of cutting down editorials to give place for news. In this ever-growing feature of American journalism, Mr. Hart excels. Naturally witty, he dashes off paragraph after paragraph, on different subjects, with rapidity and ease, and at the same time keeps his news columns up to the highest standard of reliable news reports. Under his editorial management the *Daily Intelligencer* holds an enviable position among the newspapers of the Ohio valley. Charles Burdett Hart was born in Baltimore, Md., June 16, 1850. He is the eldest born of Mary Stevens Mulliken and Francis Burdett Hart. His paternal grandfather and grandmother came from England. On his mother's side, his ancestors came from England before the revolution, and settled in Maryland as planters, and took part on the patriot side in the war for independence. His mother's father was a soldier in the

* By Hon. George W. Atkinson.

war of 1812. Mr. Hart was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, in the English and French academy in Brooklyn, and in a four-years' course in St. Timothy's Hall, Maryland, a military academy of high repute in its day. At St. Timothy's Hall he was the salutatorian of his class. He displayed more than common facility in acquiring languages, both ancient and modern. In these days of active-business he gladly turns for mental rest and diversion to a good book in French, Spanish or German, and reads out of the original with fluency and satisfaction. From 1868 to 1869 he taught school in Queen Anne's county, Md. With no intention of being admitted to the bar, he read law with the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelpnia, attorney-general in the cabinet of the late President Arthur. In early life he decided to adopt journalism as a profession. Accordingly, in 1871, he began his journalistic career by serving as reporter, city editor, telegraph editor, managing editor, editorial writer and Washington correspondent. Mr. Hart has been connected with the *Chronicle*, *Inquirer*, *North American*, and *Press* of Philadelphia. He was editorial writer on the Philadelphia *Press*, when, November 15, 1882, he purchased an interest in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, succeeding the Hon. A. W. Campbell as editor of that well-known and thoroughly established newspaper. He is a republican in politics, and in 1872 cast his first ballot for Gen. Grant and the entire republican ticket, although at the time he was employed on an independent republican newspaper that supported Horace Greeley. Before he arrived at his twenty-first birthday he took an active part in political campaigns, delivering republican speeches, and has never been allied with any other political organization. An earnest student of politics, yet he has never been a candidate for political preferment, and has no taste for public office, or aspiration of any kind in that direction. He is a journalist in the broadest sense and meaning of the word, loves his calling, and will not allow himself to be side-tracked by the allurements of official favor, or ambitions of any kind whatever. January 25, 1877, he married Miss Mary Willie, daughter of Morgan L. Ott, of Wheeling. Two children have resulted from this union, Morgan Ott and Virginia Stevens, the latter deceased. Mr. Hart is not only a thorough journalist, but he is public-spirited and enterprising as well. He set on foot the movement that resulted in in the great gathering of West Virginians known as the Immigration Convention, that was held in the city of Wheeling in February, 1888, which had for its object the development of the boundless natural resources of West Virginia. That convention was attended by delegates from every portion of the state, which gave an impetus to an immigration movement that will not likely cease until West Virginia's wonderful natural advantages are made thoroughly known to the people throughout the country. Mr. Hart was chosen by that great convention as president of the state board of immigration and development, and has given to the position his best energies, which have already produced the most gratifying results.

William L. Hearne, a prominent capitalist who is devoting his capital largely to the upbuilding of the iron industry of the upper Ohio valley, has secured for himself a well deserved place in the esteem of the people, demands from an impartial historian also, by his career, such mention as will briefly but accurately show his relation to the development of those important institutions, which have in recent periods revolutionized to so large an extent the character of that region. It was not until Mr. Hearne had attained wealth by the successful prosecution of other business that he removed to Wheeling, and lent his aid to the manufactures peculiar to this valley. He is a native of Delaware, born in 1818, and was there reared; and while a young man, was married, in 1837, to a sister of Gov. Ross. In 1857 he removed to Missouri, and at Hannibal engaged in the tobacco business. Five years later he made his home in New York, and continued the same business there until May, 1865, after which date he was again a resident of Hannibal, Mo., for two years. In 1867 he came to Wheeling, and became a stockholder and director in the association known as Dewey, Vance & Co., owners of the iron works afterward known as the Riverside, one of the best appointed nail establishments in the country, which has done much to produce the wide reputation which Wheeling has acquired for the production of nails. When Mr. Hearne become a partner in the business the nail mill was in process of construction. The next enlargement of the plant was the blast furnace at Benwood, which was completed in 1871, and put in blast February 9, 1872. The average weekly product of this furnace is now 1,000 tons of pig iron, all consumed in the company's steel plant. The blast furnace formerly used by the Steubenville Furnace company, was purchased by the Riverside company, in 1885, and thoroughly remodeled, and it now produces for the company an average of 850 tons per week. A Bessemer steel plant was added at Benwood, which began operations June 11, 1884, perfectly constructed and equipped, and a plate mill, adjacent, was built in 1885. The company also has a mill for the production of bar steel and light T rails, steel pipe mills with an average annual capacity of 30,000 tons, and two large nail factories which can turn out 12,000 kegs of nails a week. Of late, the manufacture of steel pipe has been given special prominence, and with much success. About 1,500 workmen are given employment in the mills of this company. Upon the re-organization and incorporation of the company in 1874, Mr. Hearne became general manager, and this position he held until 1876, when he was succeeded by his son, Frank J., but he is still a prominent stockholder and director. Mr. Hearne is also president of the West Virginia China company, which was founded in 1887, by him and others, and has one of the most important and extensive plants in the city. He is also a stockholder in the Woodward Iron works of Alabama. Mr. Hearne, in 1877, was chosen a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church, of which he has been a trustee for twenty years. The first wife of

Mr. Hearne, by whom he had seven children, died in 1864, and in the latter part of 1865, he was married to a daughter of Col. J. B. Ford, to which union three children were born.

Frank J. Hearne, son of the above, who occupies the responsible position of general manager of the entire plant of the Riverside Iron works, the largest iron and steel manufacturing plant in the state, and one of the largest west of the Alleghanies, assumed that position at the age of twenty-nine years. He possesses remarkable abilities of the order essential to the proper discharge of such a trust, and his grasp of the details of the business and executive power can best be characterized by simple reference to the immense establishment in whose management he has succeeded to so satisfactory a degree. Born at Cambridge, Md., September 21, 1846, he was reared there until in his eleventh year he accompanied his parents to Missouri. In 1861 he returned to the east and completed his education, attending schools at Sandwich, Mass., Norristown, Penn., and Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the fall of 1863, entering the sophomore class of the University of New York, and in February, 1865, the Troy Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in June, 1867. In the following month he returned to Hannibal, Mo., and became assistant engineer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, a position he held until he came to Wheeiing in May, 1872. He then became assistant manager of the Riverside furnace, was subsequently promoted manager of the same, then assistant manager of the entire plant, and finally in 1875, assumed the position he now holds. Mr. Hearne is a member and vestryman of the St. Matthew's Episcopal church. He was married in Omaha, Neb., December 21, 1869, to Lillie Lee, and to this union one son, William L. Hearne, Jr., was born in 1878.

Among the prosperous retail grocers of Wheeling should be mentioned Casper Heil, whose place of business is at No. 139 Eighteenth street. Mr. Heil was born at Grossenleider, in Hessen, Germany, November 21, 1828, the son of John and Elizabeth (Truschel) Heil, who passed their lives in their native land. He was the sixth born in a family of eight children, five of whom, Andrew, Ferdinand, Casper, Joseph and Mary, came to America. Two of these, Andrew and Ferdinand are now deceased. In 1847, at the age of nineteen years, Casper Heil came to America, leaving home March 18, embarking at London, in the ship Queen Victoria, and reaching New York, May 9. After working as a miner at Pottsville, Penn., a few months, he came to Wheeling, August 16, 1847, where he learned the trade of stone masonry with Thomas McLaughlin, and followed that occupation until 1866. Since then he has been engaged in the grocery business, and for the past twenty years has done a successful business at the place above named. Mr. Heil is influential in municipal affairs, and has served for four years as a member of the second branch of the city council. For more than twenty years he has been a stockholder and director of the German bank of Wheeling, and for several years he served as a director of the German Fire Insurance company. Mr. Heil was married July 11, 1850, to Mary Hungermann, who was

born in Ubbenbiren, Prussia, the daughter of Gerhard and Catherine (Nottmeier) Hungermann. She came with her family to America in 1847, and they settled in McKeesport, Penn., where the mother and father died of cholera in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Heil have had six children: George, deceased; George, John F., Mary B., Joseph and Henry. Mr. Heil and wife are members of the Catholic church, and he is a member of the St. Alphonsus society.

George Heil, assistant secretary of the city board of gas trustees, was born at Wheeling, August 25, 1853. He is a son of Casper Heil, a well-known retail dealer in groceries of Wheeling, who was born in Germany about 1828, and came to America near the year 1847, settling at once at Wheeling. By his wife, Mary Hungermann, also a native of Germany, he had four sons and one daughter. Casper Heil is of much prominence as a citizen and has served several terms as a member of the city council. He and wife are members of the St. Alphonsus Catholic church. George Heil was reared at Wheeling, and received a liberal and classical eduction at St. Vincent's college. Though a young man he has had opportunities to prove his fidelity to public trusts, and is one of the popular men of the city. Under Sheriff R. S. Brown, now deceased, he served as deputy sheriff of Ohio county, and in 1881 he was appointed assistant secretary of the gas board, a position he held until he was appointed secretary, as which he served the board two years. In October, 1889, he was chosen assistant secretary for the term of two years. Mr. Heil was married January 22, 1884, to Miss Annie Yeager, daughter of N. Yeager, deceased, and by this union has two sons, William and Louis. He and wife are members of St. Alphonsus Catholic church.

Of the early history of the Heiskell family but little is known, save that Christian Heiskell, first of the name in America, came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled at Hagerstown, in the colony of Maryland. By his marriage to a lady by the name of Stidinger, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary army, he had four sons: Frederick, Peter, Godolph and Adam, and one daughter. The daughter married a man by the name of Lauch, who served under Arnold in his siege of Quebec, and in the French and Indian war. Frederick alone remained in Hagerstown, the others settled in different parts of Maryland and the Old Dominion, where their descendants still reside. Frederick married Catherine Hampton, a niece of the revolutionary General Wade Hampton. She was the mother of several children: John, George, Amelia, Sara, Samuel, William, Frederick, Catherine, and Daniel. These children all settled in Tennessee. John, the eldest, was born at Hagerstown, June 9, 1775. Of his early life but little is known. He served in the American army, with the rank of captain, during the war of 1812 and at its close returned to Winchester, Va., where he edited the "*Gazette*," a whig journal. The following interesting mention is made of him in an old pamphlet, entitled, "Echoes from the Past, or Winchester and Its Environs in the Olden Times." Among the public-spirited men of the town (we must be allowed to say the

noblest Roman of them all) was Mr. John Heiskell, who conducted one of the town papers, and held many responsible offices at various times in the corporation. During his time there were more improvements going on and completed than ever before or since. His whole heart was wrapped up in the prosperity of the town. It may be said to have been his hobby. There has been no one to fill his place since he died. He was social in his feelings, though of a 'fire and tow' temperament, easily excited, and as easily mollified. His heart was as open as day to the calls of charity. Of his lady we cannot speak in too high terms of commendation, therefore we will be silent. They have both gone to their reward." In another place in this town history we find John Heiskell spoken of in connection with the "first printing office." The article is given in full: "We have no authority for saying by whom the first newspaper was published in Winchester, but think it was by Richard Bowen, a gentleman who came from England, who was the father of Mr. John Bowen, printer, once of the town, and grandfather of J. R. Bowen, of this place. A newspaper in those days was a rarity, and as eagerly sought after as a hungry man would hunt after something wherewith to satisfy his appetite. We do not know for certain what Mr. Bowen called his paper, but think it was the *Gazette*, or *Winchester Gazette*, nor do we know how long a period he continued its publication. If we err not, Mr. John Heiskell purchased the office from Mr. Bowen. As early as 1803–4, or thereabouts, it was issued by Mr. Heiskell, and conveyed to its different destinations by means of mail carriers, or post-riders, as they were called then. Stage coaches were scarce. A line plied between this and Staunton some years later. Mr. Heiskell had his own private mail to the different villages of Newton, Millwood, Front Royal, Whitepost, and so on. One of his post-riders was a colored man, by the name of Cupid (not the god of love, by long odds), a full-blooded African, who always put us much in mind of Calaban in the tempest. Cupid used to tell a sad story about the manner in which he was hampered and taken away from his home in Africa. He could converse very well in his own language, being of the tribe of Boblebindo, or Kaphusalem tribe of Ethiops. While with his parents (who had placed him at some distance from them), who were hoeing corn in a little patch close by, the buckra man trappers came suddenly upon them. The parents fled for dear life, and the poor little black nudity who, no doubt, resembled a monkey, put into a bag, lugged aboard ship, and brought to this country. Cupid once belonged to Judge Holmes, from whom Mr. Heiskell purchased him for the very extraordinary price of a four or five dollar pair of boots. Cupid lived to be almost a centenarian, read his bible, prayed as a good Christian should, died, and we hope—there can scarcely be a doubt about it—saved. The *Gazette* was published at different periods by various proprietors. About 1824 it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Jones, a London gentleman, who had belonged to the army then warring with the Sepoys. Up to the last revolution it was owned by J. J. Palmer, when it ceased to exist. After the war it was

resuscitated by Major W. W. Goldsborough, of the confederate army, Maryland line, and is now published by the firm of Hunter & Hollis. John Heiskell was twice married. His first wife was Ann Sowers, whom he married June 17, 1802, by whom he had four children: Henry, Sydney, Otho and Robert. His second wife was Sarah White, their marriage took place March 16, 1824. The births, marriages and deaths of the children are recorded as follows: Henry Lee Heiskell, born March 16, 1803, married Margaret L. Baldwin (Margaret Sowers), November 12, 1833. Henry married for his second wife, Elizabeth Gouvenier, of Washington, D. C. (the granddaughter of President Monroe, and the mother of Capt. James Monroe Heiskell, of military fame), the ceremony taking place in June, 1842. He was first assistant surgeon-general in the United States army, and served in Florida during the Seminole war. Sidney Isabella, born May 22, 1806, married Samuel Ott, of Woodstock, Va., May 25, 1825; Otho Williams, born March 1, 1808, married Susan M. Gibson, May 16, 1837, by whom he had one child; Henry Lee Heiskell married a second time to Matilda Paxton, died September 30, 1885; Robert Patton, born March 25, 1812, died June 9, 1821; Ann Elizabeth, born June 27, 1826; John White, born February 12, 1829, and Amelia Susan Heiskell, born July 24, 1826. Otto W. Heiskell was born in Winchester, Va., where he received his education, he came to Wheeling, Va., now West Virginia, in 1824, and entered the employ of Wade Hampton Heiskell as a clerk in his general merchandise store. Subsequently he established a dry goods business and operated it with much success until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in the First Virginia volunteer infantry, and was made captain. His military career was crowned with bravery and honorable conduct. He was the only member of the family who fought on the side of the Union. Several of his kinsfolk gave their lives and services to the cause of secession. They fought with the same devotion and heroism, and although on the defeated side, never flinched from their duty. Two of his cousins were killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain while bravely fighting for all that they loved best. After the war Mr. Heiskell returned to Wheeling, and spent the remainder of his days in retirement from active business life. His death was a public calamity, and the loving memory of his life and deeds, his quiet, gentle charity and Christian spirit are the best monument which could possibly be erected to his memory. A true, honorable gentleman, a staunch friend, a sincere Christian and a brave soldier, is the epitaph which is written on the hearts of all who knew and loved him. His widow and seven children still survive him, they are: Otho, Annie, who married Augustus Burke, their two children are: Matilda Heiskell Burke and William Paxton Burke, the latter now connected with the bank of the Ohio valley; William P., Matilda H., second daughter, married Henry M. Russell, a prominent lawyer of Wheeling; Eliza Paxton Heiskell, who married Judge J. R. Paull, mentioned elsewhere; Sydney and Daniel L.

Charles F. Held, a well-known manufacturer and dealer in cigars,



Christian Hess

of Wheeling, was born in that city August 7, 1858. He is the son of Frederick Held, who was born in Germany and emigrated to America when a young man, and soon after coming to this country made his home at Wheeling, where he married Susan Walters, who was also a native of Germany. Frederick Held died when his son, the subject of this mention, was only ten weeks old, but the mother is still living. Charles F. was reared at Wheeling, his native city, and educated in the public schools. When between thirteen and fourteen years of age he began to learn the cigar maker's trade, and advanced in his trade until in 1886 he engaged in the manufacture independently. He is now doing a good business at 1129 Market street, and the product of his factory is in popular demand. Mr. Held is a member of the Black Prince lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and of Nelson lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M.

Frank Heller, a leading cigar manufacturer of South Wheeling, was born at Benwood, Marshall county, March 15, 1856. He is a son of J. M. and Catherine (Kirchner) Heller, who were born in Bavaria, and there married before their immigration to America, which occurred in 1852. On reaching the shores of the new world they proceeded at once to Wheeling, settling first in the northern part of the city. Subsequently they removed to the German settlement in Marshall county, and from there removed to Benwood. At the close of the war they returned to Wheeling, where for many years the father was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He died in 1876, and his wife's decease followed in 1885. They were both worthy members of the St. Mary's Catholic church, and were highly esteemed by the community. Three sons and two daughters were born to them, all of whom are living. Frank Heller was reared in Benwood and Wheeling, and received his education in the Catholic schools. At about the age of fourteen he began to work at the business to which he has since devoted himself, and in May, 1884, engaged in the independent manufacture of cigars. At his factory, No. 54, at 3708 Jacobs street, he employs on an average six hands in the manufacture of stogies and tips. Mr. Heller is an enterprising and popular young citizen and takes much interest in politics and public affairs. Being prominent as a democrat, he was the nominee of that party, in the spring of 1889, for councilman from the Eighth ward, which is too strongly republican for success on his ticket. He is a member of the St. Mary's Catholic church.

Christian Hess, of Wheeling, is prominent among those German citizens who have for many years contributed toward the advancement of the city, and whose careers are an interesting and important part of the history of the community almost from the infancy of the municipality. For over forty years, Mr. Hess, now the head of the extensive merchant tailoring establishment of C. Hess & Sons, has been identified with the business of Wheeling, and his energy and ability, manifested through this long period, have made his life a success beyond that of the average citizen, and highly deserving of mention in an account of the city. Mr. Hess was born in Germany,

November 18, 1825, the son of Jacob Hess, a tailor by trade, who came to the United States in 1852, but in the same year died of cholera at Cincinnati. Christian Hess learned the trade of his father, and coming to America in 1845, with little capital, he settled at Cincinnati, where he made his home with a sister, and by working at his trade assiduously and practicing the closest economy, was able to earn a subsistence at the prices then ruling. He had served but a part of his apprenticeship in Europe, and he finished the learning of his trade with Lawrence Warner, of Cincinnati, from whom he received $85 for a year's work. Coming to Wheeling, where he had friends, Mr. Hess found employment in the tailor shop of Daniel Schambra at $10 a month and his washing and board. He soon determined to engage in business for himself, and having saved up $200, he formed a partnership with Christian Hausenhour, which existed until Mr. Hess assumed the entire business in 1850, since when he has conducted the business alone up to the time of the admission of his sons, Adam and Clements. From the modest start which has been mentioned, Mr. Hess has built up a business second to none in the state, in that line, and now ranks among the substantial and influential merchants of Wheeling. He has also from time to time become connected with various of the successful business enterprises of Wheeling; was one of the incorporators and a director for many years of the People's bank; was one of the incorporators of the German Insurance company, and is a stockholder in the Belmont, Benwood and Bellaire Nail and Steel works, the Central Glass company, the Ætna Glass house in Bellaire, the Window Glass company, of Wellsburg, the Barnett Coal company, of Chester, Ill., and the First National bank, of Bellaire. Mr. Hess, also, in 1861 purchased a 100-acre tract of land now in the corperation of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, from Eliza Woods, for $10,000, of which he converted twenty-five acres to the culture of grapes, and had Mr. Heinlein build for him a fine large arched wine cellar and press house of stone at a cost of $5,000, to convert his annual crop of grapes into wine, which amounted from 5,000 to 8,000 gallons of pure excellent wine, but not finding it profitable he retired in 1882 and confined himself exclusively to the merchant tailoring firm of C. Hess & Sons, 1321 and 1323 Market street. In various social enterprises he has also taken an honorable part. Of St. Alphonsus Catholic church he is an active member, and was formerly a member of its choir, and he has served as vice president of the German benevolent society, organized in 1847. His devotion to business has precluded much attention to politics, but during the great crisis in national affairs he was loyal to the federal government and performed duty for a time in the West Virginia militia under Capt. Vance, subsequently sending forward a substitute at a cost of $310. In 1848 Mr. Hess was united in marriage with Agnes Blum, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1846. She died May 12, 1880, aged forty-nine years and seven months. Of the children of this union, two daughters and four sons survive. In May, 1884, Mr. Hess was married to the widow of Christian Welty, deceased.

George W. Hess, proprietor of one of the leading meat-markets of Wheeling, was born at that city March 10, 1858. He is the son of Otto Hess, who was the first man to open a meat market in the city of Wheeling, and was one of the honored citizens of his day. George W. Hess learned the trade with his father and has ever since carried on the business at Wheeling, ranking now among the active and successful business men of the city. He is well-known and popular socially, is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Honor, and in politics is republican. Mr. Hess was married May 7, 1888, to Mollie M. Ball, and they have two children, Otto and Edna.

Eugenius Augustus Hildreth, M. D., born at Wheeling, September 13, 1821, died at that city August 31, 1885, was one of the most distinguished practitioners of medicine of the upper Ohio valley. He was the son of Ezekiel Hildreth, a graduate of Harvard college in 1814, who married a daughter of Jonathan Zane, one of the founders of Wheeling. Dr. Hildreth, after receiving an education at Kenyon college, studied medicine with Dr. Townsend, of Wheeling, and in 1844 received the degree of M. D. from the medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati. After a year's practice as resident physician at the state hospital, he returned to Wheeling, and began a practice which was continued without interruption for forty years. He possessed broad qualifications for success in life, was eminent in his profession, wise and far seeing in his business enterprises, scholarly and refined in his social relations. High in his conception of the duties of life, there was always evidence, however distinguished he might become in any department of action, professional or civil, that his noble character as a gentleman outranked all other distinctions. Besides performing faithfully all the requirements of his profession he made many valuable contributions to medical literature, particularly in regard to the climatology and epidemic diseases of West Virginia, and the annals of his profession in this region. He was a member and president of the Wheeling and Ohio county medical society, an original member and president of the state medical society, became a member of the American medical association in 1850, and was an honorary member of the California medical society. In 1871 he attended the meeting of the American medical association at San Francisco, and became a member of the Rocky Mountain medical association. Dr. Hildreth filled notable positions in the service of the city and state, being for thirty years a member and for many years president of the city board of education; one of the board of directors that organized the West Virginia hospital for the insane in 1864; a director of the state penitentiary from 1868 to 1872, and from 1873 until near the time of his death, secretary of the board of examining surgeons for pensions. In 1851 Dr. Hildreth was married to Susan L. McMechen, of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Wheeling, and to them were born three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is in the Commercial bank at Wheeling, the second is secretary of the Nickle Plate Glass works of Fostoria, Ohio. The youngest son, a namesake of his father, was born in Wheeling July 10,

1864, received his education in the city schools and read medicine with his father and Dr. Dickey. He graduated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, subsequently entered Brooklyn hospital where he was house physician one year and then returned to Wheeling where he has attained high rank in his profession.

George Hill, an honored old citizen of Wheeling, has been a resident of that city since 1827, when he came to America with his parents, Thomas and Hannah (Lazenby) Hill. These parents had eleven children, John (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Mary (deceased), Hannah, George, Nancy, Charles (deceased), Diana, Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth and Matilda. After the death of the mother in 1832, the father was married to Nancy Logan, who bore him two children, Margaret J. and Thomas (now deceased). The father, a farmer by occupation, died December 3, 1858. George Hill was born in Yorkshire, England, October 22, 1816. In his youth at Wheeling he was occupied as a plasterer and so continued until the breaking out of the war, when in the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First West Virgina infantry. He served three months and then reenlisted in Company E, First West Virginia infantry, and was honorably discharged, November 26, 1864. He served in many engagements and distinguished himself as a brave soldier. After the war he followed his trade four or five years and then embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Mr. Hill was married September 22, 1844, to Margaret Ann West, who was born at Hagerstown, Md., February 21, 1827, the daughter of Matthew and Prudence Elizabeth (Hawthorn) West. Her father died when she was about ten years old, and her mother died in December, 1883. They had six children, Nancy Jane, Margaret Ann, David James, John Joseph, William Henry and Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had eleven children: William Henry (deceased), Elizabeth Ann, Sarah Olelo, Alverda Virginia, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson (deceased), Charles Edward, Thomas Jefferson, Mary Belle, Lillie May and Harry Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George W. Hill, a well-known retail druggist of Wheeling, doing business on the Island, at No. 41 Virginia street, was born in Tyler county, W. Va., November 11, 1862. His parents, William and Mary Hill, both now living, were natives, the former of Morgantown, Monongalia county, W. Va., and the latter of Hancock county, W. Va. Ten children were born to them, all of whom are still living. The subject of this mention, the third in age, was reared on the farm of his parents in Tyler county. He was given a good education, completing the common schools at the age of sixteen, and then taking up the higher branches, and pursuing a course in a normal school. From 1882 to 1886 he taught school, and during the same time carried on the study of medicine, preparatory to entering the drug business. In the spring of 1886 he embarked in his chosen calling by taking charge of a drug store at Sistersville, and he conducted the same until the summer of 1887. In October, of the same year, Mr.

Hill came to Weeeling and assumed the management of the establishment of Frank Falloure, and after a year's employment in that capacity, he purchased the business, which he has since conducted with much success. Mr. Hill is popular socially, and a worthy citizen. He is a member of Island council, No. 4, O. U. A. M.

John Henry Hobbs, president of the Hobbs Glass company, the Wheeling Electric company, the Standard Axle Manufacturing company, and of the Ohio Valley Clay company, the three former of Wheeling, W. Va., and the latter of Steubenville, Ohio, and more or less interested in several other incorporated industries of the upper Ohio valley, is a native of Cambridge, Mass., where he was born October 17, 1827. His father, John L. Hobbs, was a native of Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, and his mother, Mary (Page) Hobbs, was born in Massachusetts. John L. Hobb's father came from England to South Carolina, and from Sullivan's Island migrated to Cambridge. At the latter place the son learned something of the manufacture of glass, and in 1845 came to Wheeling with his father, who embarked in this industry. At Richietown, now a part of Wheeling, associated with others, his father established the Barnes, Hobbs & Co. Glass works, now known as the Hobbs Glass company. The elder Hobbs died in Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical treatment, November 1, 1881, having lived to the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. John H. Hobbs was educated in the schools of Cambridge and Boston, early in life joining his father in the glass industry. Turning his attention to the practical part of the business, he readily mastered its details and was soon recognized as a skillful and a successful manager. He accompanied his father to Wheeling in 1845, and in 1849 became a member of the firm of Barnes, Hobbs & Co. Upon the retirement of the senior Mr. Hobbs, in 1863, the style of the firm name was changed to J. H. Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., and in 1888 it was incorporated as at present. Mr. Hobbs was married at Wheeling in 1851 to Miss Mary A. Leech, and has two sons and one daughter, viz.: J. Harry, a hardware merchant of Kansas City, Mo.; Charles L., a manufacturer of Wheeling, and Helen F., wife of T. W. Phinney, of the Wheeling Axle company. He is the proprietor of the Windsor hotel, and in 1889 was president of the West Virginia Fair association.

Louis Hoelsche, a prominent merchant of Wheeling, and member of the firm of D. L. Rattcliff & Co., was born in Germany, August 3, 1843. His parents, Gregor and Ursula (Eger) Hoelsche, emigrated with their family to the United States in 1847, and settled near Zoar, Ohio, whence they removed to Allegheny City, and from there in 1854 to Wheeling. Gregor Hoelsche was a potter by trade, and for many years conducted a pottery on the corner of Thirty-first and Chapline streets. The mother died in 1877, and about 1879 the father retired from business, and now makes his home at Pittsburgh, with a daughter. Both parents were members of the Catholic church. Four children were born to them, three of whom survive. Louis Hoelsche was educated in the Catholic schools of Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and

at about fourteen years of age began to work for his own maintenance in the employment of F. Lobenstein, a tanner. Two years later he was apprenticed to Joseph Vogler, a shoemaker, with whom he finished his trade, and then worked at the same about one year. He then took a course in the commercial school of I. I. Hitchcock, and subsequently obtained a position with J. & W. C. Handlan, general merchants, on the corner of Thirty-sixth and Jacob streets. When the junior Handlan withdrew a year later, Mr. Hoelsche and D. L. Rattcliff were taken in as partners, the firm being known as Handlan, Rattcliff & Co. In 1880, John Handlan died and Messrs. Rattcliff & Hoelsche succeeded to the whole business. He has other important business connections, being a stockholder in the Hobbs Glass company, the West Virginia Tobacco company, and the Riverside Glass company, at Wellsburg. October 12, 1871, Mr. Hoelsche was married to Josephine Coleman, of Wheeling, and they are the parents of eight children. He and wife are members of St. Mary's Catholic church.

John G. Hoffmann, one of the prominent business men of Wheeling, came to that city in 1849, and at once began business, by opening a small tannery on the Island. He was born January 4, 1824, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the river Rhine. At the age of thirteen years and three months, he began an apprenticeship as a tanner, and then traveled for three years and eleven months, working at different places at that vocation. In June, 1844, he came to America, and was employed two years and a half at Philadelphia, and a somewhat shorter period at Pittsburgh, after which he came to Wheeling, November 5, 1849. Embarking in business as above stated, he formed a partnership with Jacob Burger. The Island property of the firm was four and a half acres on the pond. The business was continued, gradually increasing to its present position, among the foremost in that line in the state, but with various changes in site and ownership. In 1857, the business was removed to the present location of the tannery, and in 1867, the senior partner died, and was succeeded by Jacob Burger, Jr., who remained one of the firm until 1876. Mr. Hoffmann is also interested in other enterprises of importance. For about twelve years, he was connected with the Belmont Glass works, and is now, and has been for eight years, president of the Benwood Iron works. He is also one of the founders and heavy stockholder in the Ætna Iron works. His connection with the iron industry, so prominent in the development of the valley, is of a conspicuous character, and evidences business capacity and executive ability of a high order. Furthermore, Mr. Hoffmann is connected with, and has extensive stockholdings in, the Exchange bank, the German bank, and the Street Car company. Mr. Hoffmann has taken a valuable part in the municipal affairs, discharging the duties of a good citizen, for ten years, as a member of the city council, and for six years as a member of the water works board. He is the only survivor of his father's family, in this country, two brothers who came with him to America, having since died. In 1866, he made a visit of much interest to him, to his



John G. Hoffmann Sr.

native land. Mr. Hoffmann was married June 5, 1850, to Catherine Schlelein, a native of Bavaria, who came to America when young, and they have had ten children, of whom there are living six sons and three daughters. The sons, John and Frank, are in business with their father, and W. E. and Peter G. are proprietors of the Des Moines saddlery company, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Henry H. Hornbrook, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Wheeling, and vice president of the Wheeling Iron and Nail company, was born in this city December 16, 1842, being a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the upper Ohio valley. His parents were Jacob and Ann M. (Killen) Hornbrook. The father was one of the pioneers of Ohio county. He was an Englishman by birth, having emigrated to the United States at an early age. Ann M. Killen was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1820, and died in Wheeling March 14, 1886. She came to this country with her father and two brothers when about twelve years old. Jacob Hornbrook died November 3, 1888. The parents were married August 10, 1836, and the following children were born to them: Corrina, now the widow of John E. Wilson, residing in California; Henry R., deceased; India H., the wife of John G. Kelley, of Philadelphia, and Henry H. The subject of this biography was reared in Wheeling, and was educated at Morgantown and at Washington college. April 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Virginia regiment, and participated in the fight at Phillippi, the first engagement that took place in what is now West Virginia. Serving out the first three months' enlistment, he re-enlisted for three years in Company H, of the First regiment, and was elected second lieutenant of his company. He was in the Shenandoah valley and took part in the engagements of that campaign as aide-de-camp to Gen. Thoburn, and was in the field of battle when Gen. Sheridan made his famous ride up that valley. After receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war, Lieut. Hornbrook returned to Wheeling and remained there until 1866, when he went to Missouri, where he spent some years in stock-raising and farming. Returning to Wheeling in 1875, he engaged in steamboating in the Wheeling Tow Boat and Barge company, and subsequently he was in the same business with his uncle, Edwin Hornbrook, until October, 1881. He then took a position as clerk in the Top mill, and becoming a stockholder in that concern was made a director in January, 1882, and vice president in 1883. Mr. Hornbrook was married to Abbie H. Carter, September 14, 1866; she was a daughter of S. H. B. Carter, a pioneer of Ohio county, who settled in Elm Grove. Her death occurred May 11, 1876, in her thirty-first year. Five children came to this union. Mr. Hornbrook again married April 22, 1880, this time to Alice J. Cracraft, a sister of Dr. Cracraft, of Elm Grove. One child has come to bless their home.

C. A. House, of Wheeling, W. Va., the leading dealer in musical instruments in the region covered by these volumes, was born in the state of New York in the year 1837. His father, Jacob House, was a prosperous farmer of that state, where he and his wife were born also.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years upon the farm and at school, receiving an academic education. Subsequently he was engaged at Syracuse in the study and practice of the profession of architecture, and in about 1856 he went to Minnesota, where for about four years he was engaged in contracting and building. Returning east in 1861 he lived in Ohio two years, and then settled at Meadville, Penn., where he followed his profession and business until the winter of 1869–70. At that time he became general local agent for a sewing machine company, and remained in that business for five years. In the spring of 1876 he first embarked in the sale of musical instruments, and meeting with success transferred his business to Wheeling in 1883, opening a store on Market street. He next removed to his present quarters, at 1324 and 1326 Market street. From a small beginning Mr. House has built up the largest music trade in the state, and besides this large establishment operates branch stores at Washington, Penn., and Keyser, W. Va. He does business in the four states of West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and has a considerable wholesale trade. The instruments he handles are recognized as the best of their kind, in all respects, and to this fact, and also in a considerable degree, to his notable energy and business tact, the success of his establishment is to be credited. Mr. House was married in 1859, while a resident of Ohio, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Daniel H. Miller, a Baptist minister. She died in 1881, leaving three daughters.

George E. House, of Wheeling, senior member of the extensive furniture and house-furnishing house of House & Herman, first visited this city in August, 1888, on a prospecting tour, having the intention of establishing at some promising point an establishment which should be a branch to his store in Washington, D. C. In walking about the city to obtain an accurate idea of its condition and prospects, he strolled out upon the suspension bridge, and the view he there obtained of the situation of the city and the magnitude of its manufactures as revealed by the smoke from the busy hives of industry in the city and at Bellaire, Benwood, Martin's Ferry, Ætnaville, and other suburbs, so impressed him that he at once decided that Wheeling was the city he was in search of. In the following September the branch house was established here, and its prosperity has confirmed the soundness of his judgment. Mr. House was born at Baltimore, Md., August 2, 1859. He is a son of George W. House, a native of Baltimore, born in 1832, died October 10, 1887, who was a builder by trade and for many years engaged in that vocation at Baltimore. He was a son of Jesse House, also a Marylander, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of George E. House was Mary E. Peregoy, who was born in Baltimore in 1838, and died June 6, 1878. By her marriage to Mr. House she had seven sons and two daughters, all of whom but one daughter survive. George E. House was educated in the Baltimore schools and at the age of thirteen years became engaged in a furniture store, a business which has occupied him ever since, with the exception of two years in the picture trade. He left Baltimore in 1883, and settled at Washington

City, and after clerking for a while formed a partnership with J. P. Hermann, opening a furniture establishment in 1885. Mr. House is at the head of the establishment in this city, which deals in furniture, carpets, draperies, stoves, table-ware, and in fact everything necessary to the complete furnishing of a house, and the business is principally done on the installment plan. Though comparatively a new comer, he has proved himself a live and energetic young merchant, and is entitled to a prominent place as such among Wheeling's citizens. Mr. House is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Knights of the Golden Eagle and Order of Elks, and socially is highly esteemed.

John A. Howard, prosecuting attorney of Ohio county, W. Va., was born in Steubenville, Ohio, May 27, 1857, the son of John and Mary (McGarrell) Howard, both natives of Ireland. The father came to America when about nine years of age, and lived at Johnstown, Penn., until he had grown to manhood, when he settled in Steubenville. He came to Ohio county in 1858, and resided upon a farm in the county until 1868, when he removed to Wheeling, where he died in 1887, at the age of fifty-eight years. His widow, who came to this country at twenty years of age, now resides at Wheeling, in her fifty-fifth year. The children of these parents were eight in number, four sons and four daughters, and all are living but one daughter. The subject of this mention, John A. Howard, was reared in Wheeling and was educated in the public schools. While a boy he found employment in the glass works, and during a portion of the time he was engaged in learning the trade of glass blowing he found time to take a commercial course in Frazer's Business college. He was engaged in the glass works until 1883, when he was given a clerkship in the office of the secretary of state. In May, 1885, he went to Charleston as the private secretary of Gov. Wilson, and while acting in the latter capacity he embraced the opportunity to read law in the governor's office, and was admitted to the bar at the capital. In 1887 he entered the University of Virginia, and took a course in law, and on the following January, began the practice of his profession at Wheeling, in partnership with Hon. J. B. Sommerville, the firm being known as Sommerville & Howard. The office which he at present holds he was elected to in the fall of 1888 as the candidate of the democratic party, and took charge of on the 1st of January, 1889. Mr. Howard is prominent among the young attorneys of the city.

W. B. Howell, proprietor of the Howell House, one of the popular hotels of Wheeling, is a son of Squire John W. Howell, who was a prominent man in his day in Pennsylvania. The latter was a colonel in the Pennsylvania militia, and for twenty years discharged with ability the duties of a justice of the peace, being always elected in the face of an opposing political majority of considerable magnitude. He resided for some time at Claysville, Penn., and subsequently removed to McConnell's Mills, near Cannonsburgh, where his death occurred in March, 1881. His wife died about twenty years before his decease. Of the ten children born to them, six survive. W. B. Howell was

born in Washington county, Penn., in 1850, and was reared and given his education in his native county. Before he was of age he engaged in the marble business at Cannonsburgh, and remained there ten years, coming at the end of that time, in 1879, to Wheeling, where he took the position of manager of the marble business of Black Bros. In 1882 he and a brother embarked in the same business on their own account, and continued the same until 1884. In 1885 Mr. Howell leased the Green Hotel building and rebuilding the same, and handsomely refitting it, opened to the public the Howell House, which he has made a first-class hotel and has found that his enterprise meets with substantial approval by the public. The hotel has fifty-six rooms, and in both cuisine and lodging accomodations, is of rank among the best. Mr. Howell was married in 1883, to Mrs. Lingeman, of Wheeling, by whom he had one child, Blanche, who is deceased.

The Howell family is one of the oldest and most distinguished of American families, members of it having from time to time been very prominently identified with the United States army and navy, and also with state government. Andrew Allen Howell, the subject of this biographical mention, was born in the state of New Jersey, July 26, 1821. His boyhood and youth were spent in the city of Philadelphia. In 1841 he removed to Uniontown, Penn., where he was engaged in the stage business with his uncle, Lucius W. Stockton. In 1844, after the death of his uncle, he removed to Wheeling, where he continued in the stage business until 1847. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Henry K. List and William H. Stelle, in the wholesale grocery business, in which he was occupied until 1859. At the expiration of this time he was compelled to retire from active business life on account of failing health. Mr. Howell had a successful business career during the twelve years he was engaged in the grocery business in Wheeling, and his forced retirement was not only a misfortune to himself, but to the entire business community. He has been and is now associated with various important enterprises, being a stockholder in the Riverside Iron works, the Benwood Nail mill, several different banking institutions, and a large stockholder in the Wheeling Bridge Co., of which he is a director. Mr. Howell was married in 1848, to Miss Sarah W. Paull, daughter of Thomas Paull, a descendant of an old and prominent family, and an uncle of Judge James Paull. Five children have been born to this union, they are: Allen S., living in the vicinity of Wheeling; Richard L., minister in charge of Grace Episcopal church, of Sandusky, Ohio, Thomas P., of Philadelphia, where he was recently admitted to the bar; William P., a student of medicine at the university of Pennsylvania; and Sallie P., wife of Earl W. Oglebay, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the First National bank of West Virginia. Andrew A. Howell is descended from revolutionary ancestry on both sides of his family. His father, Major Richard L. Howell, served in the American army during the entire war of 1812, and was in the Canada campaign. He was a volunteer on board Commodore Perry's ship in the victory on Lake Erie, and his brother, William B. Howell (the father of Mrs. Jefferson



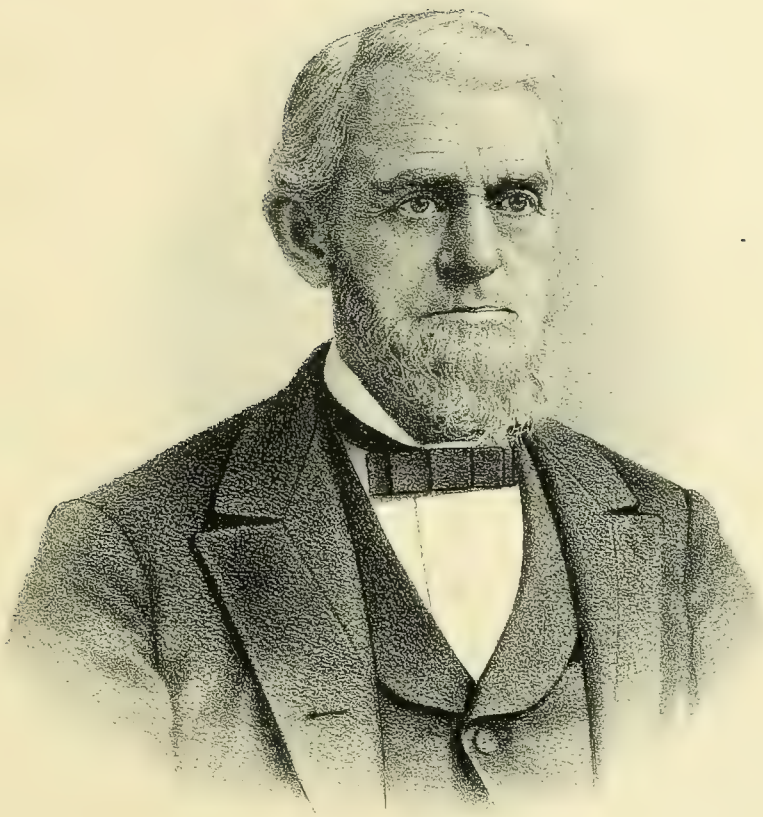
A. Allen Stowell

Davis), was also a volunteer on Captain Elliott's ship. Richard Howell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was governor of the state of New Jersey, for seven consecutive terms. A photograph of the tombstone of one of his ancestors was shown the writer of this sketch; it was taken from the tombstone, still standing in a cemetery on Long Island, and shows it to be in a state of excellent preservation. It is in memory of Major John Howell, who died November 3, 1696, aged seventy-nine years. The coat-of-arms engraged on this stone is said to be among the first ever found on a tombstone in the United States. After the war Major Howell was appointed deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia, and served in that capacity for twenty-six years, at which time he died. He held his position under different political administrations, but his popularity with the merchants of Philadelphia was so great that public sentiment kept him in office. Mr. Howell's mother's maiden name was Rebecca Augusta Stockton; her forefathers were also prominent during the trying days of the revolution. Her grandfather was the brother of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and her relatives have been honorably identified with the service of the nation and state to a great extent. Admiral John C. Howell, a brother of Andrew Allen Howell, married a daughter of Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey, his cousin.

Dana Hubbard, whose name will ever fill a conspicuous place in the history of the city of Wheeling, was the founder of his family in this region, coming here when the difficulties which confronted him resembled those which were encountered by the founder of his family in America nearly 200 years before. The ancester just referred to, was William Hubbard, a native of England, who left his mother country and came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. He subsequently settled at Ipswich, Mass., which town he represented in the general court six years, between 1638 and 1646, and from there he afterward removed to Boston. His eldest son, the Rev. William Hubbard, nine years old at the immigration, received from Harvard college, then in its infancy, the degree of A. B. at the age of twenty-one. He became a minister at Ipswich, was the author of a history of the Indian wars, published in 1677, and a "History of New England," published in 1682, the original manuscript of which is now in the archives of the state of Massachusetts. In 1688 he was appointed by Sir Edward Andros to officiate as president of Harvard college, and to conduct the commencement exercises of that year. He was married to Margaret Rogers, the great-grand-daughter of Rev. John Rogers, of Smithfield fame, and their son, John Hubbard, was the father of Rev. John Hubbard, of Meriden, Conn., whose son, another John Hubbard, a major-general of militia of Connecticut, was the father of Dana Hubbard, who was born near New Haven, Conn., August 17, 1789. On October 16, 1811, Dana Hubbard was married to Asenath Dorman, a lady of earnest and devoted character and tender, Christian graces, who was born at Hamden, Conn., December 9, 1789. When their son, Chester, was six months old, Dana Hubbard and wife sought new oppor-

tunities in what was then the "west." The husband proceeded to Pittsburgh in March, 1815, and his wife followed in May, by ship, and by stage across the mountains, and in April, 1819, they came down the Ohio river on a flat-boat, which was anchored in Wheeling creek and used for a home for the family, while the father built a log cabin. Mr. Hubbard soon became a pioneer in establishing manufacturing industries, and built in 1827 the first saw-mill, also the first grist-mill in Wheeling, and established the first steam saw-mill in western Virginia. He dealt in lumber also and ran a sash factory in connection with his mill. His last days were passed on a farm in Ohio county, where he died October 16, 1852. His wife survived him over a quarter of a century, dying April 23, 1878. In the same year that they came to Wheeling they joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they were devoted members. Five children were born to them: Chester D., who was born November 25, 1814; Henry B., born October 23, 1816, died September 17, 1888; William Dana, born September 11, 1818, died June 12, 1834; John Rogers, born November 8, 1825, died August 18, 1879; Martha R., born November 9, 1829, died August 4, 1832.

Chester Dorman Hubbard, the eldest and only surviver of the family, was born at Hamden, Conn., and was aged four and a half years when his parents came with him to Wheeling. In his childhood he attended the schools at Wheeling until he was thirteen years old, after which he gave all his time to his father, working in the brick yards and mills of the latter until he reached his majority. On his twenty-first birthday he began preparations for acquiring additional education and subsequently entered the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in 1840, with the honor of being the valedictorian of his class. On account of the failing health of his father he at once returned to Wheeling and engaged in business, beginning a career which is one of the most notable in the business history of the city. He was in the lumber business until 1852, when he with D. C. List and others established the bank of Wheeling, of which Mr. Hubbard was president. He continued in this enterprise until 1865. He is now president of the German bank of Wheeling, to which he has rendered good service. Recognizing the great good to result from the natural adaptation of Wheeling as a manufacturing site, he has rendered efficient aid in the development of her natural resources. In 1859 he was one of the firm of four members, under the title of C. D. Hubbard & Co., who leased the Crescent Iron mills, and engaged in the manufacture of railroad iron for something over a year. He was also one of the organizers of the Wheeling Hinge company, and is still connected with it as a director. In 1871 he became secretary of the then reorganized Wheeling Iron and Nail company, a position he still holds, occupying thereby a leading place among the manufacturers of the region. As a member of the firm of Logan & Co. for twenty years, Mr. Hubbard was also associated with the commercial interests of the city, and he is now president of the Logan Drug company which recently succeeded the old firm. In 1873 he participated in railroad enterprises by becoming one of the reorganizers of the



O. D. Hubbard

Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky railroad, of which he has since become president, having been elected in 1874. With rare administrative ability he has put the road upon a profitable basis. Mr. Hubbard's business career has been highly honorable and successful, but he has also in public life had occasion to render distinguished service to the state and nation. He was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia in 1852–3, and in 1861 was a member of the Virginia convention which passed the ordinance of secession, which he strenuously opposed. Immediately after the passage of the ordinance he returned to his constituents at Wheeling and began agitating in the cause of the Union, and for the organization of military companies for home defense, and succeeded in having a meeting called at the American hall in center Wheeling and another at the Guards' hose house, and on Sunday afternoon, he having returned home Friday evening, he had the satisfaction of seeing two companies sworn in to support "the constitution of the United States and the old flag." Before the week was past, ten companies were organized into a regiment, of which he was elected colonel. This prompt action was of great service to the community and the nation, and prevented any open rupture between the unionists and confederates in this region. Mr. Hubbard was a member of the Wheeling convention of May 13, 1861, and of what is known as the second Wheeling convention of June 11, 1861, both conventions being held by the Union people of the state for the purpose of establishing a loyal government of Virginia and looking to the formation of the new state of West Virginia. After the organization of the new state, Mr. Hubbard served in the state senate, and subsequently in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth congresses, being elected as the republican candidate from the First district, and at Washington he was a faithful and distinguished representative of the important interests of his district. Mr. Hubbard has been an earnest friend of education, and is prominently associated with well known local institutions. He was elected a trustee of the Linsly Institute in 1848, and since 1873, has been the treasurer of the board of trustees. He was active in founding the Wheeling Female seminary in 1848, was one of the trustees, and since the change to the Wheeling Female college in 1865 has been president of the board of trustees. Mr. Hubbard's family life has been a pleasant and happy one. He was married September 29, 1842, to Sarah Pallister, who was born in England in 1820, and came to the United States in 1823. She was a step daughter to John List, one of the notable old citizens. Five children were born to this union: William Pallister, Dana List, Chester Russell, Julia A., wife of W. H. Tyler, of Triadelphia, and Anna G., wife of Joseph C. Brady, secretary of the Wheeling Hinge company.

Willian P. Hubbard, who has been a successful lawyer at Wheeling for a little more than a quarter century, has achieved honorable distinction both in the fields of jurisprudence and of politics. Mr. Hubbard was born at Wheeling, December 24, 1843, the son of Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, was reared in his native town, and received here

the rudiments of his education. After attending for a period the Linsly institute he entered the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in 1863. Returning to Wheeling he pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, since when he has practiced his profession at this city. During the latter part of the war he was engaged in military service, being a member of the Third West Virginia cavalry, U. S. A., in 1865. From 1866 to 1870 he filled the position of clerk of the West Virginia house of delegates, and in 1881–2 represented Ohio county in that body, serving on the committee on revision of the statutes. In 1888 Mr. Hubbard was selected by his party as a delegate to the National republican convention at Chicago, and in the same year he was the republican candidate for the office of attorney-general of West Virginia.

Myron Hubbard, senior member of the firm of Hubbard & Paull, wholesale grocers of Wheeling, was born in the town of Bolton, Tolland county, Conn., July 13, 1842. His family resided at that place place until 1850, when they removed to northern Illinois, remaining there fourteen years, after which they returned to Connecticut. In 1865 Mr. Hubbard went to Columbus, Ohio, and took the position of traveling agent for the Columbus Home Insurance company. He was occupied in this capacity for a year and a half in the states of Ohio and West Virginia, and during six months of this period was stationed at Wheeling. In the fall of 1866 he retired from the insurance business, and in the following spring he became a clerk in the grocery store of his half-brother, Nathaniel Hubbard, at Wheeling. He was thus engaged for three years, after which he formed a partnership with his brother George, under the firm name of M. & G. Hubbard, and purchased the old Mutual store, where they carried on business for five years and more. Their next business venture was the purchase of the business of J. W. Boyd & Co., and they then embarked in the wholesale grocery trade under the style of Hubbard & Co., doing business without further change for over five years. Subsequently they removed to 1425 Main street, and in 1880 George Paull became a partner in the business and the firm of Hubbard, Paull & Co. was formed. George Hubbard retired in 1882, and the subject of this sketch and Mr. Paull have since conducted the business, which is among the most extensive of the city. Mr. Hubbard is also interested in the Commercial bank, of which he is a director. In religious and benevolent matter he is quite active, being a member of the First Presbyterian church, and a deacon of that organization, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, also of the Children's Home and the Home for the Friendless. Mr. Hubbard was married in April, 1871, to Ella, daughter of Thomas and Sidney List, of Wheeling, and to this union four children have been born, of whom a son and a daughter survive.

Alfred Hughes, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born at Wheeling, Va., on September 16, 1824. His great-grandfather, Felix Hughes, was a native of Ireland. He was a devout Catholic, and left the land

of his birth to find that religious freedom that he was there denied. He came to this country and settled in Loudon county, Va., in 1732. Four sons were born to him, of whom James, the grandfather of our subject, was a great huntsman, and crossing the mountains in quest of game, saw the beautiful region that is now Greene county, Penn., but then a part of Virginia. He determined to settle there and having married a Miss Dunn, of Jefferson county, Va., in 1772 moved to his newly located home, and was among the first white settlers of that section. At his death he owned large tracts of land in Virginia, Kentucky and what is now Indiana; he left three sons and five daughters, his oldest child being then only nineteen years of age. His youngest child but one, Thomas, was born and raised in what is now Greene county, Penn., and in early life married Mary, daughter of Charles von Odenbaugh of Winchester, Va. They shortly afterward moved to Wheeling, Va., where seven sons and three daughters were born to them. He served under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. At his death in 1849, he had been treasurer of the city of Wheeling, and member of the city council for thirty-two years; president of the Wheeling Savings institution; president of the Wheeling Fire Insurance company; president of the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge company, and director in the Northwestern bank. His oldest living son was chosen to fill his place in the city council, and held the position to a year previous to his death, in 1870. His seventh child was our subject. He went through a thorough collegiate course of education, studied medicine and graduated at the Homeopathic Medical college of Philadelphia. On November 1, 1849, he married Mary Kirby Adrian, of Wheeling, a descendant of the Sedgwick family of Maryland, who settled in that state in the early part of the seventeeh century. He began the practice of homeopathy at Wheeling in 1851. Of those who had essayed the task of practicing the new school and failed, two practitioners were from Philadelphia and one from Baltimore. Popular prejudice and the bitter opposition of the old school were too much for them, and their defeat rendered victory more difficult for their successor. Dr. Hughes, however, after a hard fight and many newspaper controversies, conquered, vindicating the advantages of the homeopathic practice. When the cholera made its appearance, in 1854, he labored almost constantly night and day, being the only homeopathic physician in the city, and meeting with almost unprecedented success in his treatment of the fearful scourge, then in epidemic form, homeopathy was then firmly established, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and now Wheeling, in place of one, has several new school practitioners. On the outbreak of the war, and when the first gun was fired at Charleston, his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of the south. When Virginia seceded, he engaged in newspaper political controversies, and became correspondent for the *Baltimore Exchange*. He was arrested for disloyalty in 1861, and was held a prisoner at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, for nearly eight months, when he was specially exchanged for a brother of Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, captured at Blounnery Gap, Va., and a pris-

oner at Salisbury, N. C. On his way to Richmond with his wife and three children, he stayed in Baltimore, reporting to Gen. Schenck, to whom he had letters of introduction. He obtained from the secretary of war, Stanton, a permit to take his wife and children and extra baggage to Richmond. On the steamer in which they sailed for Fortress Monroe were several distinguished federal generals, among them Gen. Thomas, who rendered them great service in getting through their extensive baggage, consisting of some thirteen trunks, at a time when scarcely a bundle was permitted to go by a flag of truce boat. Having been landed at City Point, and the formalities of exchange gone through, he proceeded with his family to Richmond. At Petersburg he was arrested on a general suspicion created by the amount of his baggage, and it was not until dispatches were received from two of his friends in Richmond, Judge Brokenbrough and Hon. Charles W. Russell, vouching for his loyalty to the south, that he and his baggage were permitted to proceed. His arrival in Richmond accompanied by the unusual amount of baggage gave rise to a report that he was a commissioner of peace sent by the United States government clothed with power to end the war. He at once settled down into practice, and again had to fight homeopathy's battle against bitter prejudice and stubborn opposition. Once more he succeeded in establishing the system, and secured an excellent practice. After a while he was elected to the legislature of Virginia, and remained a member thereof up to the fall of Richmond. He was a warm advocate of the enlistment of slaves in the southern ranks. Among his patients during and since the war was the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee. On December 18, 1865, he removed from Richmond to Baltimore, where he soon established himself in a good and lucrative practice, such a one, indeed, as is obtained by few, even after long residence in a city. This he has done in spite of much competition. Thus he has established in his native city, and won respect for it in his own person, in two others. Dr. Hughes was an occasional contributor to the *American Homeopathic Observer*. He has had ten children, five sons and three daughters of whom are living. His oldest son a graduate in law of the university of Virginia is a practicing lawyer in Baltimore. Ais oldest daughter in 1869, was married to W. P. Moncure, M. D., son of Judge R. C. L. Moncure, deceased, formerly president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. His second daughter in 1877, was married to Frank A. Bond, formerly adjutant-general of the state of Maryland, and an officer in the confederate states army of northern Virginia. His family are widely extended through Virginia, West Virginia and part of Kentucky. He died in Baltimore, Md., February 25, 1880. There is a sketch of his life in Cleave's Biographical Cyclopædia of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and in the Biographical Cyclopædia of Prominent Men in Maryland and the District of Columbia. His eldest son, Thomas, born August 25, 1850, in Wheeling, was at the close of the war a cadet at the Virginia Military institute at Richmond, Va.; graduated in 1871 at the Baltimore City college, first in a class of nineteen students, completing the prescribed course of



four years in two years; and in the spring of the following year graduated in law at the university of Virginia, receiving the degree of B. L. He is a prominent lawyer in large practice in Baltimore; a member of the Bar association of Baltimore City, of the American Bar association, of the Maryland Historical society, past master of Concordia lodge, a member of Jerusalem chapter and of Beauseant commandery of Masons, past grand of Baltimore City lodge, and past chief patriarch of Mt. Araratt encampment of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Calumet, Crescent and Atheneum clubs of Baltimore. In 1875 he married Helen R. Thorburn of Fredericksburg, Va., daughter of Capt. Robert Donaldson Thorburn, formerly of the United States navy.

Archie T. Hupp, one of the most prominent young business men of Wheeling, is the son of John C. Hupp, M. D., an eminent physician of the state, whose sketch and portrait appear in this work. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., October 1, 1855. Mr. Hupp started life with the advantage of a liberal education, and when sixteen years of age, having determined to make the mercantile business his vocation in life, accepted a clerkship in the wholesale grocery house of Joseph Speidel & Company, and by dauntless energy and close attention to his duties he became such a valuable auxiliary to the firm that his services were soon appreciated to the extent of an admittance to its membership. His house probably does the largest jobbing trade of groceries in the Ohio valley. Mr. Hupp represented his firm in the territory adjacent to the Wheeling market for several years, and his withdrawal from the road to fill a more responsible position in the management of the firm's extensive business brought many expressions of regret from his patrons. This marked success has been attained only by great business ability and unbending integrity, which traits of character are possessed by Mr. Hupp in no small degree. Miss Addie, daughter of the late Harry C. Coen, became his wife in March, 1882. They are the parents of four children: Katharene L., Carolene L., John C., and Archie T. Mr. Hupp comes from a very old and influential family, and is possessed of those qualities which make men sought after in society, being a man of culture and refinement as well as a successful business man.

John Cox Hupp, a distinguished physician of Wheeling, is a member of a family which in the days of Indian warfare, were distinguished for heroism and sacrifice. In 1770 Philip Hupp, John Hupp, Frank Hupp, Palsar Hupp and another brother whose name has not been preserved, came to the frontier from the Shenandoah valley, and settled on the waters of Buffalo, in what is now Washington county, Penn., but was then a part of Virginia and remained so until after the running of Mason and Dixon's line. Frank was shot by an Indian at Jonathan Link's cabin, twelve miles east of Wheeling, on Middle Wheeling creek, September, 1771; John was killed while defending Miller's block house, on Buffalo creek, from the Indians, on Easter Sunday of 1782; Palsar settled on the banks of the Monongahela, near the village of Millsborough, and Philip, who was at the siege of

Miller's block house, afterward settled in Duck creek valley. John Hupp left a son of the same name, who was two years old at the time of the siege of the block house within which he was when his father was killed. He was born July 27, 1780, and on January 19, 1813, was married to Ann Cox, by whom he had four children: Isaac, Joseph, Louisa and John C., of whom the latter only survives. The father died March 12, 1864, and the mother, who was born June 7, 1791, died November 6, 1875. John C. Hupp, the subject of this mention, was born in Donegal township, Washington county, Penn., November 24, 1819. He was graduated at Washington college in 1844, and in 1848 received the degree of A. M. He studied medicine under Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, and at Jefferson Medical college, where he was graduated in 1847. On December 16, of the same year, he began the practice at Wheeling. Since then his life has been nobly devoted to the advancement of his profession, the promotion of general education, and the welfare of his community, and his old age is now crowned with the grateful remembrances and kind regards of all who have known him. Without entering into the details of his professional work, some salient points of his career may be noted. He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of West Virginia, was appointed in 1875 a delegate of the American Medical association to the European association; and was a member of the executive committee of the Centennial Medical commission to the International Medical congress which met at Philadelphia in 1876. His connection with the American association began in 1858, and he has since served several times on the committee on nominations, as secretary of a section, and was for many years chairman of the committee for his state on necrology, He, for ten years, served as treasurer of the State Medical association, and for the same period as treasurer of the Wheeling society. His contributions to the literature of his profession have been many and valuable. He has held various positions connected with his profession, notable among which was the office of state vaccine agent, which he held for nearly fifteen years. In the cause of education, Dr. Hupp made, in 1873, a successful effort before the board of education to extend a free school education to the colored children of the city; in 1873, before the same body, secured the establishment of an evening free school; in 1875, advocated making German a regular branch of study in the public schools; and in 1877, as chairman of the committee on rules and regulations, was successful in securing the adoption of industrial drawing as a regular study in the schools. In 1870 he prepared a memorial to the legislature asking the appointment of a state geologist. Notable among his contributions to literature, aside from those strictly professional are, a memorial of Dr. Joseph Thoburn, and many other memorials of deceased physicians, a memorial to the legislature on the establishment of a state board of health, historical sketches of early life in Washington county, and the quarter-centennial historical sketch of his class at Washington college. Dr. Hupp has served the city and county as a member of the board of health, as president of the county board of supervisors from 1863 to

1866, as a member of the city board of education from 1873 to 1879, but has since declined all honors tendered him in the line of official preferment. For nearly a quarter of a century, from 1862 to 1885, he served the national government as president of the board of United States examining surgeons for pensions. Dr. Hupp was married March 1, 1853, to Caroline Louise Todd, daughter of the late Dr. A. S. Todd, of Wheeling, and they have had the following children: Archibald, born October 1, 1855, of the firm of Speidel & Co.; Amanda Virginia, born October 9, 1859, wife of Charles L. Harding, of Washington, Penn.; Ann Louisa, born July 30, 1862, wife of Dr. R. H. Bullard, of Wheeling; Francis Julius Le Moyne, born July 8, 1865, surgeon on the medical staff of Presbyterian hospital, N. Y.; Augusta Genevieve, born December 1, 1863, and John C., deceased. Dr. Hupp is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The firm of T. T. Hutchisson & Co., occupies a leading place among wholesale dealers and importers of saddlery hardware, and is prominent among the successful business concerns of Wheeling. This house was founded in 1860 by John Knote, who had been engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness at Wheeling since 1833, having learned his trade in Adams county, Penn., with Robert M. Hutchisson, father of the present senior member of the firm. Mr. Knote admitted to partnership at the outset, Mr. T. T. Hutchisson, in the business of wholesale dealing in saddlers' hardware. During the war period the business was conducted entirely by Mr. Hutchisson, Mr. Knote being in the south, but after the restoration of peace, the old firm was re-established, and the two gentlemen, as equal partners, conducted the business until 1882, when Mr. Knote withdrew, Mr. Hutchisson purchasing his interest. The latter carried on the business alone until 1888, when the present firm was formed by the admission of two old and trusted clerks, Jacob Reitz and J. A. Blum. Mr. Hutchisson was born in Adams county, Penn., August 25, 1827. His father, Robert M. Hutchisson, was a native of New Jersey, but lived for some time in Philadelphia. Early in the twenties he settled in Adams county, Penn., and there followed his trade of harness and saddle making. He was married while residing there to Sarah Blintzinger, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living. The mother died in Adams county about 1845, and the father died in Madison county, Ohio, where he had gone to make his home with a daughter in about 1875. Mr. Hutchisson is prominent in the history of the People's bank, having been one of the original stockholders, and assisted in its organization in 1860. He became a director of the bank in 1879, and in about 1885 was elected vice-president, a position he still holds. For forty years or more he has been a member of Franklin lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Hutchisson was married in 1852, to Mary Hervey, of Wheeling, who died June 23, 1874, leaving one daughter, who is still living. In 1881 he was married to Garafelia Nelson, of Wheeling.

Joseph Hydinger, a leading grocer and confectioner of South Wheeling, is a native of Wheeling, born December 22, 1839. His

father, Joseph Hydinger, a native of Alsace, France, came to Wheeling about 1833, and became one of the pioneer gardeners. He owned at one time, by purchase of John McClure, the property now occupied by the city hospital. In December, 1847, he removed to a ten-acre tract he purchased of Messrs. Jacob and Selby, in what is now the Eighth ward, and there lived until his decease, September9, 1879. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, Elizabeth Schopany, by maiden name, was also a native of Alsace. Before her marriage to Mr. Hydinger, which occurred about 1836, she had been twice married, first to Jacob Schæffer, who died in Pittsburgh, leaving one child, Elizabeth, now the wife of Joseph Humes, of Wheeling, and her second husband died in Cincinnati, of the cholera. By Mr. Hydinger she had six children, two of whom reside at Wheeling, one at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and three in Iowa. She came to Wheeling about 1831, and is still living in her seventy-eighth year. The subject of this sketch, in early life, assisted his father in gardening, and was also for brief periods engaged in the Washington mill, in trips down the Ohio and Mississippi, and in the summer of 1862, he was employed in the commissary department of the United States army. In 1872 he embarked in his present occupation, as the proprietor of a confectionery store at No. 4306 Jacob street. Two years later he added a stock of groceries, and in these two departments of trade he has since done a flourishing business. He was married October 30, 1864, to Eiizabeth Rietz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who accompanied her parents, Christian and Elizabeth Rietz, to Wheeling, in 1852. Mrs. Hydinger is the second of their nine children, eight of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hydinger have had six children: Elizabeth; Charles F., deceased; Frank, deceased; Minnie and Bertha. Mrs. Hydinger is a member of the German Lutheran church; he of the Catholic. In politics he is a democrat.

Clarence E. Irwin, secretary of the LaBelle Iron works of Wheeling, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1843. Mr. Irwin is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the city of Wheeling, his father, R. S. Irwin, being one of the early pioneer merchants and manufacturers. The latter was a native of Wheeling, but in early manhood resided in Ohio, where the subject of this mention was born. Soon afterward he returned to Wheeling, and became subsequently connected with the firm of Morton, Bailey & Co., in the Belmont Iron company, and in 1852 he became a member of the firm of Bailey, Woodward & Co., who were the founders of the LaBelle Iron works, and afterward purchased the Jefferson Iron works of Steubenville. With both firms he was connected until his death in 1872, in his sixty-third year. The wife of R. S. Irwin was Zoraida Zane Fawcett, who was connected with the pioneer Zane family. She died in 1860. Clarence E. Irwin was reared at Wheeling, and educated in the schools of the city and the academy at Morgantown. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in May, 1861, in Company E, of the First Virginia volunteer infantry in the Union service, and after serving his term of three months he re-enlisted for three years. At the end of that period



Isben I. Jacobs

he entered the veteran service, as captain of Company G of the Second West Virginia V. V. I., and served until July, 1865. At the completion of this extended period of patriotic service, Mr. Irwin returned to Wheeling and was engaged in the office of Bailey, Woodward & Co. until 1876, when he embarked in the wholesale grocery business under the firm style of C. E. Irwin & Co. In the following December he went west with the intention of finding a new location, but not being satisfied he returned to Wheeling in the fall of 1877, and became a resident of Martin's Ferry, and a clerk in the Benwood Blast furnace. Subsequently he took the position of book-keeper in the office of the Standard Iron company at Bridgeport, and in 1887 resigned that position to accept the one he holds at present. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a comrade of the G. A. R. In 1868 he was married to Hannah B. Woodward, daughter of Simpson N. Woodward, of the firm of Bailey, Woodward & Co., and they have two children. He is a member of the board of education from Madison subdistrict for the school district of Wheeling.

Ex. Gov. John J. Jacob of Wheeling, well known throughout the state as a distinguished jurist and public man, has served the community, the county and the state, in various high positions, honorably and with ability. As legislator, judge, and chief magistrate of the commonwealth, he has been faithful and true to the interests of the people. Judge Jacob is a son of Capt. John J. Jacob, a native of Maryland, who during the war of the revolution, served in the famous Sixth regiment of the Maryland line as lietutenant, quartermaster and captain, rendering gallant service with that command, which was pre-eminently distinguished for severe and heroic service. At the close of the war he settled on the Potomac river in Hampshire county, Va., where he wedded the widow of Capt. Michael Cresap, one of the most prominent characters on the border during the revolutionary period, and who is commemorated, though with unjust reference, in the famous speech of Logan, the Indian chief. Subsequently Capt. Jacob was mar ried to Susan McDavitt, a niece by marriage to Sergt. John Champ, that brave officer who was selected by Washington to make the attempt to capture Benedict Arnold, a daring exploit which failed but not for want of courage and skill of the sergeant. By this second marraige four children were born, two of whom died in infancy. One of the survivors, Julia, became the wife of John W. Vanderver, of Missouri, in which state she died in 1882, at the age of fifty-five years. The other, Judge Jacob, was born at the Hampshire county home, December 9, 1829. The parents died in Hampshire county, the father in 1839, in his eighty-first year, and the mother in 1880, aged eighty-five years. Judge Jacob was reared at Romney, and received an academic and collegiate education, and was graduated at Dickinson college, Penn., in 1849. He chose the law as his profession; but removing to Missouri, occupied the chair of political economy, etc., at the Missouri university at Columbia, from 1853 to 1860, before engaging in the practice. He subsequently practiced law at Columbia, Mo., until 1864, when he returned to Hampshire county, where he continued in his profession,

and attained prominence in that region. In 1869 he took an active part in politics as a democrat, and was elected to the legislature. In 1870 he was nominated by the democratic party for governor of West Virginia, and was successful, being the first democratic governor of the state. In 1872, under the new constitution, he was re-elected, and held office during the stormy scenes incident to the putting in force of the new constitution, and the removal of the state capital from Charleston to Wheeling. Upon the expiration of his term as governor, March 4, 1877, he made his home at Wheeling, and resuming practice, at once took rank as one of the leading jurists of the state. In 1879 he was the representative of Ohio county in the state legislature. In 1881 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the circuit judgeship, and in the following year he was elected to the office for a term of six years. On retiring from the position of judge of the first circuit he resumed the practice of the law, in which he is still engaged. Judge Jacob was married in 1853, to Jane Baird, a native of Washington, Penn., and daughter of William Baird, a prominent attorney of that state. Three children have been born to this union, one of whom a daughter, survives.

Wilbur Jacobs, a leading brick and stone contractor of Wheeling, was born at Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1854. His parents were B. F. and Elizabeth (St. Ledger) Jacobs, both natives of West Virginia. The mother died in January, 1888. B. F. Jacobs has been a contractor all his life, and is now living a retired life at Wellsburg. The subject of this biography lived in Wellsburg until his sixteenth year, and attended the public schools of that place. When about sixteen years of age he went to Pittsburgh, where he followed the trade of a bricklayer for about two years, and then began contracting for himself. He resided in Pittsburgh for nearly twelve years, and then returned to Wellsburg, remaining there for two years, and then he came to Wheeling, settling here permanently, though he had been doing business here before his removal to this city. He was for some time a member of the Wheeling Mining & Manufacturing company, which he withdrew from in July, 1886. He has since been carrying on a large and successful business in brick and stone contracting, having erected many buildings in Wheeling, which speak for his ability and honesty. He was the first contractor to introduce steam power in the hoisting of materials for buildings in course of construction, and now owns the only apparatus for that purpose in the city. Among other structures he has erected the First ward public school; Bridgeport Presbyterian church; First Methodist Episcopal church, of Bellaire; Y. M. C. A. building, in Wheeling; Bloch Brothers' factory; Fifth ward school-house of Bellaire; the Toronto White Ware works; repaired the custom house, and many other buildings too numerous to mention. He is a member of the Bricklayers' union. Politically, he is a democrat. In 1876 he married Sarah Bowden, of Allegheny City, Penn., the ceremony taking place May 27 of that year. Bessie, B. F., Mazie, Lucy and Charles, are the children which have been born to them.

Frank P. Jepson, cashier of the Bank of the Ohio valley, is one of the most prominent young business men of Wheeling. He was born at Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1853, but being brought to Wheeling by his parents one year later, he was reared in this city, and here received his education. His has been an active life from childhood. He was under instruction in a private school from his third to fifth years, and was then placed in the Second ward public school, and being promoted to the Fifth ward school remained there until he was thirteen years of age. He then left school, and shortly afterward, in 1861, President Lincoln having appointed Thomas Hornbrook surveyor of customs of Wheeling, entered the office of that official. The latter resigned the office upon the advent of the Johnson administration and engaged in the real estate business, and young Jepson then became his office boy. On April 1, 1867, Mr. Jepson though not yet fourteen years of age, became messenger for the First National Bank of Wheeling. He soon evinced qualifications for higher positions and passed rapidly through the various grades as a bank clerk, book-keeper, teller, etc., the bank meanwhile becoming merged in the Bank of the Ohio Valley, until on February 9, 1880, he was appointed cashier, a position he still holds. He is one of the youngest cashiers of the city, and it may justly be added that he is one of the most efficient. The confidence generally reposed in his integrity and capacity was manifested by his appointment by the city council in 1881 as one of the three commissioners of loans, in which capacity he negotiated a loan of $196,000. Being commissioned for a similar duty in 1885 he negotiated a loan of $270,000, and was recently appointed one of the three commissioners to negotiate the bridge loan. He has been honored with various other trusts. During the last four years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the city gas works, and for two years has served as president of that body. He was commissioned a notary public by Governor Wilson in 1885, was appointed an aid on the governor's staff in 1887, with the rank of colonel, a position he resigned in 1888, and on April 1, 1889, he was appointed by the governor as director of the second insane hospital for the term of six years. In 1889, Mr. Jepson was the projector of the Wheeling Ice and Storage company. He has not taken part in politics as an aspirant for office, but as a political leader has wielded much influence, and has held the secretaryship of the democratic executive congressional committee for the first district, from 1886 to 1888. Mr. Jepson is prominent as a Mason, which fraternity he joined in 1874. He is a member of Wheeling lodge, No. 5, of Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, and of Cyrene commandery, No. 7, K. T. He was the treasurer of Wheeling lodge for several years and is now treasurer of Cyrene commandery. During the floods of 1884 he served as chairman of the Masonic relief committee, and as such visited the sufferers along the river as far down as the Kentucky line, dispensing the funds in the hands of the committee. Mr. Jepson was married in 1876 to Ida E., daughter of Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, a

member of the Virginia legislature during the war, and sister of Hon. John O. Pendleton, congressman-elect for the first district.

S. L. Jepson, A. M., M. D., a prominent physician of Wheeling, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, April 7, 1842, a son of John Jepson, one of the early citizens of Belmont county, Ohio. The latter was a native of Lancashire, England, and was born in 1795. He was married in 1823 to Hannah Hunt, also a native of Lancashire, born in 1803. About 1830 John Jepson came to America, prospecting for a new home and so spent about two years in New York, during which time he was joined by his family and a brother. From New York he came west to Ohio, journeying by way of Cleveland, and made his home in Belmont county, one mile east of St. Clairsville, where he engaged in agriculture. Subsequently, while assisting a neighbor in the raising of a barn, he met with an accident which left him unfit for farm labor, and he afterward gave up farm life and engaged in merchandise at St. Clairsville. He remained there in that employment during the remainder of his active life, with the exception of a period of two years from the spring of 1852 to the spring of 1854 spent at McConnelsville and Wheeling. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and a man of strong character. In 1874 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, and during ten years longer lived happily together. They died in 1884 and 1885 respectively, deeply mourned by their family and friends. To them were born eleven children, two were born in England. Four children survive: Hannah E., Nathaniel H., a jeweler of Washington, Ind.; George, a merchant of St. Clairsville, and the subject of this sketch. Dr. Jepson was given a liberal education in the St. Clairsville school, and in 1860 entered the junior class of Washington college, where he was graduated in 1862. His brothers having enlisted in the Union army, he went into his father's store at St. Clairsville, where he clerked during the war period. Immediately after the close of the war, in July, 1865, he took up the study of medicine, and in 1866 he entered the Ohio Medical college, and was graduated in medicine in 1868. After graduation he was by competitive examination appointed resident physician of the Cincinnati hospital, for one year. He located at Wheeling in 1869, and began the practice of his profession. He soon became prominent in his profession, and in 1873 was elected health officer of Wheeling for a term of two years, and was twice re-elected, serving continuously until 1879. During this period he added to his medical acquirements by study in London, Edinburgh and Vienna, during a year's visit to Europe. The doctor has held various important positions in the gift of the people, having served as a member of the city council from 1880 to 1884, as a member of the board of education, elected in 1880 and 1886, for terms of six years each, and he is secretary of the board of trustees of the Wheeling Female college. He has received a due share of the honors of the medical organizations with which he has affiliated, has served as secretary for four years and president one term of the medical society of the city of

Wheeling and county of Ohio, was four years secretary of the State Medical society, and was elected president of the state society in 1886, presiding over the meeting held at White Sulphur Springs in 1887. He is also a member of the American Medical association. In 1883 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine hospital service, a position he resigned in 1890. In May, 1889, he was appointed United States examining surgeon of pensions, and is secretary of the board at Wheeling. Dr. Jepson's contributions to leading medical journals are as follows: "The Duality of the Chancrous Virus," *New York Medical Journal*, September, 1871; "Sudden Death in Puerperal Cases," *The American Journal of Obstetrics*, August, 1872; "Cholera in Wheeling, W. Va.," *Transactions of American Health Association*, Vol. I, 1874; "Pyo-pneumothorax Following Acute Pneumonia in a Child," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, July, 1881; "Cases of Long Retention of Placenta after Abortion," *idem*, October, 1883; "Treatment of Bursæ," 1875. In *State Transactions* of various dates, "On Typhoid Fever; The Relation of Ovulation to Menstruation; Puerperal Fever, Its Intra-urine Antiseptic Irrigation," and others. His annual address as president of the State Medical society at White Sulphur Springs in July, 1887, met with much favorable criticism from both the press and the profession. Dr. Jepson was married in 1871 to Isabella, daughter of Rev. Andrew Scott, of Jefferson county, Ohio, and has four daughters. The doctor and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, and the doctor is an elder.

William J. Johnston, son of William and Mary J. Johnston, both formerly of county Armagh, Ireland, was born in the city of Wheeling, W. Va., February 17, 1843. Being of poor parentage he was early cast upon his own resources for subsistence. His father died July 4, 1849, leaving a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, the eldest, John, twelve years of age, and the second child, Robert, age ten years, being the only support of the family. William J., the third child, at the age of nine years entered a glass factory and worked in various capacities for a term of five years or thereabout. In the spring of 1856 he entered the Wheeling *Intelligencer* job rooms, and January 1, 1857, commenced a three year apprenticeship as a printer, in the said job rooms then in charge of Col. John Frew. In the spring of 1861, being desirous of getting some newspaper experience, he accepted a case on the Wheeling *Press*, and worked at the case until the closing of that establishment by the United States army, by order of Gen. Hunter, some time in 1862, after which event he returned to his former position of job pressman in the *Intelligencer* job rooms. In the spring of 1865, being desirous of bettering his condition, he purchased an interest in the book and job printing concern carried on under the firm name of A. S. Trowbridge & Co., but soon becoming dissatisfied with the management, and having been misled as to the financial condition of the establishment, he made a proposition to buy or sell, and the latter was accepted. He then associated with him a book binder by name I. Risteau

Amos, under the firm name of Johnston & Amos, book binders and job printers. In the year 1867, this firm was induced to commence the publication of a temperance weekly paper called the *Home Visitory*, edited by Mrs. Ada Gregg, grand secretary of the grand lodge I. O. G. T., of West Virginia. After a life of some four months this undertaking had to be abandoned for lack of support. In the year 1868, Mr. Amos disposed of his interest in the firm to Mr. Alfred Glass, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and the business of the firm was carried on under the firm name of Johnston, Glass & Co., who did a good business in the jobbing line for a time, that is until they conceived the idea of publishing an evening paper, which paper was started under the name of the *Evening Commercial*. This evening paper had the same fate of every effort of the kind ever made in Wheeling. After a short existence it had to be abandoned for want of support. Late in the year 1868, Mr. Glass wishing to sell his interest, his proposal was accepted, and the business was conducted under the firm name of of W. J. Johnston, and so continued until April 1, 1870, when our subject consolidated his plant with the Wheeling *Register*, taking an interest in the firm of Lewis Baker & Co., in payment for same. On entering this firm he was assigned the position of manager of the job department, and contractor for all book and job work, which position he still holds. Representing said firm he was West Virginia state printer and binder from January, 1877, to January, 1879; state printer, binder and contractor for furnishing the state with paper and stationery, from January, 1879, to January, 1881; state printer and binder from January, 1881, to January, 1883, and representing the West Virginia Printing company, state binder from January, 1889, to January, 1891. He was married September 7, 1865, to Sarah H. Thompson, daughter of Alex Thompson, deceased, of Wheeling, who died November 16, 1880, leaving five children, viz.: John T., now foreman of the Wheeling Register Book Bindery; Mary Belle, Robert D., Jane and Sarah. Mr. Johnston was again married November 26, 1884, to Mary Adela Turner, daughter of Alexander Turner, one of Wheeling's most prominent pioneer wholesale grocers, and founder of the now prosperous Wheeling firm in that line of Messrs. Neill & Ellingham.

H. F. Jones, of Wheeling, W. Va., was born in Brooke county, that state, March 10, 1843, the son of Isaac and Eliza (Faulk) Jones. The subject of this mention left Brooke county in 1852, the family removing to Martin's Ferry, Ohio. There he passed the remainder of his childhood and his youth until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he enlisted in Battery D, First West Virginia light artillery, with which he served from 1862 until the close of the war. After the restoration of peace he came to Wheeling and found employment with the firm of Chapman & Co., founders, as salesman in their warehouse, and later for six months as traveling salesman. In the latter capacity he served with D. Lynn & Co., successors of the former firm, until about 1871, after which, until 1879, he was engaged with Joseph Bell & Co., in the same work. In 1872 in partnership with his brother,

J. H., Mr. Jones established the business which is still conducted under the firm style of Jones Brothers, and since leaving the road he has given this his personal attention. The firm manufactures and deals in tinware, and has an extensive trade in stoves, cutlery, etc., ranking among the successful and prosperous business concerns of the city. Mr. Jones possesses an extensive business acquaintance, on account of his former commercial occupation, and is everywhere highly esteemed. At home he possesses the confidence and regard of the community. He has taken part in municipal affairs as a member of the water board since 1887, being elected in that year and re-elected in January, 1889. Mr. Jones is a member of Virginius lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and Abrams encampment, No. 1, of the same order, of Alpha lodge, Knights of Honor, and of Sheridan post, No. 86, G. A. R. In 1872 Mr. Jones was married to Anna P., daughter of E. J. Stone, deceased, formerly a prominent business man of Wheeling and member of the dry goods house of Stone & Thomas. To this union three children have been born.

One of the most prominent financiers of Wheeling is Mr. John J. Jones, cashier of the Exchange bank. Mr. Jones is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and came to Wheeling in 1863, three years later he entered the First National bank, now the Bank of the Ohio Valley. He continued with this institution until 1871, when be became connected with the Exchange bank as its cashier, a position he has since held. Aside from the banking business Mr. Jones is prominently identified with several other extensive manufacturing concerns of Wheeling and vicinity, being a large stockholder in the same. In his relations to the community through this the largest banking house in the state, Mr. Jones has always held the reputation of being a financier of great ability and of strict integrity. Few men can hope, at his age, to attain to such a desirable position, and to such a lofty place in the esteem of the citizens of as large a city as Wheeling. Nothing but ability and probity could have placed him where he is.

Henry Juergens, a respected citizen of Wheeling, has been engaged there in the retail grocery business since 1875, and occupies a high rank among the business men of the city. Mr. Juergens was born in Fuerstenberg, Germany, July 12, 1832, and is the son of Leopold and Sophia Juergens, the former of whom died in Germany in 1851. In the next year the mother, with seven children, Leopold, William, Henry, Louisa, Charlotte, Charles and Arnold, came to America, whither the eldest son, Bernard, had preceded them in 1848, and the eldest daughter, Sophia, with her husband, Frederick Knabe, in 1855. The mother and the children, who accompanied her, settled at Wheeling, where she died in May, 1869. Mr. Juergens had learned the trade of carpentry in his native land, and he followed that in his new home, until November 6, 1874, when, while employed in a planing-mill, he lost his left arm. In the following April he embarked in the grocery business, to which he has since given his undivided attention. He was married October 23, 1859, to Bernardine Regina Ritter, a native of Germany, and daughter of Andrew and Mary Do-

rothea Ritter, the latter of whom died in 1849. In 1853 Mrs. Ritter, with her father and the other children, Theresa A., Ernestina, Ernst E. and Albert M., came to America, and settled in Wetzel county, W. Va.. where the father died November 7, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Juergens have had eleven children, Ernest L., Louisa M., Henry F., Sophia, Charles A., William F. (deceased), Anna, Emma, Albert (deceased), Charlotte and Clara. Mr. Juergens and wife are members of the German Lutheran church, and he is affiliated with the German Benevolent society, and the order of Druids.

The Right Reverend John Joseph Kain, D. D., at present bishop of the diocese of Wheeling, was born at Martinsburg, Va., May 31, 1841. At an early age he was sent to St. Charles college, near Ellicott City, Howard county, Md., and made his collegiate course in that noted school, On the completion of the course of study in that institution he passed to the department of philosophy and theology in St. Mary's university, Baltimore, Md. Throughout the collegiate, philosophical and theological studies, he evinced rare talent, and was regarded as one of the most gifted, if not the most gifted, students in those large schools. He was ordained priest, July 2, 1866, and assigned to the mission of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, W. Va. When the See of Wheeling became vacant in 1874, the bishops of the province of Baltimore convened to provide a successor to the Right Reverend Richard V. Whelan, D. D. Among the three names submitted to Rome for that exalted office was that of the Rev. J. J. Kain. In February of 1875, the anouncement came that Rome had appointed the Rev. J. J. Kain, and on the 23d of the following May, the new bishop was solemny consecrated in the Wheeling cathedral, honored by the presence of a large number of his brother priests and several Right Rev. Bishops from various parts of the country. Those of the clergy of the diocese of Wheeling who knew the incoming bishop rejoiced, because it was apparent to them that the choice was an excellent one. In a very brief time all realized the grateful fact that Rome had placed at the helm in the diocese a man of extraordinary fitness; a man thoroughly equipped as a scholar, possessed of a very high order of administrative ability, and withal having few peers as a pulpit orator. The episcopate of the Right Reverend Bishop Kain for fourteen or fifteen years has more than confirmed these anticipations. Time has proved that in the present bishop the clergy has found a ruler as kind as a father, the church a model prelate, and the people a chief pastor whose zeal, influence and devotedness guarantee their their spiritual well-being as long as it may please God to spare their bishop. Socially, as well as intellectually, the subject of this sketch is a most worthy successor of the illustrious and revered Bishop Whelan, Truly Rome seems to have been partial to Virginia before the division into two states, and afterward in the character of the men placed over the Catholic church,— Bishops Whelan, McGill, Gibbons and Keane at Richmond, and Whelan and Kain at Weeeling. It is doubtful if any two Catholics Sees in the United States have had abler and more efficient bishops than Richmond and Wheeling. Bishop Kain is yet

a young man. He is studious, industrious, attentive to his duties, able in pulpit and on platform, ever watchful of the interests of his church, and is highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Isaac Kelley, one of the earliest settlers of Ohio county, came to the valley from the east at a very early date in the opening of the country, and being a man of much force of character and ability, was chosen sheriff of Ohio county, at a time when the county embraced all of the territory now divided between Brooke, Ohio, Marshall and Hancock counties. His vocation was farming, and he was a man of considerable property. His son, John Kelley, was born in this county, April 7, 1784. He followed farming, and also held the office of deputy sheriff of Ohio county, under his father. He married Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of Adam Wilson, one of the early settlers. She was born at the forks of Yough, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1785, and died December 23, 1859. John Kelley had just passed his fortieth year when he died, May 1, 1824. Seven children were born to them, of whom two are living: John Kelley, who resides near Mansfield, Ohio, and Adam Wilson Kelley, who has for over a third of a century been prominently interested in manufacturing at Wheeling and vicinity. He was born six miles east of this city on January 21, 1815, was reared as a farmer and followed that vocation until about 1847. In about 1853, he removed to Benwood and engaged in the manufacture of nails, as a member of the firm of Gill, Kelley & Co. In 1855 he returned to the farm where he remained until 1858, during which period the firm of Gill, Kelley & Co., at Benwood, failed in business, and in the fall of the year last named, Mr. Kelley leased the nail works and again removed to Benwood, and a few months later, when the property was sold on a deed of trust, he became the purchaser and operated the works on his own account, until July, 1864, when he sold the business and removed to Wheeling. Mr. Kelley was then for a considerable period not actively engaged in any enterprise, until the failure of the Belmont Nail company, in 1879, when he joined with the other bond-holders, and purchased the works in August of that year. Upon the re-organization of the company he was chosen president, a position he has since held. Though particularly connected with the branch of manufacture just mentioned his enterprise and investments have by no means been confined to that channel, and among his other interests it may be mentioned that he is a director of the Exchange bank and of the Belmont Bridge company. Mr. Kelley was married October 23, 1855, to Anna D. Musser, daughter of Joseph Musser, late of Washington, Penn., and to this union five children have been born, two of whom are living: Alice V., now the wife of Dr. A. F. Hustead, of Morgantown, W. Va., now of Wheeling; and Wilson I. Kelley, of Wheeling. Those deceased were: Kate, died three weeks old; Cora, died thirteen months old, and an infant not named. Mr. Kelley and family are members of the First Presbyterian church.

John W. Kennen, of Wheeling, well-known as an enterprising retail grocer of that city, was born at Wheeling, November 25, 1854,

the son of Samuel and Fannie M. (Surghnor) Kennen. The parents, the former of whom was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and the latter in Scotland, were married in county Antrim about 1848, and in 1850 came to America, and made their home at Wheeling, where the father died, March 12, 1885, and where the mother still resides. Mr. Kennen received a good early education in his native city, and then at the age of fourteen years became a clerk in a grocery store, where he continued to be occupied until he reached the age of twenty-three. During seven years of that period he was in the employment of the late K. J. Smyth. He embarked in business independently in 1877, and in the time that has since elapsed has met with flattering success, building up a prosperous business, and gaining the esteem of the community. Mr. Kennen was married May 27, 1888, to Ida M. Armstrong, daughter of John S. Armstrong, of Wheeling, and they have one child, John A., who was born March 9, 1889. Mr. Kennen is a member of Nelson lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and socially is highly regarded.

John J. Kenney, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, was born in that city March 27, 1854, the son of Patrick Kenney, a worthy gentleman who has served the city for several years as market-master. The latter is a native of Ireland. He came to America about 1846, and after serving an apprenticeship as a moulder at Pittsburgh, came to Wheeling in about 1852, and there has since made his home. He followed his vocation until 1884, when he was appointed market-master of the Second ward market, and held under that appointment until 1886. In January, 1889, he was again appointed to the same position for a term of two years, and he filled the place to the general satisfaction, and with much credit to himself. His management of the office during his first term resulted in larger receipts from the market than had ever accrued before in the history of the city. He has also served a term in the city council, and is in every way regarded as one of the valuable citizens. John J. Kenney was reared at Wheeling and educated in the city schools and at St. Vincent's academy. When about fourteen years of age he found employment in the nail mills, and after working there for about ten years, he engaged in the retail liquor trade for something over nine years. In 1887 he embarked in the brewery business, purchasing the large establishment of Kilian Kress, on the corner of Seventh and Market streets, at the same time associating with himself in the ownership of this brewery Christian Blum. This establishment was built about thirty years ago by Henry Daub, and is a building of four stories, 66x120 feet in dimensions. An extensive business is carried on by the firm of Kenney & Blum in the production of ale and porter, and there is a great demand for their product which is increasing in quality as rapidly as in quantity produced. Mr. Kenney is one of the prominent young men of the city, and has served the city with notable efficiency as a member of the city council, to the first branch of which he was elected in 1884, for the term of four years, from the First ward. In 1889 he was elected to the first branch for a term of two years Mr. Kenney was mar-

ried in November, 1877, to Mary, daughter of Wendel Schafer, and to them two children have been born, one of whom is living.

Thomas W. Killeen, a successful grocer of Wheeling, is a native of that city, born July 26, 1854. His parents, John and Bridget (Degan) Killeen, both natives of county Kings, Ireland, came to America, and met for the first time at Wheeling, where they were married in the spring of 1853. A few years later they removed to Benwood, where the father died August 10, 1861. Subsequently the mother was married to Anthony Loftes, whom she survives, now making her home at Wheeling. Mr. Killeen, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of four children of his parents. He received a good common school education in childhood, and in early manhood was employed as a boiler in different iron works, at Wheeling, an occupation which he began in childhood, and pursued until 1884. On January 27, 1885, he became a member of the police force of Wheeling, and continued in that capacity until February 12, 1889. In the meantime he had opened a grocery store in June 1883, at No. 2901 McCulloch street, which until he retired from the police force was conducted by his wife. Mr. Killeen is a courteous and wide-awake business man, and has a large custom. He is a member of the Grocers' Protective association, is a democrat in politics, and is active in the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He and wife are members of the Catholic church. He was married May 18, 1880, to Elizabeth Rafferty, and they have five children: William, Mary, Anna, John J., and Regina, of whom the eldest is deceased. Mrs. Killeen was born at Wheeling in 1856, the daughter of James and Maria (Casey) Rafferty. They were born respectively in county Longfield and county Limerick, Ireland, and coming to this country, met and were married at New York, in 1854. In the next year they settled at Wheeling, where the father died September 19, 1888. Of their ten children, Mrs. Killeen is the eldest.

Michael Kirchner, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, is a member of the firm of G. Mendel & Co., the leading furniture dealers and undertakers of that city. He was born in Bavaria, March 21, 1847, and remained in his native land until he was about twenty years of age, learning and working at the trades of paper-hanging, painting, etc., working mostly at painting and frescoing. In 1867 he came to America and landing at New York came directly to Wheeling, where he found employment in Arbenz's furniture factory in March, 1868. He remained in that employment until January, 1870, after which he worked three months with Bodley & Fraby, but the factory of the latter burning down, he entered the employment of G. Mendel & Co. After he had been engaged with that firm ten years, he was given charge of the furniture department, and in 1886 he was admitted to partnership in the firm. He continues to have charge of the furniture department. Mr. Kirchner is a member of St. Alphonsus Catholic church, and is associated with the pioneer society. He is held in high esteem throughout the city. In 1869 he was married to Catherine Colman, of Wheeling, and to them have been born nine children, of whom six are living.

Charles Klein, a grocer of Wheeling, who has been quite successful in business, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 7, 1849, the son of Christian and Barbara Klein. His father is deceased, having died in Germany in 1858, but the mother is still a resident of that country. Mr. Klein was reared and educated in his native land and instructed in the trade of carpentry, which he followed in Germany from his fourteenth to his twentieth year. In 1869, he embarked at Havre de Gras, and on the second day of May, reached New York, whence he came directly to Wheeling. He subsequently resided at Sharon, Penn., from March, 1870, to July of that year, when he went to Pittsburgh. Returning from the latter city in March, 1871, he has since that time made his home at Wheeling. During the first three years of his abode in the United States, he followed his trade, but at the end of that time he embarked in the grocery business, still following his trade two years, and then giving his entire attention to business. In this he has been notably prosperous, and now occupies a two-story brick business building which he erected on the corner of Eighth and Market streets, in 1887. He is regarded as an enterprising business man and worthy citizen. May 1, 1872, Mr. Klein was married to Barbara Bentz, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, January 3, 1847. She came to this country as did her husband, in May, 1869. They have eight children: Edward, Francis; Charles, deceased; George, Eleanor; Mary, deceased; Frank and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are members of the Catholic church. In 1885, Mr. Klein visited his native country and renewed his acquaintance with the friends and scenes of childhood.

Bernhard Klieves, of Wheeling, is well known as one of the men who has taken an active and prominent part in the advancement of the city. He was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, March 2, 1836, one of eleven children of Philip Klieves and wife. The father was a cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade. The mother died in 1839, and a year later three of the children came to the United States. In 1852 two others came, and in 1858 the father and five children, including Bernhard, removed to the United States, coming directly to Wheeling. Here his two brothers were then engaged in contracting, and he found employment with them until about 1862, when he went to Preston county, W. Va. He remained at the latter place about two years, and upon his return to Wheeling formed a partnership with William and Theodore Klieves, his brothers, and engaged in the planing-mill business, they founding the Central planing-mills, with the firm name of Klieves, Kraft & Co. In 1877 William Klieves retired from the business, and it was carried on by the three remaining partners until 1880, when E. W. Wells was admitted as a partner. The firm name remains as at first, Klieves, Kraft & Co. This is one of the leading establishments in the department of manufacture, and the firm does also an extensive business in contracting and building, and is widely known as one of the most prosperous and enterprising firms of the city. The outside business of the firm and the buying of materials is under the charge of the sub-

ject of this mention. Mr. Klieves has also devoted much time to other enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the city. He is a director of the Dollar Savings bank, of Virginia, a stockholder in the German bank, a director of the Elson Glass works, of Martin's Ferry, and a stockholder in the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge company. His career, the importance of which may be inferred from these brief statements of facts, was begun without capital and assistance from others, and his success has been achieved by his own efforts and talent for affairs. Mr. Klieves was married in 1864 to Melosena Kenamond, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to the United States in 1852. They have two sons, Frank and Archie.

Klieves, Kraft & Co., proprietors of the Central Planing-mills, is one of the most enterprising firms of the city, and has been in successful existence for about a quarter of a century. The works cover an area of about 250x160 feet, and an extensive lumber business is done. The firm also stands at the head of the contracting and building business of Wheeling; and Washington hall, the Reilly block, among many other business buildings, and such residences as those of A. W. Kelly, G. E. Stifel, Dr. Hazlett, A. W. Paull and other elegant structures, testify to the efficiency of the firm in that particular. The firm is composed of Theodore Klieves, Bernhard Klieves, C. C. Kraft and E. W. Wells.

Theodore C. Klieves one of the above named firm, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, November 16, 1827. When in his nineteenth year he decided to seek his fortune in the new world, and on June 22, 1846, he and a sister, reached Wheeling, having come here directly from their native land. Subsequently his father and the remainder of the family, except the mother, who died in Germany, came to the United States, stopped for a time at Wheeling, afterward went to Washington, Penn., where he resided with his daughter until his death. Before leaving the old country, Theodore Klieves learned the trade of carpentry and cabinet-making, and upon his arrival at Wheeliug he found employment with John Kraft and his cousin William Klieves, who were then in partnership. About the year 1855 he began business for himself and carried on carpentry, contracting and building until 1868 independently, at the latter date becoming a member of the firm of Klieves, Kraft & Co., as above stated, and he has since been connected with this firm. Mr. Klieves is a public-spirited and valuable citizen of Wheeling, and possesses the esteem of the community. He is a stockholder in various enterprises outside of the well-known firm with which he is connected, among which may be mentioned the German bank, the German insurance company of Wheeling, and the Elson Glass works, of Martin's Ferry. He was married in 1854, to Emma Koch, who is a native of Hanover, but came to America with her parents when only one year of age. They have four children.

Charles C. Kraft, of the above named firm, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 30, 1826. In 1834 his father, George F. Kraft, came to the United States with his family, and

landing at Baltimore came directly to Wheeling. A year later, however, he removed to Ohio, and settled on a farm in the western part of Hardin county, which was his place of residence until his death in 1858, in his eightieth year. When he went to provide a home in Ohio, he left his wife at Wheeling until the house was prepared for the family, but it was destined that she should never join him, and she died at Wheeling in 1836. To those parents four sons and two daughters were born, but two of whom are now living, Charles C., and Mrs. Caroline Schrader, of Hardin county, Ohio. Mr. Charles C. Kraft remained on the Ohio farm until 1840, and then returned to Wheeling. Thereafter attending school for a time he began apprenticeship at the trade of cabinet-making, with Jeremiah Clemens, one of the pioneers at Wheeling in that branch of industry. Mr. Kraft worked at his trade until 1864, when he formed a partnership with Bernhard Klieves, the two opening a shop of their own. In 1868 a partnership was formed in which William Klieves and Theodore Klieves were additional members, and this firm engaged in the planing-mill business, under the firm title above referred to. In 1877 William Klieves retired and three years later E. W. Wells entered the firm. Mr. Kraft has had in Wheeling an honorable and successful career, which, beginning in adversity, has, thanks to his perseverance and industry, been crowned with success financially, and the esteem of his fellow citizens. When he came to Wheeling in 1840 he trudged the distance of 200 miles on foot, his possessions in a bundle on his back. Now, in addition to the interest above named, he is a stockholder in various enterprises, among which are the German bank, the Dollar Savings bank, the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge company, and the Elson Glass works, of Martin's Ferry. Mr. Kraft was married in 1849 to Caroline Smith, of Wheeling, and they have had four sons and four daughters, of whom survive the daughters and one son.

Charles Addison Klieves, an enterprising young business man of Wheeling, is a native of that city, born June 5, 1864. He is the son of William H. Klieves, a well-known contractor, since retired, of the city. When twelve years old, Mr. Klieves accompanied his parents to Tiltonville, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen years he took a position as book-keeper for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal company, at Yorkville, Ohio, and was engaged in that capacity for a year and a half. Returning to Wheeling at eighteen years old he entered the employment of John H. Diehl, a retail grocer, whom, on March 17, 1887, he succeeded in the proprietorship of the business. He has since devoted himself energetically to this branch of trade, and is gaining a conspicuous place among the retailers of the city. Socially Mr. Klieves is quite popular, and he is an active member of the National Union and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Jacob Korn, a well-known business man of Wheeling, who has in a comparatively short period attained notable success, was born at Petersbachel, in the Rhine province of Bavaria, February 14, 1854. He is the son of Frank and Katharine (Schahl) Korn, who have

since 1883 been citizens of the United States and esteemed residents of Wheeling. Mr. Korn was reared in his native land, and on November 4, 1877, was married to Eva Screiber, who was born at Fischbach, by Dahn, in the native province of her husband, January 2, 1854. Her parents, John and Eva (Keif) Schreiber, both died in Germany, the mother June 22, 1873, and the father August 4, 1880. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Korn came to America, reaching New York July 30, and on the 3d day of August they reached Wheeling, their future home. Mr. Korn was employed for five years in a rolling mill, and by economy gathered together enough capital, some $200, to engage in the grocery and butcher business at No. 332 Main street. His good business qualities won success from the start, and in 1888 he purchased a lot at 315 Main street, and there erected a two-story brick business house in 1889, at a cost of $4,500, which he has since occupied. Mr. Korn is a member of the Grocers' Protective association, and in business circles occupies a creditable position. He and wife are members of the Catholic church. They have one child, Valentine.

Charles Kraus, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, is prominently connected with the wholesale trade of the city, being the senior member of the firm of Kraus & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and also a member of the firm of Kraus Bros. & Baer, leading wholesale and retail clothiers. Mr. Kraus was born in Bavaria, February 18, 1840. He came to the United States and made his home at Wheeling in 1859. Six years later he embarked in the clothing trade on Water street, whence, three years later, he removed his store to Main street. To this business, in 1872, his brother Samuel was admitted, and in 1881 Mr. Kraus retired from active participation in the clothing business, though he still retains his interest in the establishment. On making this retirement, as stated, he engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, purchasing the establishment of H. Schmulbach & Co. During the following year, 1882, he gave his attention wholly to the liquor trade, Leo Baer having become a member of the house of Kraus Bros. & Baer. His partner in the establishment of the firm of Kraus & Co., was Frederick Hanke, who is still a member of the firm. Mr. Kraus is a member of the Jewish congregation, and in politics is a democrat. He was married in 1865 to Fannie Buckman, of Baltimore, Md., and to whom four children have been born, three of whom survive.

Philip Kuntz, superintendent of the Boggs Run Mining company, of Wheeling, W. Va., was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 3, 1848. He spent his early life working in different places, until his twenty-first year, when he entered the Bavarian army, and served through the Franco-Prussian war, having the good fortune to come through the war without having been wounded or taken prisoner. At the close of the war he was given a furlough which he improved by coming to America, landing in New York city September 14, 1871, and two days later reaching Wheeling. On the 18th of the same month he was married to Maggie Niebergall, who was also born in Bavaria in the same place as her husband, and came to the United

States in the same vessel. Upon coming to Wheeling Mr. Kuntz went to work for the Boggs Run Mining company, with which company he has since continued. He exhibited such ability and integrity that in 1876 he was made manager, a position he filled most acceptably until 1880, when he was promoted to the responsible position of superintendendent, which he has since held. Since 1881 Mr. Kuntz has been a stockholder in the company. Mr. Kuntz is a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, and Humboldt lodge, K. of P., and of Concord lodge, I. O. O. F. His first wife died June 26, 1885, leaving three children out of the six that had been born to them. The second marriage took place in 1887, to Charlotte, sister of his first wife. Mr. Kuntz has been very successful since his immigration to this country, and besides his business interest has a large residence near the works, he erected this home in 1886. In politics Mr. Kuntz is a republican, and he is one of the best known men in his locality, having made a name for business enterprise and integrity.

D. C. Kurner, a prominent employing painter of Wheeling, was born in that city, July 10, 1859, the son of David T. and Susannah (Stroebel) Kurner. The father was born in Germany, and the mother in America, of German descent. The former was a baker by trade. He resided in Wheeling for many years, and at the time of his death, in December, 1888, he had been for several years occupied as a paperhanger. His family included sixteen children, ten of whom survive: Veronica, wife of Philip Knabe; D. Conrad, William, George, Harry, Charles, Joseph, David. Archibald, and Nellie. The mother was a daughter of Conrad Stroebel, a native of Germany, who was one of the pioneers of Wheeling; and was for some time a prominent wholesale liquor dealer. The subject of this mention was reared in this city, and received his education in the public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship of five years as a painter and grainer. On January 1, 1885, he opened an establishment in this line on his own account at his present location, at 1727 Market street. He gives employment to fifteen or twenty men, carries a large stock of paints, oil and glass, and has built up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Kurner is influential and takes an interest in public affairs. He is at present a member of the city council. He was married in 1885, to Barbara, daughter of John and Coridas Ebbert, of Wheeling, and they have two children: Raymond and Carrie.

Carl L. Kurtz, wholesale and retail druggist, of Wheeling, W. Va., is a native of that city, born December 24, 1862. He is a son of Henry and Augusta (Birckenhauser) Kurtz, who were born in Germany, but came to Wheeling during the early days of its settlement. The father was well known and respected as a citizen. He kept a hotel on the south side, at the site of the present Reimer hotel. The father died in 1865, leaving six children: Edward; Mollie, wife of Henry Wurtz; Lina, wife of Joseph Breining; Adolph C.; Carl B. and Henry. Carl Kurtz was reared and educated in the city, and began his business life as an apprentice at the drug business, when twelve years of age. He held the position of clerk up to the year

1886, when he embarked in the wholesale and retail trade on his own account, having thoroughly mastered the business. Since 1879, also, he has been engaged in the manufacture of Brentlinger's sarsaparilla, one of the old and valuable remidies of the country. He is a member of the West Virginia Pharmaceutical association, and has achieved a creditable place among the responsible druggists of the city. Mr. Kurtz was married November 8, 1887, to Hattie B., daughter of Bradford Seaman, of Wheeling.

R. W. Kyle, of the well-known plumbing firm of Kyle & Zeigler, doing business at No. 3326 Jacobs street, Wheeling, was born in the latter city, September 16, 1860, the son of Robert and Mary Ann (Downey) Kyle. Both the parents, who are now deceased, were natives of Ireland, and immigrated to the United States, residing first at Philadelphia and then at Pittsburgh, before coming to Wheeling, where the remainder of their lives were passed. R. W. Kyle was reared in his native city and educated in the public schools and at Frasher's Business college. His first occupation at the outset of his business career, was as a glass worker, but he subsequently learned the trade of plumbing and steam pipe fitting. In 1879, he went west and spent three years in Colorado, in the mining regions, prospecting to some extent, and while there he succeeded in locating, with others, what promised to be valuable silver and lead mines, in which he is still interested. Returning to Wheeling in 1882, he resumed work as a plumber, and in April, 1888, he formed a partnership with Fred E. Zeigler, and opened a new establishment, which has met with the substantial approval of the public. Mr. Kyle is a valued citizen. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Daniel Lamb, the oldest and one of the most eminent members of the Wheeling bar, was born in Connellsville, Penn., January 22nd, 1810. In the month of April, 1823, his parents left Connellsville and took up their residence in Wheeling, W. Va., and he accompanied them to this city. Having acquired a good scholastic training Mr. Lamb chose the law as his vocation in life. He was admitted to practice in 1837, and soon took a leading position by virtue of his energy and ability. In 1848 he was made the cashier of the old Northwestern bank, and occupied this responsible position until the institution was disorganized and merged into another concern in 1863. After severing his connection with the bank, Mr. Lamb resumed his chosen profession and has since continued to practice. With advancing years he has gradually relinquished his large practice until at the present writing he is mostly engaged in giving other and younger lawyers the benefit of his extended reading and long experience. His marriage to Maria M. Clark, daughter of John Clark, at that time a prominent farmer of Belmont county, Ohio, was solemnized in 1837. Mr. Lamb has one son and three daughters living. The son is the cashier of the Bank of Wheeling, and is one of the ablest financiers in the Ohio valley. Daniel Lamb was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention in 1861, and took a firm and loyal stand for the preservance of the Union. He is a republican and his safe counsels

have the greatest weight with those in authority. Mr. Lamb is a member of the Society of Friends. A man of high attainments, modest to the last degree, and withal, of the strictest integrity.

John Lantry, born in Kings county, Ireland, about the year 1828, died at Wheeling, April 17, 1882, should be mentioned among the prominent and worthy people of his day. He was reared in his native county, and then coming to America, settled at Wheeling, where he subsequently engaged in the manufacture of lime, which he carried on successfully until about one year before his death, when he opened a general store at No. 4421 Jacob street. He was married at Wheeling, January 9, 1853, to Merica A. White, a native of England, who after the death of her husband carried on his mercantile business until she died, December 9, 1885. Both were devout members of the Catholic church. To their union eight children were born: Mary E., Delia A., Kate, William J., Nellie C., Mina J., James F., and John, all of whom are living except Kate and John. Since the death of the mother the business established by their father has been carried on quite successfully, by WilliamJ. and James F. Lantry, who do business under the style of Lantry Bros. Both are enterprising and energetic, and their establishment is well patronized. They are members of the Catholic church, and James F. is a member of the Knights of St. George.

John A. Lash, a leading jeweler and a representative of one of the pioneer families of the upper Ohio valley, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1841, and is the son of Abraham Lash, also a native of that county, born in 1798, one of the first white children born in the territory now included in that county. Abraham was the son of Jacob Lash, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the first settlers of this section of the country, having crossed the mountains at an early date, at a time when there were nothing but Indian trails over the mountains and country. He was a contemporary of the Zanes, Mitchells, Caldwells and others of the notable pioneers of the valley, and settled on a farm in Belmont county in 1797, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Abraham Lash, by his wife Nancy Powell, of Welsh descent, had twelve children who grew to maturity. He died at the old Lash homestead in 1869, his wife having passed away in 1847. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John A. Lash, one of the ten surviving children of Abraham Lash, remained on his father's farm until eleven years old, when he came to Wheeling with the intention of learning the jewelry trade. In 1866 he engaged in business on his own account, opening a jewelry store near the Grant House on Main street. Beginning on a modest scale, he continued to widen his business from year to year, and in 1879 opened his present establishment on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, which is one of the most popular jewelry houses in the city. Mr. Lash is a member of the Knights of Honor. In 1865 he was married to Julia U. Dungan, of Colerain, Ohio, a granddaughter of Josiah Fox, an English Quaker, who was the first secretary of the navy under Presidents Washington and Adams. He

was the architect builder of the famous old war ship "Constitution." In later life he retired to a large farm in Belmont county. Mr. and Mrs. Lash have had four children, four of whom are living.

Franz Laupp, one of Wheeling's well-known citizens, and one of the leading florists of the vicinity, was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 30, 1855. He is the son of Herman and Caroline (Conradt) Laupp, both natives of Germany, the father having been born at Tubingen, Wurtemberg, May 6, 1821, and the mother at Breitenbach, Hessen, June 9, 1823. Herman Laupp was educated at the university of Tubingen, and adopted the profession of an architect, engaging in that profession in connection with contracting. In 1848 he came to the United States and located in eastern New York, where he was married. Subsequently, in 1852, he removed to Hoboken, N. J., following his profession in both places. April, 1866, he came to Wheeling, where he carried on his business until stricken by lightning, August 12, of the same year. He was a member of St. John's German Independent Protestant church, and was a man of more than ordinary ability and education. His widow and one son survive. The subject of this sketch came to Wheeling when eleven years of age. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and then took a course in the Wheeling Commercial college. After leaving school he entered the employ of his uncle, Theodore Schreiber, a large grape grower and florist, and traveled for him until 1873, when he took a trip to Europe where he spent a year in Germany acquiring a thorough knowledge of the florist business. Subsequently he spent some time at different periods in New York city, gaining proficiency in horticultural matters and posting himself upon the latest improvements in his line of business. Upon the death of Mr. Schreiber, March 4, 1888, Mr. Laupp succeeded to the business and has since conducted it in a most successful manner. His places of business are at No. 173 North Front street, and the other at the corner of North York and New Jersey streets, Island. He makes a specialty of cut flowers, and has the largest trade in the florist's line in the city. Mr. Laupp is a prominent young German citizen, having justly attained to his present prosperity through energy and integrity. He is thoroughly competent in his chosen trade and has the confidence of all. He is a member of St. John's Independent Protestant church. Mr. Laupp was married April 19, 1883, to Louisa Weimer, of Wheeling, two children have been born to them: Caroline and Herman.

Joseph Lawson, superintendent and secretary and treasurer of the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge company, was born in the north of Ireland, January 3, 1840. While he was yet an infant, his parents, Robert and Sarah (Gallaher) Lawson, removed with their children to Canada. They resided there for several years, and in 1850 came to Wheeling, and resided here until 1861, when they removed to Jefferson county, Ohio. The father was a farmer by occupation and a worthy citizen. He died in 1881 in his seventy-second year. His widow, who resides at Toronto, Ohio, is now seventy-one years of age. Seven children of the ten born to these parents are living,

Joseph Lawson being the oldest. In 1850 he came to Wheeling with his parents, and upon their removal to Jefferson county, he remained in Wheeling, which has ever since been his home. Learning the carpenter's trade he worked at the same for several years, and from 1862 to 1865 he was in the service of the United States government, having charge of the carpentry and lumber department at Wheeling. In 1865 Mr. Lawson was offered the superintendency of the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge company, and this position, which he then accepted, he has ever since occupied with distinction and honor. In 1872 the company began a reconstruction of the wire suspension bridge, intending to make a radical change in its plan, according to the most approved engineering methods. This was the third reconstruction since the destruction of the bridge, May 17, 1854, and it was effected without any interference with travel or business on the bridge, in a manner highly creditable to the management of the superintendent, Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lawson is a member of Virginius lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment and Patriarch Militant orders. In 1864 Mr. Lawson was married to Sallie E., daughter of John Brice, a member of one of the pioneer families of Belmont county, Ohio, and to their union six children have been born, all of whom are living.

George W. Lemmon is one of the principal street-paving contractors of Wheeling. He is a son of Robert and Sarah (Watkins) Lemmon, both natives of Ohio. George W. Lemmon was born April 7, 1851, at Bridgeport, Ohio. In his boyhood he attended the Wheeling city schools. His first work in life was a farm hand, but he was capable of more responsible work, and in a short time pushed out after something more congenial to him. Learning the brick-laying, and brick-paving and brick-making trades, he worked at this until 1881, when he entered into the street-paving contracting business. Mr. Lemmon has had some very large and important contracts, among them may be mentioned those of Federal street, in Allegheny, Penn., also at Cleveland, Ohio; Massillon, Ohio, and Memphis, Tenn.; he has also done a large portion of the street-paving in Wheeling, which is so justly noted for its finely paved streets. By industry, honesty and economy, he has gained quite a competency. In 1873, he married Hattie M. Wilkins. Three children were born to them, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Lemmon died in 1876. Two years later he was again married, Miss P. C. Denniston becoming his wife. They have had six children, only four of them still living. Mrs. Lemmon is a communicant of the Presbyterian church; Mr. Lemmon is a communicant of the Episcopalian church. Mr. Lemmon is a liberal democrat, and a member of the following orders: Excelsior lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., also Abrams Encampment, and the Bricklayers' union. George W. Lemmon is a shrewd, conservative, self-made man, and an honor to any community.

Conrad Leonhart, a prominent contractor of Wheeling, was born in Bavaria, March 4, 1835, and four years later was brought by his parents, Louis and Catherine (Grosscloss) Leonhart, to America. They

settled at Wheeling, where the father, who was a miner by occupation, worked in the employ of a firm for some time and subsequently opperated on his account, mining and floating coal to Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans. He died June 30, 1853. Three of his children grew to maturity: Conrad; Kate, wife of Fred Tiers; and Lillie. Conrad began to earn his own subsistence at the age of fourteen years, being thrown on his own resources at that time, and passed through a varied career until the war broke out and offered him an opportunity for advancement. He obtained a position in post quartermaster's department of the United States army, and was master of transportation of the third division of the Second army corps until 1862, when he was promoted to general superintendent of the department, with headquarters at Harper's Ferry, and he held this position until 1865. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in business as a general contractor. In January, 1870, he was elected street commissioner of Wheeling, a position he held to the general satisfaction for seven years in succession. He is well-known as one of the leading contractors and enterprising citizens of Wheeling. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Leonhart has been married twice, first to Lydia, daughter of Francis Romy, July 7, 1864, by which marriage he has two children living, Harry L. and Louis T. His present wife is Nancy, daughter of Andrey Snyder, of this city.

Hermann Lingen, an enterprising and well-known merchant tailor of Wheeling, was born in Germany, September 17, 1827. His trade he learned at Paris, whither he went in 1840. While there in 1848 he took part in the revolution against Louis Phillippi, which resulted in the election of Louis Napoleon as president. In March, of the year of the latter's election, Mr. Lingen went back to Germany, to assist in the revolution of 1849. Warrants were issued for the arrest of eleven of the revolutionists of his district, but he and five others escaped arrest. Subsequently, however, he returned and stood trial, and was liberated. On account of a speech he made to the jury a new warrant was issued for him in 1852, but he received warning of the same and fled to England, and thence came to the United States in the same year. Meanwhile, on January 7, 1850, he had been married in Prussia, to Anna Catharina Herkenrath, who accompanied him in his departure from his native land. They landed in New York in March, 1852, and remained there until 1865, when he made a visit to Germany, returning to this country in October. About two weeks after reaching New York he was called to Wheeling as cutter for Stein & Co., tailors and clothiers, and after he had been with them a year and a half he opened an establishment of his own. In 1878 he invented and patented a measuring jacket, and in order to devote himself to the manufacture and sale of this he sold out his business in 1881. Not succeeding in his plans, however, he took a position with T. C. Moffett & Co., as cutter, for two years. He then patented an improvement on his jacket. Returning to business in 1885, he has since carried on one of the leading merchant tailoring establishments.

Mr. Lingen is a member of Bates lodge, F. & A. M., and in religion is a member of the Catholic church.

Charles H. Loeffler, a well-known and influential citizen of Wheeling, was born in Clausthal, Hanover, Germany, April 15, 1840, the son of Henry and Henrietta J. (Scherfig) Lœfler. With these parents and their six other children: Augusta, Sophia, Johanna, Wilhelmina, Ernest, and William, he started for America in the spring of 1854, and all arrived save Augusta, who died on the way. She had been married, but her husband, Carl Bæker, was accidentally killed eleven weeks after their marriage. Their child, Carl, was brought to this country by the grandparents. Cincinnati was the destination of the family, but the mother taking sick all stopped at Wheeling, which became their permanent home, until after the death of the parents, which occurred, that of the father, August 11, 1879, and of the mother, August 17, 1860. Of the children, Sophia married Leopold Renner, now deceased, and lives in Cincinnati; Johanna was married to Charles Wessel, of Pittsburgh, Penn., Wilhelmina was married to Charles Weiss, of Columbus, Ohio; Ernest served in the Union army, was married in Cincinnati, settled in the Hocking valley, where his wife died, and now resides in Athens county, Ohio; William was married in Ohio and now resides at Barnesville, that state. The grandson, Carl, was adopted by Louis Seabright, of Wheeling, now deceased, and is now known as Carl Seabright. Charles H. Lœffler, the subject of this sketch, was first employed at Wheeling, in a pork and beef packing establishment, conducted at the place now occupied by the Central Glass works, and he then worked at the trade of a butcher, with Louis Seabright until the fall of 1858, then a short time with John Bœshar. Going to St. Louis by the rivers, he was there eight months until recalled by the intelligence of the serious illness of his mother. He was subsequently employed at his trade, by Louis Seabright, Casper Zœckler, and Louis Orth, until 1862, when on March 31, he was married to Catherine Prager. This lady was a native of Germany, the daughter of Louis and Anna Barbara Bayha Prager, the former of whom died when she was but six years old. A year later, she accompanied her mother to America, and they settled at Wheeling, where Mrs. Prager died August 22, 1877. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Lœffler opened a meat market on his own account, and he has since been engaged in this business, ranking as one of the leading meat dealers of the city. He is a member of the St. John's German Protestant church, to which his wife also adheres, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Red Men, the Odd Fellows, subordinate lodge and encampment, and in politics is a republican. He served upon the city council in 1883, by appointment, filling an unexpired term. He and wife have had eleven children: Louisa, Charles, deceased; Henry and Amelia, twins; Anna Tillie, John; George, deceased; William, Albert and Nellie, deceased.

Michael Loftus, of Wheeling, as general manager of the Wheeling Electric and Citizen's street railways, has contributed in a consider-

able measure to the success of well arranged and efficient system of city transportation which Wheeling enjoys. Mr. Loftus was born at Cumberland, Md., September 29, 1839, and is the son of John and Rose (McNally) Loftus, who came to America in 1835, and settled at Cumberland. They were worthy and good people and members of the Catholic church. The mother died at Fairmount, W. Va., in January, 1849, and the father at Weston, in April, 1874. Michael Loftus spent his boyhood at Cumberland, and in 1850 came to Wheeling, where he became a student in the old St. Vincent's college, under Bishop Whalen, and remained there until 1854. He then found occupation in the construction of the Hempfield railroad, and in 1856 became an employe of the Western Stage company as a driver between Burlington and Fairfield, Iowa. He held this position until May, 1859, when he returned to Wheeling, and secured employment as a driver and conductor for Shallcross & Terry, transfer agents, with whom he remained until July, 1867. At the latter date he accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Citizens' Street Railway company, and in the September following was appointed general superintendent. In February, 1880, he left this position to become the proprietor of a livery stable on the corner of Market and Nineteenth streets, which he conducted until 1883, assuming again at that time the general superintendency of the Citizens' railway, which he still holds. After the consolidation of that company with the Electric company, he became general manager of both lines. He is a stockholder in the Citizens' company, and also in the Belmont mill, and is an active and energetic citizen. Mr. Loftus was married January 24, 1865, to Julia McGlaughlin, of Bellaire, and they have had eight children, seven of whom are living. Their names are: John B., assistant superintendent under his father; William, deceased; Margaret, Joseph, Michael J., Rose, Mary and Julia. Mr. Loftus and family are members of the congregation of the Cathedral.

One of the prominent early manufacturers of cigars at Wheeling, was George Loos, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who came to the United States in 1859, with his wife and children. Landing at Baltimore, they proceeded at once to Wheeling, and here the father engaged in his trade, which he followed until it was interrupted by the civil war. In September, 1861, he went gallantly to the front in behalf of his adopted country, as a member of the Sixth West Virginia regiment, and served with honor three years and four months. Returning to Wheeling, he again engaged in the cigar business, in which he continued until his death in January, 1884, in his sixty-sixth year. His widow and five children survive him. His son, Hugo L. Loos, who continues in the same business, as his father, is one of the well-known and popular citizens of Wheeling. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, June 10, 1848, and accommpanied his parents when they came to this country. After learning the trade with his father he opened an establishment of his own in 1869, on Twelfth street, for the manufacture of cigars. In 1886 he and his brother George engaged also in the manufacture of cigars and smoking to-

bacco. The house of H. L. Loos & Bro. is now established at 1220 Market street, and does an extensive wholesale and retail business in all grades of cigars and tobacco. A considerable number of skilled workmen are employed in the manufacture. Mr. H. L. Loos is a director of the chamber of commerce of Wheeling, and a director of the West Virginia Tobacco company. For a number of years he has been connected with the building and loan business and is a director of the System Citizens' associations. He takes an active part in public affairs and in 1888 was selected by the republican party as its candidate to the legislature. He is prominent in that party and for several years has occupied the position of chairman of the city executive committee. He is a member of the St. John's Lutheran church, and is a member of the Bates lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is past master. Mr. Loos was married in 1873 to Matilda, daughter of Philip Troll, of Wheeling, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are living.

Rev. John L. Lucas, an esteemed citizen of Wheeling, and a minister of the Church of God, is a son of Eli Lucas, formerly a worthy citizen of Belmont county, Ohio. The latter was born in Virginia, but removed to Belmont county, where he was married to Martha A. Barker, a resident of that county, by whom he had eight sons and five daughters, ten of whom survive. The father died in 1866; the mother still resides in Belmont county. The subject of this mention, the third of the children named, was born in Belmont county, March 1, 1836, and in his native county was reared assisting his father, from an erly age, in shoemaking, the occupation of the latter. At fifteen years of age he accompanied an uncle to Brown county, Ind., where he remained five years, being occupied during that period in carpentry. He next made his home with an uncle in Marshall county, W. Va., for a short time, and then returning to Belmont county, worked at his trade until 1859, when on February 24, he was married to Chloe M. Lucas, daughter of James Lucas, of Marshall county. He then engaged in farming until early in 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, First West Virginia cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He was a brave and efficient soldier, participating in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Winchester, Fairfax Court House, Moorefield, Sniggar's Gap, Fisher's Hill, Sewall Mountain, and other engagements of less importance. He was once captured but escaped on the second night of his imprisonment. After the war Mr. Lucas resided in Marshall county, and in 1867 he entered the ministry of the Church of God, to which his efforts have since been devoted with both zeal and success. He now has charge of a circuit, including Gravel Street, Antioch, Blainville and East Richland, but his residence remains in Wheeling, whither he removed in 1879. He is also the proprietor of a grocery at No. 83 Thirty-third street, which is conducted by his family during his absence. Mr. Lucas is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a republican. By his marriage above mentioned he has had ten children: Doctor F., Elias (deceased), Isabella V., Melinda and

Clarinda, twins, Alice V., Jeremiah C., John W., Amanda J. (deceased), and James B.

James Luke was one of the pioneers in the building of the city of Wheeling, both in a general sense, and in the special manner in which by reason of his occupation he was called on to contribute to the improvement of the town. He was a native of the north of Ireland, born in 1790. Coming to America in about 1820, he located at Wheeling, where he resided until his death in 1852. He was one of the first contractors and builders, and was successful in his enterprises. He was twice married, and had one daughter by the first marriage, and seven children by the last marriage. Of his children three sons and a daughter are living. Robert Luke, son of the above, is well known as the proprietor of the leading livery establishment of Wheeling. He was born November 20, 1831, was reared in Wheeling and was educated in the private schools of the city. He first gave his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he learned with his father, and worked at that until the fall of 1852, when he engaged in the livery business. He is the oldest livery man in the city. Beginning on a small scale he has continually added to his business and his facilities until his establishment is now an unusually fine and well-appointed one. After his first embarking in the business he retired from it one year, and was otherwise engaged until the spring of 1863, part of which time he spent in Minneapolis, Minn. Since 1863 he has been continuously engaged in the business. Mr. Luke was married on the 8th of September, 1863, to Agnes, daughter of F. B. Hornbrook, and to them four sons have been born.

Charles Lukens, one of the oldest in the grocery trade at Wheeling, is a native of Reading, Berks county, Penn. His father, Joshua Lukens, who was born at Philadelphia in 1805, the son of Nathan Lukens, who was married to Mary, daughter of John Bickle. She was born at Reading, Penn., in 1808. To this union nine children were born, three of whom served in the armies of the Union. John B. Lukens served as captain of Company K, Fifteenth West Virginia infantry; Abram B. Lukens served three years in Battery D, First West Virginia light artillery, and Joshua B., a member of Company A, First Virginia infantry, was killed at the battle of Snicer's Ford, in July, 1864. Charles Lukens, the subject of this sketch, the third of the children mentioned, was born December 2, 1834. Three years later the family removed to Weeeling, and in 1851 the parents made their residence on the Island, where the father died May 2, 1881, and the mother May 10, 1871. Mr. Lukens engaged in the grocery business in Wheeling as long ago as 1860, and with the exception of five years spent in Washington county, Ohio, from 1863 to 1868, has continued in that branch of trade in the city, meeting with good success, and gaining an honorable rank in the community. While in Washington county he held for three years the office of postmaster at Wade postoffice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., the Senior Order of American Mechanics, Garden Spot council, No. 339, National Union, and is prominent in the Grocers' Protective associa-

tion of the city. He was married in September, 1861, to Margaret V. Bedilion, third daughter of Abram Bedilion, formerly of Wheeling. She died in March, 1868, leaving three children, William J., Mary M., and Charles B. January 31, 1871, he was united to Anna E., daughter of Calvin Kasson, of Belmont county, Ohio, and they have one child, Anna H.

W. J. Lukens, a popular young business man of Wheeling, is prominent in the jewelry trade, conducting an establishment at 1053 Main street. He was born at Wheeling May 19, 1862, the son of Charles Lukens, who was born at Reading, Penn., December 2, 1834. The parents of the latter removed to Wheeling when Charles was a small boy, and the grandfather of the subject of this mention, Joshua Lukens, was for a number of years in business at Wheeling as a dealer in confectionery and mineral water, and was one of the well-known early residents. Charles Lukens was engaged in the grocery business on the Island during the war, but in 1863 removed to Washington county, Ohio, where he was engaged in general merchandise until 1868. In the latter year he returned to Wheeling, and resumed the grocery business on the Island, which he has since continued. His wife was Margaret Bedilion, daughter of Abraham Bedilion, one of the early settlers of Pleasant valley, where he was engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of flour. Later in life he removed to Dallas, Marshall county, where he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his days. Mrs. Lukens died May 15, 1868, leaving three children, all of whom survive. W. J. Lukens received his education in the schools of Wheeling, and then in 1877 began an apprentice at the jewelry trade with John A. Lash, with whom he remained seven years. In 1885 he opened up a jewelry store of his own at 1029 Main street, beginning on a limited scale, but meeting with success has rapidly built up his business to rank with the leading establishments of the city. In April, 1887, he removed to his present place of business, where he carries a full line of watches, diamonds, plate and other goods pertaining to the trade. He is also sole agent for Wheeling of Edison's phonographs and graphophones. Mr. Lukens is a director of the Y. M. C. A., and is a member of Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Sebastain Lutz, a pioneer of Wheeling (now dead), was a native of Germany, having been born in that country in 1818. His schooling was obtained in Germany, and he also learned the butcher's trade there, which he followed in the mother country until the year 1845, at which time he emigrated to the United States and located at Wheeling, where he followed his trade for some time. For many years preceding his death he was the proprietor of the Old Home hotel, and was engaged in the hotel business at the time of his death in 1867. He had four children, all of whom are living. Of the three sons, William J. and John J. are now engaged in operating one of the largest steam laundries in the upper Ohio valley, having established this business in 1884. John J. was born in 1859. He was reared and educated in Wheeling. After completing his education he served a

four years' apprenticeship as a carpenter, and was employed in this trade for about ten years. In 1884 he and his brother founded the Home Steam Laundry. They employ a large force in their extensive business, and are among the most enterprising young business men of Wheeling. John Lutz was married in 1881 to Emma D. Franzheim, of Wheeling. Harry J. and Earl W. are the children that have been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the German Catholic church. Mr. Lutz's political belief is founded on the principles of the democratic party.

James McCahon, manager of the furnace department of the Top mill, is one of the well-known citizens of Wheeling, and is prominent in various fields of activity. He was born in the north of Ireland, January 7, 1839, and in his native country received a common school education, after which for five years he was apprenticed to a dealer in groceries. In 1858 he was married to Ann J. Gilmour, and soon afterward he and wife crossed the ocean, and made their home near Philadelphia, where Mr. McCahon found employment as an iron worker. In 1860 he removed to Ohio and for ten years he was in the employment of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., holding, during four years of that period, the position of manager of the blast furnace. In 1872 he removed to Martin's Ferry, and until the fall of 1878 took charge of the Benwood furnace. Returning to Cleveland at the end of the period named, he resumed the management of the Cleveland rolling mill, and remained there until April, 1881, when he came to Wheeling to take charge of the Wheeling Iron and Nail company's furnace. In this capacity he has since been engaged, displaying notable ability in the management of the interests intrusted to him. Mr. McCahon is a stockholder in the mill with which he is engaged, also in the Benwood Iron works, and has made various other judicious and profitable investments. In public affairs he has not taken an active part, though deeply interested in political matters, and a staunch republican and a friend of protection to American industry. As a Mason he is quite prominent, being grand lecturer for the state of West Virginia for the Royal Arch chapter of that jurisdiction. His membership is in Nelson lodge, No. 30, of which he is past master; Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, past high priest; Wheeling commandery, No. 1, K. T., of which he is P. E. C., and Albert Pike consistory, Washington, D. C., A. A. S. R. He is also a member of Alpha lodge, K. of H. Mr. McCahon and wife have had a large family of children, four of whom are now living: Anna; Mary, wife of John H. Garrison; James A. and John A.

W. W. McConnell, of Wheeling, proprietor of the largest slack cooperage manufactory in West Virginia, was born at that city, September 14, 1844. He is the son of a prominent early citizen of Wheeling, Richard McConnell, who was born at Wellsburg, in 1815, the son of Richard McConnell, a native of Ireland, who was one of the pioneers of the valley. The junior Richard McConnell came to Wheeling when about fifteen years of age, and carried on the coopering business for a considerable period. He afterward resided three

years at Martinsville, and in 1860 removed to Indiana, whence after three years he returned to Wheeling, where he was in business as a cooper until his death, in 1887. His wife, Elizabeth Holmes, was born in eastern Virginia, and died in 1869. Of the eleven children born to them, four survive. W. W. McConnell learned the business with his father, and in 1863 he opened a shop on Market street, which in 1866, he turned over to his father. He then opened a new shop on Zane street, and conducted it until 1870, when he embarked in the retail grocery trade in East Wheeling. Returning to his former business four years later, he became a partner with his father in the manufacture of packages for the glass houses, the first enterprise of the kind in the city. Not long afterward the partnership was dissolved, but in 1880, Mr. McConnell purchased his father's business, which has since increased year by year, until he now has the largest slack cooperage establishment in the state. The large works at the corner of Thirty-fifth and McColloch streets were erected in 1886, and an addition in 1889, and in the fall of 1888, he added the coal business to his other enterprise. Twenty-five to forty men are employed in the works. Mr. McConnell is a stockholder in the Hobbs Glass works. His religious and fraternal memberships are with the Zane Street Methodist church, the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. In 1869 he was married to Margaret, daughter of John Kinghorn, of Wheeling, and she died in 1876, her four children having also died. In 1879 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Benjamin Dillon. She died in 1881, leaving one daughter, and he was united in 1883, to West Virginia Dillon, by whom he has two children living.

Samuel McClellan, prominent among the early residents and business men of Wheeling, was born in Connecticut in 1795, the son of a physician. He came to Wheeling soon after attaining his majority, and established himself in the mercantile and manufacturing business. His close application to business soon laid the foundation for his prosperity, and at the same time seriously impaired his health so much so that he was for a time compelled to quit business and spend a time in travel. In 1837 he again embarked in business, opening a large boot and shoe house, which soon became the leading house of the kind in this section. He was a man of precise habits, of the strictest integrity and honesty. He particularly esteemed punctuality as a prime virtue of business life, and careful himself in this respect, expected it in others. In social life he was popular, and in church affairs he was active as a member of the First Presbyterian church. This worthy pioneer in business died at Wheeling, in November, 1860. He was thrice married, first to Miss Griswold, of Connecticut, second to Louisa Reid, of Wheeling, and third to Mrs. Shipman, whose maiden name was Edgerton, of Marietta, Ohio.

Samuel McClellan, Jr., son of the above, and his successor in business, shared with the other children, his father's generosity in the matter of education, and was a graduate of Williams' college, Massachusetts, during the presidency of the famous Dr. Mark Hopkins. He graduated with second honors, his competitor being Prof. Whit-

ney, subsequently of Yale college. Samuel McClellan, Jr., was mayor of Wheeling for two terms. He died in the latter part of the year 1875. Josiah G. McClellan, another son, was graduated at Williams college with first honors, and after many years' practice as a member of the St. Louis bar, is now retired from active life. Charles H., another son, is a graduate of Princeton college and the Princeton Theological seminary, and is now a clergyman at Lakewood, N. J. His wife is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith, of Union Theological seminary, New York city.

Harry W. McLure, one of the proprietors of the McLure House, the leading hotel of West Virginia, was born about three miles from Wheeling, in Pleasant Valley, December 9, 1855. He is a son of Capt. John McLure, one of Wheeling's most prominent citizens. Mr. McLure was reared in Wheeling, and attended the common schools of the city, after completing which he entered the State university of West Virginia and pursued his studies at that institution about four years. On his return to Wheeling he became connected with the Peabody Insurance company, with which he remained about three years, then taking a position in the office of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky railroad company. He was in the service of that corporation three years and then engaged in the retail hat business in the McLure block. This business he subsequently sold, and he then spent several months at St. Paul, Minn. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Grant, Scott & Co., and the firm thus formed leased the McLure House for the term of six years. Mr. Grant soon retired and was followed by Mr. Scott, and Mr. Frank H. Stamm then became a member of the firm. Mr. McLure is also a stockholder in the Wheeling Ice & Storage company, and is one of the enterprising young men of the city. He was married November 9, 1881, to Miss Addie Ferrel, of Wheeling, and to their union one daughter has been born, Sarah.

Among the most prominent families of Wheeling is the McLure family. John McLure, Sr., came to Wheeling from Washington county, Penn., of which state he was a native, in 1806, and purchased considerable property, and also engaged in the mercantile business. He became the president of the Old North Western bank, of Virginia, the first bank to be organized in Wheeling. He was also extensively engaged in manufacturing, and was a whig member of the Virginia legislature. The McLure House, the most prominent hotel in the state, was erected by him. In his day, John McLure, was one of the leading citizens of Wheeling, his death occurred in 1874, in his ninety-first year. Abdel McLure, father of the above, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Wheeling in 1806. His children were: Andrew, John, Robert and James, Anna (Carr), Jane and Mary (Wilson), all deceased. Andrew McLure was a contractor and merchant, he died in 1840, having reached his eighty-first year. John McLure, Jr., the principal of this biography, was born in Butler county, Penn., January 22, 1816, the son of Andrew, above mentioned, Mr. McLure came to Wheeling when but four months old, and has since made his

residence here, and has always cast his influence on the side of morality and improvement. When sixteen years of age he began an apprenticeship at engine building, and was thus engaged during the years of 1833-34-35. After completing his apprenticeship he became an engineer on the Ohio river, and soon began to acquire an interest in river navigation. In 1840 Mr. McLure became captain of a boat, and continued in this capacity until the close of the war. He has built between eighteen and twenty boats which have plied at different times on the river. After leaving the river Capt. McLure turned his attention to real estate, and in 1873, became the owner of the McLure House, and also owns considerable property on Market street and in various portions of the city, and is largely interested in different enterprises in the Ohio valley and at Taylor, Texas. In 1841, Elizabeth Campbell, of Wheeling, became his wife. This estimable woman passed to her reward in 1881, leaving eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. The children are: Thomas, of Taylor, Texas; Harry W., proprietor of the McLure House; McBurnie, assistant secretary of the Fire & Marine Insurance company; John, Jr., living with his parents; Pintie J., wife of Curran Mendal, of Texas; Juliet, and Bettie, of Wheeling. Capt. McLure married for his second wife Eliza Jane Cecil. Mrs. McLure was born in Wheeling, in 1833. The family are members of the Episcopal church, and is recognized as one of the oldest and best families in the state. Capt. McLure is a republican.

John H. McClure, D. D. S., a leading surgeon dentist of Wheeling, was born in that city May 26, 1863, the son of Rev. James T. and Helen W. (Wall) McClure. His parents are natives of Pennsylvania, but have resided at Wheeling since 1850, at which date the father, who is a minister of the United Presbyterian church, became minister of that denomination at Wheeling, a charge which he has ever since held. Dr. McClure was reared in his native city and there received his general education. Selecting dentistry as his profession he entered the office of Dr. S. B. McCormick in 1881 as a student, and in 1885 matriculated at the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, where he was graduated in 1887, with the degree of D. D. S. In the spring of the latter year he opened an office in Wheeling, and he has since succeeded in acquiring a good practice. He is a member of the Ohio Valley Dental association. Socially Dr. McClure is one of the popular and prominent young men of the city.

Rev. James Thomas McClure, D. D., an able divine who has for forty years held the pastorate of the United Presbyterian church of Wheeling, was born near Pittsburgh, July 19, 1822. His parents, Daniel and Hannah (McFarlane) McClure, were both natives of Allegheny county, Penn., the former being a son of William and Elizabeth (Holliday) McClure, and the wife, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Lewis) McFarlane. Both of the grandfathers were born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish families. Daniel and Hannah McClure were married in their native county August 11, 1808, and six children were born to them, of whom the only survivor is the subject of this sketch.

The father died June 6, 1823, and the mother March 24, 1846. James Thomas McClure gained the rudiments of his education in a district school; and then at the age of fifteen years, began teaching in similar schools, and for five years, when not employed on the farm of his parents, was busied in the school room. In the spring of 1845 he entered the senior class of the Pittsburgh college, and being graduated in July, 1846, he soon afterward entered the Theological seminary of the Associated Reformed (now the United Presbyterian) church at Allegheny City, and attended three sessions. He was licensed to preach about April 1, 1849, and during that year traveled four months as a missionary in western Pennsylvania, and attended one session of the Theological seminary at Due West, S. C., the following winter. While there, he was called by the Associated Reformed church of Wheeling, and this call he accepted April 16, 1850, and was installed May 28th following. He first occupied the pulpit of the congregation as pastor, to which he has since ministered, on the second Sunday of March, 1850, and the subsequent period of his pastorate, which has been longer than that of any other minister in Wheeling, has been one characterized by kind relations and hearty co-operation on the part of minister and congregation. The church has notably prospered and its pulpit has been one of the most influential in the city. During this period, Dr. McClure has taken into the church nearly 1,000 people, and has married 309 couples. Being equipped with a good classical education at the beginning of his ministry. Dr. McClure has been a close student and has made himself familiar with literary and scientific advancement. The important questions of the day have called forth from him valuable contributions to literature, articles for the press, and a well-known volume, entitled "Science and the Bible." For more than thirty years also, he has served as director of the Theological seminary of Allegheny City. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Westminster college, of Pennsylvania. Dr. McClure was married March 28, 1850, to Helen Wall, of Pittsburgh, daughter of William and Lucy Wall, natives of England. They have had eight children, of whom the following survive: Helen Wall; James Hunter, wholesale grocer; Lucy, wife of W. J. W. Cowden; Robert Bruce, clerk in the Exchange bank; Zoe, and John H. McClure, D. D. S.

W. O. McCluskey, the leading wholesale oyster merchant of Wheeling, is one of the enterprising young business men of the upper Ohio region. He was born at Wheeling, March 21, 1855, a son of James and Letitia (Reid) McCluskey. The former was a native of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and the latter was born in Ireland also. The family came to the United States during the twenties, and at first resided for a few years in New Jersey, removing from there to Bridgeport, Ohio, and thence in 1828, to Wheeling, where the elder McCluskey entered the wholesale grocery house of Knox & McKee. He was so engaged for a few years, but was afterward in the employ of Paxton, Donlon & Oglebay and their successors. After a residence in Wheeling of fifty years he died in 1878, having witnessed the

growth of the city from its humble beginning. His widow is still a resident of the city in which she and her husband were pioneers, and has attained the age of seventy-seven years. Dr. John McCluskey, a pioneer Presbyterian minister, was a brother of James McCluskey, and to that church the latter and his wife were also prominent adherents. Of the five children of these parents, three are living. Their son, W. O. McCluskey, was brought up in this city, was educated in the public schools, and afterward in 1869 took a course in the commercial college of Prof. Duff, at Pittsburgh. In 1870, at the early age of fifteen years, he began his business career by engaging in the grocery and produce business at North Wheeling. After three years in that business, he was in the employ of his brother John, who was engaged in the oyster business. A year later he established his present business in the McLure House block, where he is still doing a prosperous business, handling oysters exclusively during the season for that delicacy, and during the summer months doing a fruit and berry commission business, and in both lines controlling the bulk of the trade of the city. Mr. McCluskey is a member of Welcome lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. He was married in 1874, to Ella B., daughter of Hans W. and Elizabeth (Zane) Phillips. To this union two sons have been born.

M. J. McFadden, who occupies a high rank among the young business men of Wheeling, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., February 10, 1860. When twelve years of age, his parents removed to Pittsburgh, and he, accompanying them, was soon initiated to his career as a business man, as clerk in a gentleman's furnishing store. Beginning that employment in 1876 he was so engaged until 1883 at Pittsburgh, and in the latter year removed to Wheeling and opened a furnishing store. He added hats and caps to his stock in March, 1889, and is now the proprietor of the largest establishment of the kind in the city, occupying two store rooms at 1320 and 1322 Market street. His business capacity and unfailing enterprise have given him an enviable place among the active young men of the city. He was married, October 31, 1883, to Stella Brennan, of Youngstown, Ohio, and they have two children.

Harlan P. McGregor, one of the leading business men of Wheeling, manager of the wholesale and retail glass and china-ware house of Barnes & McGregor, was born in Ritchie county, W. Va., then Wood county, Va., January 17, 1845. He is a son of William McGregor, a prominent early settler and land holder in West Virginia. The latter was born at Philadelphia, in 1818, the son of John McGregor, a native of the north of Scotland, and a descendant of Rob Roy. John McGregor was married in Scotland. He was a prominent Mason in Scotland and Knight Templar. William McGregor left his home at Philadelphia in 1838 or about that year, and removed to what was then Wood county, Va., and purchased 4,000 acres of good farming land at 17 cents per acre, the tract being a part of the Washington survey. An old tax receipt given by the sheriff of Wood county, now in the possession of H. P. McGregor, accounts

for taxes on a few articles of personal property at $1.48, and on the entire tract of 4,000 acres of land at the total sum of 40 cents. Now, the portion of the land on which William McGregor resides has a selling price of $100 per acre. The senior McGregor was married to Elizabeth Hall, a lady of Virginia birth and English descent, and she is also living. Their son, H. P. McGregor, passed his early days on the farm, and received a common school education, which was supplemented with a course at the Baltimore commercial college during the war period. Toward the close of that struggle, in 1864, he served a few months in the West Virginia militia, and when the war was over, he opened a general store at Cairo, W. Va., which he conducted until 1870, when he was elected clerk of the board of supervisors of Ritchie county. In the spring of 1872 he removed from Cario to Wheeling, and took a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale queensware house of Barnes & Walton. This place he held for eleven years, and meanwhile the firm was changed from Barnes & Walton to Thomas Walton & Co., the associate of Mr. Walton being the subject of this sketch. Mr. McGregor was also the partner in the firm of James F. Barnes & Co., which succeeded the firm just named in 1877, and on February 29, 1889, the firm of Barnes & McGregor succeeded to the business. Mr. Barnes had died in 1888, and the estate of that gentleman and Mr. McGregor had conducted the business, with Mr. McGregor in charge, until the formation of the new firm. Mr. McGregor is also a stockholder in the Peabody and Fire & Marine Insurance companies. He has also taken a worthy and prominent part in public affairs. He was elected to the first branch of the city council in 1884 from the Seventh ward, and in 1886 was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Ohio county, from the Madison district, and re-elected in 1888. He was one of the organizers of the Union building and loan association in April, 1889, and is secretary of the same. He was made a Master Mason in Mt. Olivet lodge, No. 3, of Parkersburg, in 1886, and is now a member of Ohio lodge, No. 1, of Wheeling consistory, No. 1, S. R. M., and has been secretary of the same since its organization in 1886. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. McGregor was married in December, 1872, to Lucy Boggs, a daughter of James Baggs, deceased, who was for many years superintendent of the water works of Wheeling.

John McKee, an old and estimable citizen of Wheeling, was born in Townland of Glastry, county Down, Ireland, July 28, 1824. He is the son of Hugh McKee, who died July 15, 1829. His mother's maiden name was Mary McCormick. Their four children were Samuel, David A., John and William H. Samuel, the eldest, a jeweler by trade, came to America in 1850 and settled in New York, where he died. David A. emigrated in the spring of the same year, settled first at Steubenville, Ohio, then resided at Wheeling for some time, and is now engaged in the grocery business at Ætnaville, Ohio. William H., the youngest, went to sea in 1847, under Capt. Herron, and was not heard of until long afterward when it was discovered that after sur-

viving an attack of fever at Quebec, he made a trip to Montreal, and returning to the former place, was caught between two vessels and killed. John McKee, the subject of this mention, in his youth worked at clock making and gunsmith work with his brother Samuel, and in March, 1850, was married to Margaret Kerr, in his native land. In the fall of the same year he and wife, her brother and his mother and brother Samuel came to America, and he settled at Pittsburgh, where he remained sixteen years, being employed during most of that time, with James McCuly & Co., wholesale grocers and flour dealers. Coming to Wheeling in 1866, he embarked in the grocery business at once, and has since that date occupied a creditable position among the enterprising business men of the city. He first succeeded Daniel Tharp in business at No. 113 Clay, now 63–65 Eighteenth street, and in March, 1873, he removed to 59 Clay, now 50 and 52 Eighteenth, where he bought the old Baptist church and fitted it up as a store and dwelling at a total cost of $6,296.78. By his marriage above mentioned, Mr. McKee had nine children: William A. (deceased), Maggie (deceased), David John, head book-keeper for the Wheeling Pottery Co.; James K. (deceased), Samuel K., general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at East Saginaw, Mich.; James B., was traveling salesman for Simon Baer's Sons for several years, and on March 1, 1890, bought the wholesale and retail cigar parlors 1209 Market street, opposite McLure House, where he is doing business on a large scale in his line of goods; Andrew K., in the produce house of Isham & Bigby, Philadelphia; William C., a student in the Y. M. C. A. training school at Springfield, Mass. The mother of these died February 20, 1872, and on June 3, 1875, he was married to Mrs. Rachel (McNabb) Shaw, by whom he has one child, Earl R. M. Mr. McKee is a member of the board of deacons of the Second Presbyterian church, and in politics is a republican.

James B. McKee, the proprietor of the largest and finest retail cigar business in Wheeling, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., November 25, 1863. He is the son of John McKee, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. McKee was educated at the Wheeling public schools and at Frazier's Business college. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk in his father's grocery store for several years, after which he clerked for his brother in his extensive grocery establishment on Wheeling Island. When the Wheeling Bakery company was formed, Mr. McKee accepted the position of book-keeper for that concern, and remained with them in this capacity for some time, afterward representing them as a traveling salesman. In July, 1883, he took a position in the wholesale grocery house of Simon Baer's Sons, and traveled for them until the 1st of March, 1890. At this time Mr. McKee bought the business then conducted by Emanuel Levi. Since his purchase of this business he has enlarged the trade to a considerable extent, and beside the retail department now does an extensive wholesale and jobbing business in cigars. He is recognized as one of the thoroughly reliable, enterprising young business men of Wheeling, and it is safe to predict for him a bright and suc-

cessful business career. Mr. McKee is an earnest member of the Second Presbyterian church, of Wheeling, and also a member of the Order of American Mechanics, and of the Travelers' Protective association.

Samuel B. McKee, a leading retail grocer of Wheeling, is a native of that city, born January 25, 1858, the son of David A. and Mary (Nicholson) McKee, of Ætnaville, Ohio. He has passed his life at this city, where he received his education, and early in youth began a business career as a clerk in a grocery store, adopting at the outset that branch of business in which he has achieved an honorable and noteworthy success, though still one of the young men of the city. Mr. McKee began in business for himself in 1884, succeeding his father as proprietor of the store at No. 2227, Market street. Since then he has continued at the same place, which is the favorite with a large number of customers. Mr. McKee was married April 10, 1884, to Mary J., daughter of Alexander Cunningham, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and they have two children, Sarah Blair and David A. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

R. O. McMaster, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Wheeling since 1883, and has had notable success, especially in those specialties of the profession to which he has devoted his energies. He is a son of Robert McMaster, who was born near Gettysburg, Penn., August 10, 1793, the son of a native of the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish family. Robert McMaster was married March 8, 1813, to Sarah Meek, and in 1817, they removed to Belmont county, Ohio, and settled upon a farm. He was prominent among the early settlers, and was an associate judge of his county for a number of years. By the marriage mentioned he had several children, three sons and two daughters of whom survive. His first wife died February 25, 1850, and on April 12, 1851, he was married to Mary A. Rankin, who was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., August 11, 1811. The father died May 30, 1874, and his widow passed away April 28, 1887, leaving one son, the subject of this mention. The latter was born January 5, 1852, and passed his boyhood on the farm in Belmont county. He studied in the common schools and then graduated from the high school of Newark in 1869. Subsequently he turned his attention to medicine and studied during two years that he was engaged in teaching school. After reading one year with Dr. William Piper, at Glencoe, Ohio, he entered Starling Medical college, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1875. He began the practice of this profession in association with Dr. Piper, but after one year settled at New Athens, Ohio, where he was engaged in the practice five years. He then took special courses of study at New York during a year and a half, and in December, 1883, made his home at Wheeling. In 1885 he established a hospital for the treatment of his patients. He is a member of the County Medical society, and he and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. Dr. McMaster was married September 5, 1876, to Ella, daughter of Thomas Ault, of Bellaire, and they have two children: Mamie and Thomas Austin.

Hon. Frank P. McNell, one of the leading younger members of the bar of Wheeling, was born at Cumberland, Md., March 26, 1854. He is the son of John W. and Caroline M. (Bell) McNell, the former of whom was born at Baltimore in 1808, and the latter at Cumberland, Md., in 1818. They removed to Wheeling in 1854, and resided here during the remainder of their lives, both passing away in 1876. Five children were born to them, of whom three survive, Mrs. E. A. Adams, Mrs. L. B. Nobie, and the subject of this mention. Frank P. McNell being brought by his parents to Wheeling soon after his birth, was reared here, and received his early education in the schools of the city. He also attended a classical school in the city, and subsequently pursued a collegiate course at Bethany college, where he was graduated in 1874. He early manifested an inclination for the legal profession, and as soon as he had completed his college course he took up the study of law. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he attained a creditable position among the younger attorneys at Wheeling. In 1881 he accepted the nomination of the democratic party for the office of representative in the general assembly of West Virginia, and was elected, and served in the sessions of 1881 with credit to himself and constituents. Gov. Matthews appointed him a member of his staff, with the rank of colonel. Having always taken an active interest in the cause of education, and being a friend of the public school system, Mr. McNell was honored in 1887 by appointment as a member of the board of regents of the State Normal school, from the First congressional district, a position he holds at the present time. Mr. McNell was married in 1880, to Mary R., daughter of Samuel H. Greer, deceased, of Wheeling, and to their union, one son, Allyn, has been born.

Lucian Mahone is a well-known contractor of Wheeling, W. Va. His parents both came of old Virginia stock, W. H. and Mary (Lipscomb) Mahone. Their fathers came to Virginia in Washington's time, and their son, Lucian, was born in Williamsburgh, James City county, Va., on the 13th day of August, 1835. His early education was derived from the schools of his native city. In the year 1855 he went to Racine, Wis., where he assisted in establishing a sash and door factory, operating a lumber yard at the same time. Remaining there but two years he removed to Wheeling W. Va., where he has since resided. Here he held the position of foreman in the planing-mill owned by Armstrong, Coen & Co., until 1885. Since that time Mr. Mahone has been in the contracting business, having built up a very lucrative business by means of energy, and uprightness in his dealings with all men. On September 17, 1868, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Rebecca Corbitt, a daughter of Robert S. and Mary (Parker) Corbitt, of Waverly, W. Va. Three boys and three girls are the fruit of this union: Albert S., Laura, Robert C., Lucian B., Mary C., and Emma C., all of whom are living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mahone are active, consistent members of the Presbyterian church. The republican party numbers Mr. Mahone among its staunchest upholders.

James C. Mansbarger, who was born at Wheeling, November 17, 1848, is now a well-known citizen of his native place, and prominent in business as a member of the firm of Mansbarger, Lots & McKowan, plumbers and gas fitters. He is the son of Samuel K. Mansbarger, who was born in York county, Penn., in 1811, and came to Wheeling soon after 1830. He was occupied as a mechanical engineer during a long and active career here, during which he gained the esteem of the community, but since 1888, he has been retired from business, and living with his son at Martin's Ferry. His wife, Nancy Reed, a native of Greene county, Penn., was born in 1811, and also survives. Of their seven children, six are living. The subject of this mention began learning the trade of plumbing at the age of fourteen years, serving an apprenticeship to William Hare, of Wheeling, and working two years longer at Steubenville for F. A. Hare. He then spent two years with Trimble & Hornbrook, then four years at Canton, Ohio, and was subsequently associated with William Hare, at Wheeling, until in June, 1886, he formed his present partnership with Joseph Lotz and Charles R. McKowan, a firm which is doing a prosperous business at No. 37 Twelfth street. Mr. Mansbarger is a member of the Wheeling lodge, F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W., and his wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Mansbarger was married in 1886, to Lizzie, daughter of Mary Evans, of Evansville, W. Va., and they have one son, John E.

Thomas E. Marker, a well-known young citizen who fills the position of water rents assessor, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 23, 1862. His father, Isaiah Marker, a native of Ohio also, was the son of parents who emigrated from Pennsylvania at an early date in the period of settlement. Isaiah, who was a farmer by occupation, was married to Rebecca Arnold, also a native of Ohio. He died in 1866 and the mother in January, 1888. Their two children, Thomas E., and Daniel E., both survive. Thomas E., the subject of this mention, was reared upon his father's farm and received a common school education. At the age of sixteen years he started out, and after sojourns at Carrollton and Canton, returned to Richmond, Jefferson county, and thence came to Wheeling in February, 1880, where he took the position of night clerk at the St. James, now the Windsor Hotel. In February, 1885, Mr. Marker was appointed assessor of water rents in the city water office, to which position he was re-appointed in 1887 and 1889. Mr. Marker was married in October, 1884, to Katie, daughter of Nicholas Riester, manager of the Belmont mills. To this union two children have been born.

Dr. Charles E. Mason, deserving of special mention among the dentists of Wheeling, was born and reared in Portage county, Ohio, where his parents are still living, honored and respected by the community. The father, Lewis B. Mason, now a stock-dealer by occupation, was married to Myra M. Lewis, and to them their son Charles E. was born, April 23, 1856. Dr. Mason was educated at the Hiram college, at Mentor, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1873. He then selected dentistry as his profession, and began its study with J. W. Snyder,

one of the most eminent dentists of Ohio, who resided at Alliance. After two years' study and practice with this preceptor, Dr. Mason went, in 1875, to Columbiana, Ohio, where he practiced for a year and a half, then entering the New York School of Dentistry, where he remained one year. Then returning to Columbiana, he took charge of a practice. In 1879 he was graduated by the Philadelphia Dental college, and while in that city he also took a course in medicine at Jefferson Medical college. In the spring of 1885 he began a practice at Pittsburgh, which occupied him over two years, after which he returned to his Portage county home. He began his residence at Wheeling in the spring of 1884, beginning at the same time his successful practice here, which in spite of the crowded condition of his profession at the beginning of his practice, has been most successful, giving him a leading position among the dentists of the city. In the spring of 1888, Dr. Mason engaged in the drug business, he in partnership with Henry Soneborn, establishing the McLure House pharmacy. The doctor is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and is a prominent Mason, being connected with Bates lodge, Salem chapter, of Ohio, and Cyrene commandery, K. T.

Mifflin Marsh, a venerable and highly esteemed citizen of Wheeling, has, for half a century been connected with the tobacco manufacture which has contributed in so large a degree to the prosperity of that city. He is descended from an Irish family, and his grandfather was the first of the family to come to America. His father, William, who became one of the pioneers of Jefferson county, Ohio, was born near York Springs, Penn., and he was married to Ann, a daughter of John Naylor, of the neighborhood of William Marsh's native place. To them were born nine children, of whom Mary, John, Margaret, Susan, Isaac, and William are deceased; and Ann, of St. Louis, Mo., Elizabeth, and the subject of this mention, are living. The parents were members of the Society of Friends. Mifflin Marsh was born at Smithfield, the Ohio home of his parents, in 1818, and in 1831 he removed with his family to Wheeling. Here he learned the cigar-maker's trade in his youth, and in 1840 he opened a business of his own — a cigar factory on Quincy street, between Market and Main. About the year 1859, he removed to his present location, and nine years latter formed the firm of M. Marsh & Son, by the admission of his son William M. Mr. Marsh was married in 1841 to Rachel Robinson, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio. She died in 1851, leaving five children, four of whom are living: John, William, Amanda and Ann. In 1852, Mr. Marsh was married to Lucetta Tolliver, and they have one daughter, Margaret. William M. Marsh, who has been mentioned as the business associate of his father in their prosperous establishment, was born in Wheeling, February 19, 1841. Learning the trade of cigar making with his father when a boy, he has always followed that business, and as manager contributes much to the success of Marsh & Son. He was married in 1862 to Louise Wurst, and they have four children: Settie, Bessie Jessie and Lettie. Mr. Marsh has taken an active part in public affairs, and is serving as a represen-

tative of the Island in the second branch of the city council, having been elected as a republican in 1887, and again in 1889.

Edward Henry Meagel, retail grocer, of Wheeling, was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 24, 1862, the son of Frederick and Elizabeth Meagel, now highly esteemed residents of Marietta, Ohio, who were born in Germany, and were married in Washington county after their immigration. At twelve years of age, Mr. Meagel left home and started out for himself, coming directly to Wheeling, where he found employment in a glass factory, learning the trade of an etcher, which he followed in different factories for nine years, attaining a high degree of proficiency in his art of glass etching and decorating. Retiring from this pursuit, he was, for two years employed in a wholesale grocery establishment, and at the end of that time he embarked in business as a retail grocer at No. 122 Eighteenth streeth. He opened his store April 1, 1885, with a stock purchased with borrowed money, and he has met with such marked success that he now carries a stock valued at $5,000, and has a large and profitable custom. On November 18, 1889, he purchased a vacant lot at No. 130 Eighteenth street, upon which he is preparing to build a new three story brick business block, at a cost of about $4,000. Mr. Meagel stands high in business circles, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Grocers' protective association. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran church, and he is a member of the German Benevolent society and the Knights of Pythias. He was married April 4, 1885, to Augusta Eberling, and they have two children, Elmer Henry and Edward William.

George Mendel, deceased, of Wheeling, lived a life that was a notable illustration of the success that may be attained in this land by men of industry and talent, though unaided at the outset by capital or influence. He came to Wheeling a poor boy, with his trade yet to learn, but by the pursuit of a legitimate business career, rose to the rank of one of the most prominent business men of the city, and founded one of the largest establishments in the state. Mr. Mendel was born at Wellsburgh, Brooke county, in 1812. Coming to Wheeling when quite young, he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and in 1836 opened an establishment of his own. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Henry Harber, under the style of Mendel & Harber, and that firm afterward being dissolved, he admitted his brother, and the firm was known as J. & G. Mendel. At the close of the war, by the admission of Crawford H. Booth and Curran Mendel, the firm became J. & G. Mendel & Co., as which it continued until about 1873, when John Mendel died, and Curran Mendel sold out his interest, and G. Edward Mendel entered the firm, which was then styled G. Mendel, Booth & Co. A large factory was established on Eoff street, which was at the time the largest in the city. The business was increased from year to year until at the time of the death of George Mendel, January 29, 1875, an annual business of $100,000 was done. Aside from this business, Mr. Mendel was active in various channels, being president of the Franklin Insurance company, president of the

Wheeling Savings institution, director of the Exchange bank, and stockholder and director in various other enterprises in which his ability and capital were interested. In political affairs, however, he took no part as an office holder, though he was an ardent republican. He was married at Wheeling to Sarah Richardson, a native of Wheeling, who is still a resident of the city. To them five sons and three daughters were born, all of whom are living, viz.: Celia G., wife of Crawford Booth, of Texas; John R., of Pittsburgh; Belle M., of Wheeling; G. Ed., of Wheeling; Mrs. John H. Myers, of Milwaukee; James V., of Wheeling; Charles L., of Minneapolis, and Harry J., now of Wheeling, but for eight years a resident of Texas. G. Edward Mendel, now the head of the firm founded by his father, was born at Wheeling, April 16, 1849. After receiving his education at the public schools and Linsly institute, he entered the furniture factory as a workman in 1865. After learning the trade he entered the store as a salesman, and was advanced through various positions until 1873, when he was made a partner in the business. He is also a stockholder in the Union Glass company, of Bellaire, a member of the firm of Elson, Gloss & Co., of Martin's Ferry, a stockholder in the Fire and Marine Insurance company and Franklin Insurance company, director of the State Fair association, of which he was an original stockholder and projector. Mr. Mendel is a Mason of Bates' lodge, No. 33, and is a member of Wheeling Union chapter, and Wheeling commandery and Wheeling consistory, No. 16. He was married October 9, 1873, to Lizzie, daughter of John Handlan, who died in February, 1875, leaving one daughter. August 15, 1883, he was married to Mary Wheeler, daughter of Grattan H. Wheeler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., and they have one child. After the death of George Booth, the previous firm name was continued until 1880, when Mr. Booth retired and went to Texas, and the business was continued by G. E. Mendel until January, 1888, when McHugh Sterling and M. Kirchner became associated in the firm of G. Mendel & Co.

Charles J. Menkemeller, a well-known druggist of Wheeling, is a native of the city, born April 16,1856. His father, Henry Menkemeller, who was born at Bielefield, near Berlin, Prussia, was there married to Mary Bruhn, and in 1854 came with his family to America. He resided for a brief period at New Orleans, but soon came to Wheeling, and being a skillful craftsman, became a nail plate shearsman at the Belmont Nail works, where he has ever since been engaged, occupying the position of foreman. His father and brother were both killed in the Franco-Prussian war. He has reared a family of seven children: Charles J., Harry, George, Henry, William, Mary and Emma. Charles J. Menkemeller was reared in this city, and having a liking for the drug trade, found employment in 1872 in Bocking & Carrol's drug store at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Chapline streets, where he remained a year and a half. He then was engaged for four years with Edmund Bocking, and in the fall of 1874 went to Philadelphia and entered the employment of Dr. Vernon, in his drug store. At the same time he was taking a course of pharmacy

in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, at which he was graduated in 1876. After taking charge of a West Philadelphia drug store for eight months he returned to Wheeling and became a clerk for C. Schenepf for eighteen months. In the summer of 1878 he embarked in business for himself, succeeding Hugh I. Roberts at the Central drug store, and since 1880 he has occupied his present business location, where he has built an extensive and lucrative trade. He is secretary of the West Virginia Pharmaceutical association, and is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in 1884 to Clara L., daughter of John W. and Kate (DeRolf) Stevens, of Barnesville, Ohio, and has two children, Gertrude and Earl.

John F. Merriman, the popular agent of the Adams Express company, at Wheeling, was born in Southerington, Hartford county, Conn., January 20, 1837, the son of Samuel G. and Jane (Frost) Merriman, both natives of Connecticut. The father was the son of John Merriman, a descendant of one of the pilgrim families that settled in Connecticut. John Merriman was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after the war he embarked in business in his native state, and was thus engaged until his death, which occurred about 1840. His two sons were Samuel and Franklin. Samuel, who was born in 1810, received his early schooling in the common schools of Connecticut and afterward learned the trade of a machinist. He was identified with the invention of the cotton-gin, and several other important inventions. The greater part of his life he held a high position in public life, having at one time been elected to the state senate. He filled this distinguished position for two terms, and he subsequently filled several minor offices. His two children are John F. and Homer F., the latter a resident of New York city. The father's death occurred in 1883. His wife had passed on before him in 1847. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and afterward the state normal school, at New Britain. After leaving school he went to New York city and accepted a clerkship with a large importing house, and remained with them until 1863. At this time he went to Philadelphia and was there employed as a telegraph operator for two years. He then moved to Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in the newspaper business for one year. In 1867 Mr. Merriman entered the service of the Adams Express company, coming to Wheeling the same year. In 1871 he was made the agent of the Adams Express company, and has since filled that responsible position with great efficiency. He was married in 1875 to Miss Sallie Donlon, daughter of John Donlon, a prominent citizen of Wheeling. John D. is the result of this union. Mrs. Merriman is a member of the Second Presbyterian church, and of various different charitable organizations. Mr. Merriman is a Mason, being a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite. His political faith is nailed to the democratic standard. He is a stockholder in the Riverside Glass works, of Wellsburgh. Mr. Merriman has been connected with the Adams Express company for over twenty-three years, a fact that speaks volumes for his integrity and business ability.

John A. Metcalf, assistant postmaster of Wheeling, W. Va., was

born in that city June 18, 1857. He is the son of the late Joseph A. Metcalf, grandson of George Metcalf, and great-grandson of Allan Metcalf, who was born August 22, 1753, and moved from Berkley county, Va., and settled in Ohio county in November, 1783, and died in that county February 7, 1796. He was one of the pioneers of the Pan Handle of West Virginia. His daughter, Priscilla, was married to Gen. Benj. Biggs, August 27, 1795. George Metcalf, the son of Allan Metcalf, was one of the early settlers of Ohio, being associated with the Gombars (one of whom he married), who were among the first white people to make a home at Cambridge, Ohio, and built one of the first houses in Guernsey county. He was born April 13, 1783, in Berkley county, Va., and died at Cambridge, Ohio, October 5, 1867. He was married three times, first to a cousin of Gen. Winfield Scott, his second wife was Susanne Gombar, who was born December 7, 1792, and died October 22, 1820. His third wife was Sarah Holler, who was born January 17, 1801, and died February 9, 1872. Joseph Allan Metcalf, son of the late George Metcalf, and his wife, Susanne Gombar, was born in Cambridge, Ohio, August 20, 1817. He moved to Wellsburg, Brooke Co., Va., in 1846, and was the founder of the *Wellsburg Herald*, afterward he was a member of the firm of Metcalf, Miller & Co., manufacturers of glassware. He removed to Wheeling in 1855, and engaged in the iron business, as representative of several Pittsburgh iron manufactories; he established what is now the iron house of W. T. Burt & Co., and until his death was senior partner of the firm of Metcalf & Burt, with branch houses at different times at Indianapolis, Ind., and Cambridge, Ohio. He was one of the organizers, and for several years president of the Wheeling Hinge company, and was interested in various other enterprises. In politics he was a republican, and being active in local affairs, sat in the first branch of council for several years, and was also a member of the board of education. He was at the time of his death and for some years an elder in the First Presbyterian church. He died at his old home farm near Cambridge, Ohio, July 31, 1874, where he had moved with his family in 1872 in the vain hope of recovering his health. His wife was Miss Mary Burt, of Brooke county, Va., who was born July 14, 1820, at Wellsburg, Va., and was married there May 18, 1842. Five children was the result of this marriage. Two of them died, William B., the eldest, died in 1844, and Sally B., the youngest daughter, in 1876. Martha Burt, the eldest daughter, is the wife of J. H. Woodward, of Woodward, Ala., son of the late S. H. Woodward, one of the founders of the La Belle Iron works, Susanne Gombar, a resident of Wheeling, and Joseph A. Metcalf. The latter attended the public schools and Linsly institute of Wheeling; later he entered Muskingum college, at Concord, Ohio, where he remained about a year until called away by the death of the father. The family returned to their home in Wheeling in 1876; in 1877 he went to Philadelphia, where he remained some time; returning to Wheeling, he was engaged there till the winter of 1879, when he went to Taylor, Texas, and remained in that vicinity till the fall of 1880. After his



J. A. Miller

return to Wheeling he was engaged as book-keeper at the Center Foundry company, Boyd & Co., and Neill & Ellingham. After a few months in the real estate business as successor of Alexander Bone, he sold out his interests to W. H. Rinehart, and resumed book-keeping with the Riverside Iron works, where he remained until he received his present appointment, June 1, 1889. Mr. Metcalf is a member of Wheeling lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Nelson lodge, F. & A. M., Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, and Alpha lodge, K. of H., and a member of the First Presbyterian church. He was married June 7, 1882, to Mary A. McFadden, daughter of J. D. McFadden, a builder and contractor, now residing at Omaha, Neb.

Jeremiah Alexander Miller, ex-mayor of Wheeling, and prominently associated with its business and financial affairs, is a native of the vicinity of Martinsburgh, W. Va. His father was John F. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1812, the son of a Pennsylvania German, a native of Franklin county, Penn. John F. Miller removed to Virginia, and there married Rosanna Ellenberger, daughter of John A. Ellenberger, of the valley of Virginia. The father settled there and followed the vocation of a teacher until his death in 1852. The mother removed to Wheeling in about 1863, and resided there until her death at the age of fifty-one years in 1874. To these parents were born three children, J. A., John M., now living in Springfield, Ohio, and Anna Eliza Bell, who died July 1, 1880. The subject of this mention was born December 9, 1844. He attended school at Martinsburgh, where he was reared. He then found employment as a clerk at that place until his eighteenth year of age, when he removed to Wheeling and obtained a position in a retail grocery store. He then went upon the road as a traveling salesman for James L. Hawley, wholesale dealer. In 1868 he began business for himself in fine groceries and confectionery, and was so engaged until 1883, when he retired from the same, to go into the wholesale boot and shoe business with George E. Boyd. This firm, with the style of Boyd, Miller & Co., succeeded the firm of Boyd & Co., and Mr. Boyd was connected with it until 1885, when he retired from the shoe business. Mr. Miller has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and in 1878 was elected a member of the board of education, of which he has ever since been a member, and is at present, president. In 1883–4 Mr. Miller served as mayor of the city. He is prominently interested in various enterprises, being president of the Citizens' Railway company, president of the West Virginia Printing company, president of the Wheeling Ice & Storage company, director of the bank of the Ohio valley, and director of the Peabody Insurance company. He is also considerably interested in real estate. Mr. Miller is a member of the Wheeling lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; of Cyrene commandery, No. 7; Albert Pike consistory, of Washington; of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, of New York, and was grand commander of West Virginia Knight Templars, in 1888–9. He is also a member of the Wheeling lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., and was grand master and grand patriarch, in 1777. During the administration of

Gov. J. B. Jackson, 1881 to 1885, Mr. Miller served by appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of the governor, with the rank of colonel.

John C. Miller, an influential citizen of Wheeling, and one of the leading dry goods merchants of the city, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in September, 1832. In about the year 1846, when about fourteen years of age, Mr. Miller came to the United States, accompanying an uncle. After remaining a short time at New York, he proceeded to Cumberland, Md., and was there engaged in a brick yard for about one year. His next occupation was on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as a fireman, and after two years of this employment he was promoted to engineer. He was engaged with the Baltimore & Ohio until 1858, when he accepted a position as engineer on the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, running an engine on that line about six months. He then came to Wheeling and engaged in the grocery business, in which he was successfully engaged until 1883. At the latter date he turned that business over to his oldest son, Charles R., and thereafter confined himself to the dry goods trade. He now conducts a large dry goods store at 2337 Chapline street. Mr. Miller has always been one of the best-known citizens of Wheeling, and has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the city and county. During the war he was a candidate for the city council against Jacob Snyder, but the gentlemen receiving an equal number of votes, neither qualified. Since then he has represented his ward in the council at various times for at least six terms. During the war he served as overseer of the poor, at the time that was an office elective by the people. For twelve years he was a member of the school board, filling that as well as the other offices with ability. Mr. Miller was married at Wheeling, on September 9, 1856, to Mary Lynch, and nine children have been born to them, eight of whom survive. He and family are members of St. Joseph Catholic church.

John F. Miller, a successful and prominent manufacturer of cigars and Wheeling stogies, at 2151 Market street, Wheeling, was born in Germany, December 31, 1851. He was left an orphan by the death of his father, about two years later, and the widow and two sons then immigrated to America, and came directly to Wheeling. They had been here but a short time, when in 1854, the mother died, and John F. left alone in a strange country, was adopted by Frederick Newman, of Wheeling, with whom he remained until he was eighteen, when he bought his release. During this period of adoption he learned the trade of a baker, but subsequently found employment with his uncle, John Schneider, and learned the craft of a cigar maker. He worked for his uncle six months, then at Parkersburgh a year for his brother, in the cigar trade there, then again for his uncle, and subsequently for his brother, who had removed to Wheeling. After four years of this latter employment, he bought out his brother, and has ever since been in business for himself. His first establishment was on the corner of Market and Twenty-second streets, but in 1880, he removed to his present location. Beginning with two hands, his busi-

ness has increased until he now employs on an average, twenty hands, and the product of his facctory meets with a hearty welcome by the public. His success in life has been his own achievement, and it is a matter of much credit to him that in spite of the adverse circumstances, narrated in this sketch, he has been able to achieve such substantial success. He is prominent in the affairs of the Fifth ward, and aids in public enterprises but has so far declined official position. He is a stockholder in the West Virginia Tobacco company. In October, 1883, Mr. Miller was married to Lena, daughter of Herman Renner, of Wheeling, and they have two daughters: Carrie and Eva.

Peter Miller, who has for a considerable period been engaged successfully in the retail grocery business in Wheeling, was born in Gesial Hessian by Fulda, Germany, November 1, 1832. His parents, John and Anna Maria Miller, are both deceased, the father having died when his son was a small child, and the mother having passed away in Germany, in 1889, at the age of eighty-eight years. Peter Miller, after engaging in farm work in his native land, embarked in 1852 at Bremen, and after reaching this country, proceeded at once to Wheeling, which has since been his home. Here Mr. Miller was first employed as an apprentice to Christian Hesse, a tailor, and continued with him three years, receiving $10 the first year, $20 the second and $40 and a suit of clothes the third. As a journeyman tailor he then worked ten years, quiting his trade on March 1, 1860, to engage in the grocery business. His store at first and for five years, was at the corner of Second and Main streets, and from there in 1865, he removed to the corner of Third and Main streets, occupying a brick business block which he erected at that place. There he still conducts a profitable business. Mr. Miller was married November 1, 1857, to Christina Heil, a native of Germany, who came to America in the same year as did her husband. They have nine children: Lewis J., Christina, Rosa, Mary, Emma, Peter W., Catherine, Loretto and Carl B. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Catholic church, and he is associated with the St. Alphonsus society. Politically he is a democrat.

Alexander Mitchell, treasurer of the Mutual Savings Bank, and a well-known citizen of Wheeling, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., March 19, 1847. His father was Zachariah S. Mitchell, who was a son of Alexander Mitchell, one of the pioneers of West Virginia. Zachariah S. Mitchell was born in Ohio county, W. Va., and for many years was a very prominent man in the community. He married Miss Ann Baird, daughter of George Baird, Esq., a sister of Dr. George Baird. Mr. Mitchell died about 1881, his wife having gone on before in 1853. Alexander Mitchell was reared in Washington, Penn. In 1867 he was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, and the same year came to Wheeling to study medicine with Dr. George Baird. In about 1868, however, he abandoned his studies and entered McLain Brothers' drug store, and two years later he entered the service of the B. & O. railroad, in the freight department. In 1876 Mr. Mitchell accepted a position with the National bank of West Virginia,

serving in the capacity of book-keeper. Subsequently, in 1881, he became the book-keeper of the People's bank, and in 1887 he organized the Mutual Savings bank in connection with W. G. Wilkenson, of the Exchange bank, of this organization he was made treasurer. Until April, 1889, the institution was open for business only during the evening, and Mr. Mitchell filled the positions of treasurer of the Savings bank, and book-keeper and teller of the People's bank also. But at this time he left the People's bank, devoting his whole attention to the Mutual bank, and has since operated this bank, which is the only one of the kind in the state, with great success and benefit to the community. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Title, Insurance and Abstract company, of Wheeling, and vice president of the Wheeling Insurance and Bond association. In 1880 he was married to Miss Delia G., daughter of Joseph C. Harbour, deceased, a leading citizen of Wheeling during his life. Three children have blessed this union, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Mitchell stands high in the community, both for his abilities as a financier and as a man of strict integrity.

Alexander Mitchell, one of the earliest settlers of Wheeling, was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to the Wheeling region in the times of Indian warfare, and settled upon land six miles northeast of the site of the city. As an Indian scout in the government employ he rendered valuable service. He was a great lover of horses, and had the reputation of owning the fastest horses in the country. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Kelley, the following children were born: Samuel, Isaac, Alexander, Zachariah; Nancy, who married Zachariah Jacob; and James. The latter only is living. Isaac W. Mitchell, one of these children (born in 1810, died in 1866), was a farmer by occupation, and was also engaged for a time in pork-packing. He was a prosperous man, owned at one time 640 acres of land, and was the largest sheep owner in the county, having at one period 1,800 Merino sheep. Under the old Virginia law he became sheriff by purchase, and held that office in Ohio county for eighteen years successively. His wife was Sallie, daughter of John White, who died in 1848. They had five sons: Alexander, John W., Zachariah J., Andrew W. and Samuel. Alexander removed to Lexington, Mo., and engaged in banking, and died there in 1879. Zachariah is now an attorney-at-law in St. Louis. Andrew was a cotton broker of St. Louis, and died in 1867. Samuel is now clerking in St. Louis. John W. Mitchell, now clerk of the circuit court of Ohio county, was born at Wheeling, December 31, 1838. He received his education at Mt. Olive, N. J., and at an Episcopalian school, near Alexandria, Va., and then selecting the profession of law as his vocation, read law with his uncle, Zachariah Jacob, until the outbreak of the war, when he went south, and joined the confederate army. He enlisted as lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Virginia regiment, of the Stonewall brigade, and after four years' service, was mustered out as major. In 1865 he returned to Wheeling, and was appointed deputy under Sheriff George R. Tingle, with whom he served, and also under

Sheriff C. P. Brown, about two years. In December, 1883, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court to fill a vacancy, and after serving four years was elected in 1887, to the same office, as the democratic candidate, for a term of six years. He is a popular official and the office has been ably conducted under his management. Mr. Mitchell was married in 1865, to H. Grace Woods, daughter of Andrew P. Woods, one of the old citizens of Wheeling, and four sons and one daughter have been born to them, of whom but one son, Elbert, survives.

David G. Morgan, manager of the Washington Insurance company, Providence, R. I., and also resident agent at Wheeling of the St. Paul Fire and Marine company, Reading Insurance company, Fireman's Fund Insurance company, of San Francisco, and the Metropolitan Plate Glass Accident Insurance company, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in May, 1844. His parents landed in Richmond, Va., in 1832, and came direct to Wheeling, where the father was engaged in the coal business. The father was a native of Wales and the mother of Ireland. The former died in 1859, after having lived a life of probity and usefulness. Mrs. Morgan is still living. Of the nine children born to them five still survive. D. G. Morgan started life without the advantages of a liberal education, having been compelled to begin the active affairs of life when but nine years old. At this time he went to work in the iron mills of his native city. Mr. Morgan was employed in the old Top mill until the breaking out of the war. His life and services were offered to his country, October 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixth West Virginia Volunteer infantry, and served with bravery and faithfulness until November, 1864. His army record is unstained by any cowardly or disloyal act, ever having the interests of his country at heart. After the war he returned to his old home and employment, remaining in Wheeling for five years; at this time Mr. Morgan removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he engaged in the iron business. Returning to Wheeling in 1872, he one year later embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued until the year 1882. In the last named year he became the local agent for the Ætna Insurance company of Wheeling, and remained in this capacity until 1885, he then accepted the managership of the Providence Washington Insurance company of the state of West Virginia, and later became the resident agent of several prominent insurance companies. Miss Amelia M. Glessner, daughter of Christian Glessner, of Wheeling, became his wife in the year 1872. Their home has been brightened by the advent of four children, named as follows: David Goring, Flora May, Doretta Augusta and Alexander Hamilton, the latter deceased. Mr. Morgan is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Morgan is a communicant of the St. Johns Lutheran church. Mr. Morgan is in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Few men make more of life from an humble beginning than has David. G. Morgan. He is widely known throughout the state, and wherever known is honored for his unbending integrity and undoubted ability and enterprise. His agency is

one of the largest in the state, and its success is entirely due to the untiring energy of its manager.

Jacob Edward Morris, an enterprising young citizen of Wheeling, was born at that city July 15, 1857, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Morris, well-known and highly esteemed residents. After receiving his education in the city schools he was engaged during three years of his youth as a clerk in a grocery store, where he gained his first acquaintance with a business in which he has since had a considerable degree of success. At the age of seventeen he began, however, to learn the trade of carpentry, and that occupation engaged his attion until 1886. On the 1st of June of the latter year he embarked in the grocery trade, in which he has since been engaged, having at No. 119 Sixteenth street one of the most attractive establishments of the kind in Wheeling. He holds a creditable rank as a business man, and is a member of the Grocers' Protective association. He is also affiliated with the order of Odd Fellows. In April, 1882, Mr. Morris was married to Mary E., daughter of John Henderson, formerly a prominent citizen of Wheeling, and to this union two children have been born: Albert Russell and Mary Elizabeth.

John W. Morris, M. D., a well-known member of the medical profession at Wheeling, is a native of the city where he has been engaged since 1876 in the practice of medicine. Dr. Morris was born February 15, 1853, the son of Jacob Morris, one of the early residents of Wheeling, now engaged as a contractor in this city. He was reared in Wheeling and was educated in the public schools and in Linsly institute. Deciding to adopt the profession of medicine, he began the study in 1872 with Dr. R. F. Turner, as preceptor, and 1874–5, attended lectures at the Detroit Homeopathic college. In the fall of 1875 he entered Pulte Medical college, at Cincinnati, and was graduated from there in 1876. Returning home immediately afterward, he began the practice at Wheeling, and has since met with marked success. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. Morris is distinguished as a member of the Masonic fraternity which he joined in 1880. He is a member of Nelson lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., of which he is past master and present secretary; is past high priest of Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, and is serving his fourth term as eminent commander of Wheeling commandery, No. 1, K. T. He also holds the positions of grand secretary of the Grand Royal Arch chapter, of West Virginia, and deputy inspector general for the state, of Thirty-third degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. Dr. Morris was married in 1878 to Annie, daughter of G. W. Pumphrey, of Wheeling.

Father Joseph Mullen, pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, of Wheeling, was born in county Louth, Ireland, September 12, 1841, the son of James and Ellen Mullen, natives of that land. He was reared to manhood in his native country, and received his classical education at St. Patrick's college, in the city of Armagh. In 1867 he came to America, arrived at Baltimore March 19th, and immediately entered St. Mary's seminary at that city, where he was

a student in theology and philosophy eighteen months. At the end of that time he went to Wheeling, and in St. Vincent's college pursued his theological studies until August 31, 1871, when he was ordained priest. Subsequent to his ordination he was retained at St. Vincent's four years, two years as a professor and two years as the president of the institution. He afterward engaged in the mission work of his church in southwestern Virginia, his headquarters being at Wytheville. His present work was taken up by him on the 18th of December, 1885, and in this function he has labored faithfully and devotedly.

Wesley D. Murphy, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, was born at Freeport, Harrison Co., Ohio, July 17, 1854, the son of William A. and Mary (Steadman) Murphy. His father lost his life while in the military service of the Union, May 9, 1864, and his mother died May 8, 1867. Mr. Murphy was reared in his native place, laboring upon a farm and attending the common schools. In youth he went to Fairport, Belmont Co., Ohio, and was there employed at farm work until November, 1884, when he came to Wheeling, which has since been his home. He found employment in driving a milk wagon for John Patton until February 12, 1886, when he engaged in the milk trade on his own account, with less than $5 capital, going in debt for his first two milk-cans. He began by delivering on foot to his customers, but they increased so rapidly on account of his fair dealing and earnest attention to business, that he was soon among the foremost in his line of work, and a popular and well-known dealer. This business he still continues, but he also, in the fall of 1888, started a grocery store, which he has since conducted quite successfully at No. 34 Zane street. He is a member of the Senior Order of American Mechanics, and in politics is a republican. On January 14, 1879, Mr. Murphy was married to Sarah J. Huntsman, of Fairport, Ohio, and they have six children, Albert O., Ross W., Eva I., Mary M., Estella M. and Wilbur D., the eldest and youngest of whom are deceased.

Errett Campbell Myers, M. D., notable among the physicians of Wheeling, is a son of Andrew E. Myers, who was prominent in the religious and educational history of West Virginia. The latter was a native of middle Tennessee, born in 1822, son of John Myers, a native Virginia. In 1851 he began attendance at Bethany college, Brooke county, having been attracted there by the fame of Alexander Campbell. Having previously attended good schools in the south, he completed the course at Bethany after a year or so, and then entered the ministry of the Christian church. About the same time he was married to Charity Ann Cox, the daughter of Isaac Cox, whose wife, Susan Brown, was a cousin of Margaret Brown, the first wife of Alexander Campbell. The father of Isaac Cox was one of the pioneers of Brooke county. After Andrew E. Myers had for a year or two performed evangelistic work in the ministry of the Christian church, traveling often with Bishop Campbell, he settled near West Liberty, Brooke county, and served for thirty years as the pastor of

Dutch Fork church, in Pennsylvania, near the West Virginia line. He was regarded as a fine pulpit orator. Having much public spirit as well as devotion to his church, he was prominent in various ways, and for twenty years was one of the trustees of Bethany college, holding the position of treasurer at his death, which occurred January 16, 1889. His grave is within a few feet of that of his famous teacher and leader, Alexander Campbell. His widow, the mother of their two sons and two daughters, passed away January 25, 1889. Of these children, three are living, mentioned below: John A. Myers, Ph. D., director of the government agricultural experiment station of West Virginia, was graduated at Bethany college, in 1865, and then taught for one year in Butler university, Indiana. He then went to Europe, and pursued his studies in Germany, also spending three years in travel. On his return he taught chemistry during one year at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, a position he resigned to accept that of professor of chemistry in the Agricultural and Mechanical college, of Mississippi, being also appointed to the office of state chemist. That professorship he resigned to accept his present position. Professor Myers was born in 1853. Dr. Errett Campbell Myers was born in Ohio county, January 30, 1856. He was educated at Bethany college, and studied medicine with Dr. John H. Cox, an uncle, as preceptor. In 1876 he entered the Miami college, but after one year's study there entered the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1879. He was then appointed resident physician of Bayview hospital, at Baltimore, where he remained several months. In 1880 he made his home at the Island, Wheeling, and began the practice of his profession, which has since continued, with notable success. He was the first health officer of Ohio county, under the new law, and is a member and president of the medical societies of the city of Wheeling, the county of Ohio and of the state. Dr. Myers was married in October, 1883, to Anna C. Campbell, a daughter of Thomas Campbell, ex-sheriff of Ohio county. She died in September, 1884. Miss Irene T. Myers, the third of the surviving children, was born in Louisiana, and was educated at Hamilton college, at Lexington, Ky., and at Bethany, taking the first honors in both institutions.

William Myles, for many years a resident of Wheeling, is a pioneer in photographic art at that city, and has also been prominent in public affairs, holding at present the office of city collector. He was born in county Cork, Ireland, June 10, 1835, the son of John and Mary Myles. In November, 1850, he landed at New Orleans, having made the ocean voyage unaccompanied by friends, and he came up the river to Wheeling, where relatives resided. He found employment on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad construction, and assisted in driving the spikes to connect the two parts of that line. He was then occupied in a large stone quarry in Ohio, where stone was being obtained for railroad bridges, and after a year of that occupation, returned to Wheeling where for seven years, he was engaged in mills. His leisure hours, during this period, he devoted to the study of the

daguerreotype process, making his own experiments, and he also made himself familiar with the ambrotype. Retiring from mill work, he engaged in distilling alcohol, and was the first and the last man to successfully distill alcohol at this city. In 1862, Mr. Myles became an operator at Wylke's gallery, and some of the first photographs made in the city were of his production. He opened a gallery of his own in Center Wheeling in 1865, and continued in that business until 1889. Mr. Myles has been prominent in municipal affairs, has represented the Fifth ward for twelve years in both branches of the city council, and was twice elected to the board of county commissioners, serving as president in his second term. In 1884–5, he represented the county in the state legislature. He was elected city collector in 1889. Mr. Myles' parents joined him at Wheeling in 1854, and here they died, the father in 1882, aged eighty-four, and the mother in 1885, aged ninety years. John W. Myles, son of the above, was born in Wheeling, in 1857. He received a good education in his native city, and pursued the study of art under Costiggena, the celebrated artist who is completing the art work in the national capital. He is now engaged in portrait work, at No. 2154 Main street.

Samuel G. Naylor, a retail grocer of Wheeling, W. Va., was born near Wellsburg, Brooke county, Va. (now West Virginia), March 13, 1841. His father, Joseph R. Naylor, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, December 25, 1817, was twice married, the second time May 10, 1840, to Hester C., daughter of John Kimberland, who was a pioneer of Jefferson county, Ohio. She was born in that county December 12, 1817. To this marriage were born ten children, of whom Samuel G. was the oldest. His father died October 2, 1887, and his mother August 19, of the same year. He was well educated in his youth in the Wellsburg schools, and at an early age chose teaching as a profession, which he followed for some ten years, during which time he was principal of the Brooke academy and afterward principal of the female seminary at Wellsburg, and in 1864–5 was principal of Madison school at Wheeling, which position he resigned on account of failing health. He then for several years engaged as traveling salesman for Wheeling wholesale houses, and in 1882 became a member of the firm of Naylor, McCammon & Co., wholesale dealers in queensware and glassware. He severed his connection with the firm in the spring of 1886 to engage in the grocery trade. By his industry, energy and enterprise he has built up a profitable business, his establishment at the corner of Virginia street and Broadway being one of the popular grocery houses of the city. Mr. Naylor is a member of the Christian church, of which he has been an elder for several years; his wife is also a devoted member of the same church. He is an earnest and active Sunday-school worker, at present having charge of an interesting mission school, corner of Jacob and Thirty-first streets. Mr. Naylor was married February 13, 1862, to Addie, daughter of Henry and Alzina Melvin, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and they have had six children: Annie B., Joseph C. (deceased), Mattie M., Birdie (deceased), Carrie L., and Grafton R.

John Niehaus, one of the oldest grocers of Wheeling, was born in Prussia, March 25, 1828, the only child reared by John and Elizabeth Niehaus. With them he came to America in 1846, embarking at Bremen June 6, and landing at Baltimore, whence they came directly to Wheeling, reaching there in the latter part of August, 1846. At that city the father died July 31, 1862, and the mother in April, 1869. Mr. Niehaus was first employed at Wheeling, in the Top rolling mill, from August, 1846, until May, 1861. During the following three years he was employed in the Belmont Iron works, after which he was in the Top mill another period of two years. Meanwhile he had established a grocery store on Main street, of which he has since been the proprietor. From 1862 until 1866, the business during his absence was conducted by the family. In the latter named year he retired from the mill work and has since given his whole attention to the grocery trade, doing business ever since on Main street, and occupying for the last nineteen years a two-story brick building at No. 400, which he erected in the winter of 1869–70. Mr. Niehaus was married October 18, 1857, to Elizabeth Habig, who was born at Wheeling, the daughter of Amatus and Anna Mary Habig, natives of Germany. She is the oldest of their eleven children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living. Her father died April 18, 1865, from injuries received in an explosion at the Top mill. Mr. and Mrs. Niehaus have had the following children: Henry, John, Joseph, Mary (deceased), Dorothea, Amelia (deceased), Peter, Andrew (deceased), Edward, George and Bernard. Parents and children are members of the Catholic church.

L. H. Nowviock is one of the well-known citizens and landscape gardeners of Wheeling. For the last fourteen years he has been engaged in that business, carrying on a florist business also, in Wheeling, having an experience altogether in that line of over thirty-five years. He was born in Delaware county, Penn., May 16, 1827. The first of the Nowviock family to come to America was John Godfrey Nowviock, who was a native of Prussia, but of Russian descent. He was a highly educated man and was a teacher and navigator, owning his own vessel, and June 11, 1774, he landed at Philadelphia. He was a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary war, being aid-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette, and was with that general when they went to Washington's relief at Delaware. After the close of the war he returned to Europe, and brought over his family and the material for building a house. He built one of the first brick houses on Cherry street, Philadelphia, where he opened and taught a classical school, teaching the different languages. He also served in the war of 1812, dying about 1816. Mention of his name is made in one of the histories of Pennsylvania, in connection with the Revolutionary war. He was the father of two sons and two daughters, all now deceased, of whom John Godfrey Nowviock, Jr., was the oldest, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. John Nowviock, Jr., was born in Philadelphia in 1800. When a boy he was bound out to a Mr. Dallet, and after the death of that gentleman he learned the boot and shoe business with a Mr. Franklin, and later carried on the manufacture

of boots and shoes quite extensively. From Philadelphia he removed to Delaware county, Penn., where, in 1844, he retired from the boot and shoe business and engaged in farming. Later he removed to Montgomery county, Penn., and engaged in farming more extensively. He left Montgomery county in 1851, and went to Perry county, Penn., where he entered the lumber business, carrying it on in connection with his farming. Here he died in January, 1852. He was married in Delaware county in 1825 to Eliza Hampton, who was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1805. Her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, they being of those who settled there before William Penn made his famous treaty with the red men, and gave to that territory his name. Her death occurred in 1851 on the farm at Montgomery's Ferry, in Perry county. They were both Protestants. There were four sons and two daughters born to these parents, all of whom, with the exception of one son, are living. One son and a daughter reside in Perry county, Penn.; one daughter in Dauphin county, Penn., and one son in the state of Iowa. L. H. Nowviock was brought up in Delaware and Montgomery counties. He was educated in the common schools of the state, and at the age seventeen, began to learn the florist's business, serving his time under two different men named Sherwood and Buest. He engaged in the florist business for himself in Philadelphia, where the park is now situated, in 1847. Two years later he went to Montgomery county, where he remained until 1860, and then went to Harrisburg, Penn., where he acted in the capacity of private gardner. He spent about four years in Lancaster and the adjoining county of Dauphin, and in 1865 went to the oil regions. Afterward he spent four years in the south, but later returned to the oil country. In 1877 he came to Wheeling, and the following year established himself in the florist and landscape-gardening business. About a year and a half later he went to Moundsville where he entered into a partnership with R. B. Curtis in the same business, but in 1880 returned to Wheeling and rented the Seybold property in South Wheeling, and began the cultivation of plants and the sale of cut flowers. In the flood of 1884 he lost all his property, but re-rented the place and continued there until April, 1888, when he abandoned the cultivation of plants and flowers and located at No. 1063 Main street, where he is dealing in cut flowers, imported bulbs, trees and shrubs, also vegetable and flower seeds of all kinds. Mr. Nowviock has always been a democrat, and has always taken an interest in public affairs.

Col. Thomas O'Brien, of Wheeling, a gentleman actively and creditably associated with the real estate and financial interests of the city, was born in county Cavin, Ireland, in 1830. He came to the United States in 1851 and almost directly to Wheeling, where he found employment in various humble and laborious capacities for a considerable period. Finally he obtained a position in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company as laborer and clerk, and was so occupied when the war of the rebellion broke out. In that emergency he displayed true patriotism and assisted in raising the

first company of Virginia volunteers for the Union army, whose services were tendered to the federal government for the defense of the national capital. Of this company he was made second lieutenant, and after a service of four months was honorably discharged. He was then given a clerkship in the Wheeling postoffice, a position he held for three years, or until discharged for voting for General McClellan in 1864. He next embarked in the real estate business and stock brokerage, in which he has since been engaged. During Johnson's administration Col. O'Brien was appointed surveyor of the port of Wheeling, a position he held during that administration. He was appointed to Gov. Jacob's staff with the rank of colonel, and occupied that position for six years. In 1880 he was nominated by the democratic party for the office of treasurer of West Virginia and elected, and this responsible position was honorably filled by him until March 4, 1885. He has also held the office of councilman of the city from the Fourth and Third wards. Col. O'Brien embarked in the banking business fifteen or sixteen years ago as a director of the People's bank, and for some time was its vice-president, and upon the resignation of Mr. Peed, now deceased, Col. O'Brien was elected president of that well-known institution, a position he still holds. He is also connected with the Belmont Nail company as stockholder and director, and is in the same capacity with the Natural Gas company of West Virginia; is president of two building and loan associations, and was one of the founders and first directors of the West Virginia China company, and is now vice-president of the chamber of commerce. Col. O'Brien was married in 1853 to Kate Gillespie, a native of Scotland, and they have had born to them fourteen children, of whom eleven are living.

Michael J. O'Kane, one of the most prominent and influential citzens of Ohio county, and one of the oldest manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes in Wheeling, was born in county Derry, Ireland, August 20, 1829. He is a son of James O'Kane and Bridget Hagan, both of whom were natives of Derry. In 1834 his father left the Emerald Isle and came to the United States. Selecting Philadelphia as his future home, he sent for his family, and they joined him there in the spring of 1839. On the first of October, 1849, death visited the family and took from its midst the mother of the subject of our sketch in the fifty-sixth year of her age. Shortly after, February 17, 1850, death again visited the family and took from it the father in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Of the six children born to them, five survive. Michael J. O'Kane, the second oldest of the children, was but ten years of age when he took up his residence in Philadelphia. There he learned the trade of a shoemaker and worked at it a number of years. In 1860 he came to Wheeling, and in 1864 opened up a shop of his own. For four years he worked alone at his trade. His skillful work and upright ways began to be appreciated by the public and he was rewarded with a very liberal patronage. In 1868 he entered into partnership with Jame Divine. For nine years they worked at custom work in a store below the Odd Fellow's hall.

Year by year their trade steadily increased. In 1877 they moved to the McLain's block and opened up business in one of those large store rooms. Here they continued to make custom work and laid the foundations of an extensive trade in eastern work. This large store room was found too small for their rapidly increasing business, and they moved to more commodious quarters on Main street. After doing business on Main street some years, the partnership was, in 1887, dissolved and Mr. O'Kane opened up his present large and handsome establishment at No. 1113 Main street, where, besides doing an extensive retail business and carrying somewhat of a wholesale trade he gives special attention to custom work and repairing. This establishment ranks among the largest and finest fitted up retail boot and shoe establishments in the city. Boots and shoes of every style and fashion and at the lowest figures are to be found there. Mr. O'Kane, while conducting his large shoe establishment, has not allowed his mind be wholly engrossed by it, but has ever given due attention to public affairs and is one of the foremost, active and influential citizens of the "Nail city." He is connected with several charitable institutions of the city, and is at present one of the directors of the city hospital. His uprightness, kindness, and other sterling qualities have won him hosts of friends. In 1888 he was elected as a democratic candidate to represent that stronly republican ward, the second, in the city council, a position he now fills. An intense lover of his city, state, and of the country at large, he has a deep affection for the place of his birth, the Emerald Isle, too. He is ever active in his sympathy for her and in promoting her welfare. Mr. O'Kane was married at Philadelphia in 1853, to Honora Welsh, a native of county Waterford, Ireland, and to their union nine children have been born, six of whom are living. He, his wife and family are members of the Catholic church, and their oldest son, Robert E., was ordained a priest of that church, February 3, 1890, and is at present stationed at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Samuel Ott, one of the pioneer merchants of Wheeling, was born at Woodstock, Va., in 1793, and in 1837, came to Wheeling and formed a partnership with Joseph Pollock in the hardware trade. On Mr. Pollock's retirement three years later, he associated himself with Jacob R. Grier, and the firm thus formed continued for ten or fifteen years. He was also associated for about ten years with John E. Boyd in the wholesale dry goods business. In about the year 1854 he admitted his son, M. L. Ott and Samuel J. Boyd, to a partnership in the hardware businrss, and when four years later Boyd retired, Henry Ott was admitted to the firm, which became known as S. Ott, Son & Co. Samuel Ott died in 1868, and subsequently two sons and William P. Heiskell became partners in the hardware business, which is still continued under the old firm name, and is one of the prominent and widely known houses of Wheeling. Samuel Ott did not confine his enterprise to his mercantile transactions, but was also president of the Wheeling cotton mill, president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, and a director of the Wheeling Savings institution. His wife

Sidney I., was born in Winchester, Va., a daughter of John Heiskell, a well-known journalist of that place. She died in 1881 at the age of seventy-three years. Of the seven children born to these parents six are living.

Thomas F. Owens, who has for many years been a well-known citizen of Wheeling, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, June 22, 1828, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Foy) Owens, natives of county Mayo, who passed their lives in that country. He was the third born of the ten children of these parents, and the only survivor, beside himself, is a sister, now Sister Mary Joseph, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Three other of the children came to America, but are now deceased, and one of these left a child named Margaret Gallagher. Mr. Owens at the age of nineteen, in 1847, embarked at Liverpool, and landing at Boston, went directly to New Hampshire, whence after something over a year's residence he went to Sheboygan, Wis., where he was married to Rose Lynch. Subsequently he resided at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., until 1850, when he came to Wheeling, which has since been his home. He was first employed here in the construction of the McLure House, in which he subsequently secured the position of second engineer, and six months later was promoted to first engineer. This position he held nearly eighteen years, and then for two years was in the transportation business. He became in 1868 the proprietor of a bottling establisnment, which he conducted until 1870. In the latter year he erected the three-story brick residence at No. 30 Sixteenth street, which he has since occupied. For two years after 1883 Mr. Owens was engaged in the dry goods business, and he subsequently embarked in the grocery business, making a specialty of teas, and this trade he has since continued, with noteworthy success. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic church, and he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and present state treasurer of the order. By his first marriage Mr. Owens had nine children: Mary, Peter, Thomas, Catherine, Edward and Margaret, who are deceased, and Margaret J., Anna and James Joseph, who survive. The mother of these children died March 10, 1872, and on December 29, 1883, he was married to Anna O'Connell, his present wife, who was born December 17, 1848, in Galway, Ireland, by whom he has these children: Mary C., born November 1, 1874; Thomas B., January 15, 1877; Vincent L., July 13, 1879; Agnes Loretta, April 21, 1882; Rose Clare, September 25, 1884, and John Joseph, May 15, 1887, of whom all survive.

Archibald W. Paull, president of the Nail City Lantern company, is a son of Judge James Paull, elsewhere mentioned, and was born at Wheeling, November 26, 1845. He was reared in his native city, and received his early education at the Linsly institute and the select school of Prof. Wilson Harding. In 1861 he entered Washington and Jefferson college, of Pennsylvania, and was graduated there in 1865. Two years later he embarked in the book, stationery and notion trade at Wheeling, and was so engaged until 1878, when he organized the Nail City Lantern company, of which he has since been

president. Beginning with a modest plant and a few hands, this enterprise has had a wonderful development in a few years, and now gives employment to 200 men. This company manufactures kerosene and railroad lanters of improved construction, and Mason fruit jars, and various other minor products. The establishment now occupies four floors of a building 110x35. In 1885 a glass house was established in connection with the business. Mr. Paull, who is an enterprising and popular citizen, has evinced in the management and building up of this institution, rare ability as an organizer and business man. He was married October, 1868, to Caroline B., daughter of Samuel and Sidney (Heiskell) Ott, of Wheeling, by whom he has two children, Archibald W., Jr., and Irwin.

George Paull, of the well-known wholesale houses of Hubbard & Paull, of Wheeling, W. Va., was born in that city July 10, 1837. He is the son of Thomas Paull, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Wheeling at an early period of the city's history, and became one of its leading citizens and pioneer merchants. His career, an honorable and busy one, was ended by death in 1858. The subject of this sketch was reared at Wheeling, receiving his education at the Linsly institute. In 1852 he embarked in mercantile life as a clerk for Jacob Senseny, one of the early merchants, with whom he remained seven years. He was afterward in the retail grocery trade a year and a half, after which he removed to Vevay, Ind., and remained there seven years, conducting a general store. Returning to Wheeling in 1868, he became a member of the firm of Howell, Bloomfield & Co., which continued under this style until three years later, when Mr. Bloomfield retired, and Josiah St. Clair was admitted, the firm title becoming Howell, Paull & St. Claire. Two years later the firm was dissolved and for over a year and a half Mr. Paull conducted the business alone. In 1880 the firm of Hubbard, Paull & Co., was formed, which continued for two years, Messrs. Hubbard and Paull becoming at the end of that time the sole proprietors. The house is one of the leading wholesale grocery establishments of the city, and is well-known throughout the region, covered by the wholesale trade of Wheeling. Mr. Paull, as a citizen and neighbor, is highly esteemed. He is a member of the Fourth Street Methodist church. In 1860 he was married to Lizzie C., daughter of Barnet Zook, of Wheeling. This lady died in 1888, leaving two daughters. Mr. Paull was married a second time, in 1876, to Lizzie M. Parker, who died February 5, 1887.

The late Judge James Paull was one of the most prominent members of the old Wheeling bar, and enjoyed a widespread reputation as one of the profound jurists and able public men of West Virginia. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1818, the son of George and Elizabeth Paull. He was thoroughly educated in childhood and youth, and after completing preparatory studies in Cross Creek, Penn., he entered Washington college, in that state, at which he was graduated in June, 1835. He then came to Wheeling, and choosing law as his profession, read in the office of Z. Jacob, and finished his legal studies in the law department of the University of Virginia. Nearly

the whole of his career as a lawyer and public man was spent at Wheeling, where he was locally esteemed as an estimable citizen. In 1872 he was elected a judge of supreme court of appeals of West Virginia, a high position which he filled with honor and credit, performing its laborious duties with an industry and application that fatally impaired his health. His decisions rank with the permanent and valuable contributions to the law of the state. Judge Paull also represented Ohio county during two terms in the state legislature of Virginia. He died May 11, 1875, being at that time a resident of Wellsburg, Brooke county, to which place he had removed eighteen months before. Judge Paull was twice married, first, to Jane A., daughter of the late Judge Joseph L. Fry. To this union were born three sons: Archibald W., Joseph F. and Alfred, all citizens of Wheeling. By his second wife, Eliza J., daughter of Samuel Ott, deceased, of Wheeling, Judge Paull had five children, and his widow is now living at Wellsburg. Alfred Paull, son of the above, is now prominently associated with the business interests of Wheeling. He was born at that city October 14, 1854. He was given a liberal education, preparing for college at the Wheeling schools, and then entering Washington college, Pennsylvania, where he was a student for over two years. Beginning his active career at Wheeling, he became secretary of the Nail City Glass company, a position he held for several years, leaving it in 1881 to enter the insurance business as secretary of the Manufacturers' Insurance company. In January, 1885, he was elected secretary of the Underwriter's Insurance company, of Wheeling, a position he has since held. He is associated with other well-known enterprises also, being a director in the Nail City Lantern company, the American Insurance company, and the Dollar Savings bank. Mr. Paull is a member of Bates lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., of Wheeling, of Union chapter, No. 1, of Cyrene commandery, No. 7, K. T., and is a member of Osiris temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Joseph R. Paull, a prominent member of the bar of Wheeling, was nominated in 1888, by the republican party for the office of judge of the circuit court, for the first judicial district of West Virginia, and was elected, and this position of honorable distinction he now fills in a worthy and creditable manner. Judge Paull was born in Fayette county, Penn., December 9, 1848. His collegiate education was received at Washington and Jefferson college, where he attended two years, and in Lafayette college, where he was graduated in 1871. Selecting the profession of law as his vocation, he began the study with Daniel Kane, of Uniontown, Penn., and a year later he entered Columbia law college, where he pursued his studies for one year. In September, 1875, he was admitted to the bar at Uniontown, Penn., and in the following December, he removed to Wheeling, and was admitted to the bar. He then began the practice of his profession in that city, where he has ever since resided.

Theodore W. Phinney, a well-known business man of Wheeling, who as secretary and treasurer of the Standard Axle Manufacturing company, is prominently associated with the manufacturing enter-

prises of the city, was born at Barnstable, Mass., in 1847. He is a son of S. B. Phinney, a native of New England, who is now in his eighty-third year, a retired citizen of Barnstable. He is a well-known man, through his connection with the editorial profession and politics, was proprietor of the *Barnztable Patriot* from its foundation in 1839, until about ten years ago, and among other honorable public positions has held that of collector of the port. His son, Theodore, was reared at Barnstable, and given a liberal education. When only sixteen years of age he associated himself with his father in the newspaper business, and so continued for five years. He then, in 1867, went to Chicago, and thence in January, 1870, came to Wheeling and engaged in the manufacture of tacks and nails, a business which occupied his attention for a number of years. In 1887, he sold his interest in that business and organized the Standard Axle Manufacturing company, for the production of wagon, carriage and buggy axles, of an improved pattern. Of this company he holds the position of secretary and treasurer, John H. Hobbs, is president and A. D. Howe, manager. The factory is one of the successful institutions of the city. Mr. Phinney is a Master Mason of Bates lodge. He was married in 1873 to Helen Frances Hobbs, daughter of John H. Hobbs, of Wheeling, and they have one daughter, Mary H.

Daniel Z. Phillips, justice of the peace of Wheeling, was born in that city June 11, 1850. He is a grandson of A. M. Phillips, a native of Pennsylvania. Prior to 1820 he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1828 or 1829 settled at Wheeling. He was a blacksmith by trade, and soon after his arrival started a machine shop, which he conducted up to 1844. Subsequently he served as inspector of hulls by appointment of President Buchanan, and was removed by President Lincoln. He had the following children: Arthur M., James W., George, Samuel, Hans W., John, Andrew J.; Jane, wife of Junius Beebe; Hannah M., wife of A. Y. Smith; Isabel, wife of Daniel Dunbar; Mary, wife of Lucius Hoge, and Margaret. Hans W. Phillips was a book-keeper in his father's shop and succeeded to the business and conducted it until 1872 or 1873, when he sold out. He was an enterprising man, took an active part in municipal and county affairs, and held the office of justice of the peace for twelve or fourteen years. He married Ann E., daughter of Daniel Zane, who was the son of Ebenezer Zane, one of the original settlers of the present site of Wheeling. By his marriage there were eleven children born, four of whom who grew to maturity: Daniel Z., Robert H.; Ella, wife of W. O. McCloskey, and Marrie L. W., wife of H. L. Robertson. Daniel Z., the subject of this mention, was reared in Wheeling and given a common school education, after which he entered upon a business career, which continued until August, 1882, when he was appointed justice of the peace to fill an unexpired term. Filling the office to the entire satisfaction of the public, he was elected in 1883 and again in 1887. Mr. Phillips was married April 27, 1879, to Emma, daughter of John Burgett, of Monroe county, Ohio, and they have three children: Harold H., Daniel Z., Jr., and Aura W. Mr. Phillips is a member of the North Street Metho-

dist Episcopal church, and of the order of Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W.

John H. Pipes, M. D., a prominent citizen of Wheeling, distinguished in the medical profession, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Greene county, May 22, 1839. He secured his literary education at the Greene aacdemy and at Waynesburg (Penn.) college. He first devoted himself to teaching, and beginning the profession in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1858, he taught there until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he came to West Virginia, and located at Cameron. He there resumed teaching and also took up the study of medicine, In 1864 he entered the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1866. He then practiced for a time at Cameron, and continued his studies, graduating in 1873 at the Bellevue Medical college at New York. In the following May he made his home at Wheeling, where he has since resided, and has gained a successful practice, and the confidence of the community. He is a member of the board of censors of the Western Reserve Medical college, at Cleveland, a position to which he was appointed in 1888; a member of the medical societies of the city of Wheeling, and of the county of Ohio, the latter of which he has served as president. He is a member of the state medical society, in which he has held various official positions, and is a member of the American medical association. Dr. Pipes retains that interest in educational matters which characterized his younger years, and is now serving the city for the thirteenth year as a member of the board of education, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1887. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the local board of United States pension examiners, and was chosen president.

John R. Pipes, M. D., a prominent young member of the medical profession of Wheeling, was born at Cameron, Marshall county, W. Va., July 6, 1865, a son of J. H. Pipes, M. D., a sketch of whom appears in this work. Dr. Pipes came to Wheeling with his parents in 1873, and was there educated. After graduating in the public schools of the city he entered Linsly institute, where he took a preparatory course of four terms. In October, 1884, he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve college of Ohio, and there received his degree after an exhaustive course of study in March, 1888. While in college he gave especial attention to surgery and the diseases of women, and was assistant to Dr. G. C. E. Weber, one of the most celebrated surgeons of the west, and to Dr. C. B. Parker, professor of diseases of women. Also during the summer of 1886 he held the position of house physician of the Cleveland city hospital. Returning to Wheeling after graduation, Dr. Pipes began his practice there April 25, 1888, and in the comparatively brief time that has since elapsed has built up a practice in general medicine, and has gained repute as a surgeon, to an extent that highly commends his ability. The doctor is a member of the State Medical Society of West Virginia.



Augustus Pollack

*Work wins. From early in the morning until late at night, "day in and day out," a notable figure in the business circles of Wheeling may be seen seated at his desk in his office on Water street of that city. No man in that thrifty, driving locality is more regular in his business habits or more attentive to his own and the general interests of the community in which he lives. Not tall, but compactly and well proportioned; a full round head thickly covered with slightly gray hair and moustache to correspond; a strong nose; a large and finely developed forehead; pleasant countenance, and in personal intercourse a courteous and dignified gentleman. His bearing is that of a man of resolute action, able to carry through important undertakings and impress his individuality upon those with whom he associates. Although possessed of wealth, his life is as unostentatious as that of the humblest citizen of his adopted state. This man is Augustus Pollack. He was born in the country home of his parents, Joseph and Bertha Pollack, on the outskirts of Bunde in the beautiful Weser valley of Westphalia, July 5, 1830. His father, who was chifly devoted to agricultural pursuits and the importation and sale of horses and Holstein cattle, entered Augustus, at the age of fourteen, at the Bunde Gymnasium (college); and after a three-years' course of study, he was apprenticed at the commercial house of Edward Gerson at Soest. While there, during the revolutionary and unsettled condition of 1848, he was offered and accepted a position with Hambleton & Sons, Baltimore, Md. Accordingly, April 5, 1849, he sailed from Bremenhaven in the London bark "Margaret," arriving at Baltimore, May 18, of that year. He started business for himself in the sale of notions and fancy goods in Baltimore, in 1852. Upon the solicitations of friends he removed his business in 1854 to Wheeling, Va. March 31, 1855, he married Miss Rosalie Weinberg, at Baltimore. Six daughters and two sons were born to them. In 1858–9, when the Northwestern Virginia railroad was completed, Mr. Pollack purchased property at Grafton, erected a dwelling and store house, and in connection with the business of the Adams Express company, conducted a general store. In 1860, he established a wholesale notion house at Wheeling, which he continued until 1871, when he founded the Cigar and Tobacco Factory on Water street, where he still remains, and where he has employed over 100 hands regularly in the production of "Crown Stogie" cigars. His Grafton buildings were tendered to the government at the outbreak of the rebellion and acknowledged by the secretary of war in the following letter:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, June 7, 1861.

"*Augustus Pollack, Esq., Wheeling, Virginia:*

"DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., addressed to the President and by him referred to this department, tendering the use of your property to the service of the Government; and in reply beg leave to return to you the thanks of the Department for the patriotic and liberal offer, and

*By Hon. George W. Atkinson.

would respectfully refer you to the officer in command at or near Grafton.

"Very Respectfully,

"SIMON CAMERON,

"Secretary of War."

Impressed with the spirit of loyalty to his adopted government, he encouraged the organization of the first German company of Wheeling volunteers in the Union army; enlisted himself in the Home Guards; contributed liberally of his means to establish a German newspaper in Wheeling, called *The Patriot;* was elected president of the company that published it, and did much to encourage loyalty to the government in those dark days in the history of the Republic. He never sought office at the hands of the people and the only public official position he ever held was that of a member of the board of education of the Third ward of Wheeling. He has for years been a leader in every movement that had for its object the development of the business interests of his adopted city. He has been president of the German bank and director of the Ætna Iron and Nail company, and is now director of the German Insurance company; trustee of the Wheeling Female college; trustee of the Linsly institute, and president of the West Virginia Tobacco company. Mr. Pollack is thoroughly public-spirited. He officiated as chairman of the Aid movement in behalf of the widows and orphans of German soldiers who were slain during the Franco-Prussian war, and the large contribution forwarded by him November 5, 1870, was acknowledged by Minister George Bancroft at Berlin, in which, among other things, he said, "all honor is given here to the generous efforts of the people of Weeling." He was elected president of the German Peace celebration held at Wheeling in 1871. In 1875–6 he fostered the movement to aid the establishment of the German seminary at Milwaukee, and was elected president of the Wheeling organization. He presided at the Garfield ratification meeting at the Wheeling Opera House, July 30, 1880, and was president of, and the leading spirit in, the movement that resulted in the mass meeting at the opera house, November 20, 1880, when the Hon. A. W. Campbell was presented with a massive oil painting commemorative of the independent position he took in the Chicago convention of that year. He was elected president of the first Saengerfest celebrated at Wheeling, July 20, 21, 22, 23, 1885, and also president of the great trades display of Wheeling, held August 25, 1887. He presided at the German Memorial services, in Wheeling, commemorative of the death of Emperor William, held at the opera house, March 22, 1888, and transmitted an engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted, to the court at Berlin. He was chosen umpire to adjust the differences between the Central Glass company and its employes, and as such rendered a decision that attracted general attention and gave satisfaction to all the interests involved by reason of his large and liberal views as to the just understandings that should govern the relation of employers and employes in all industrial establishments. These views were greatly strengthened by the fact that Mr. Pollack's administration of his own business affairs

has been exceptionally satisfactory to his employed labor. He aided materially in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railways to Wheeling. Mr. Pollack is in no sense a politician. It was therefore with reluctance that he accepted the honor of a unanimous nomination for the position of an elector-at-large on the Harrison and Morton presidential ticket for West Virginia, and contributed materially to the success of the campaign of 1888. His speeches in favor of a tariff for protection to American labor were of a high order of merit and were well received by his fellow-citizens. No man in all West Virginia commands higher respect both from business associates and the working class, and no lingering prejudice overshadows his confidence in the promise and dignity of progressive tolerance.

Ephraim Pollock was one of the pioneers of Ohio county. As early as 1792 he came to America from Donegal, Ireland, and settled in Chester county, Penn. His wife and two children remained in the old country until two years later, when he sent for them and brought them over, the trip occupying in that period of slow navigation, ninety days. Ephraim Pollock removed with his family to Ohio county about 1804, and bought fifty acres of land from one Shepherd, on the hills near the present city of Wheeling. Here the old gentleman settled and followed farming until his death, which occurred about 1818. His wife survived him about ten years. To these parents two children were born in Ireland, Stephen and Mary, and in this country, Thomas, Jane, Hamilton, Ephriam and Letitia. These children are prominent in the history of the city. About the year 1825 Stephen and Thomas Pollock, and John Scott, established a foundry at Wheeling, which they operated for three or four years, when Thomas Pollock and Mr. Scott sold their interests to Stephen Pollock, who conducted the business alone for several years. In 1833 Thomas again joined him in the enterprise, but withdrew in the following year and engaged in farming in the Wells neighborhood, in Marshall county. In 1836 Thomas and Ephraim purchased the foundry, and Stephen settled on a farm in West Virginia, about fourteen miles below Gallipolis, Ohio, where he died about 1865. Ephraim subsequently engaged in the boot and shoe business, but afterward retired from that and entered the wholesale grocery business. In 1852 he removed to New York city, and carried on business there with his residence at Jersey City. He died in 1867. Hamilton Pollock was also engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Wheeling. He died in 1850. Thomas Pollock learned the trade of a tailor, and followed that, traveling from place to place, for a number of years. About 1820 he opened a shop at Wheeling. Five years later he engaged in the shoe business. In 1833 he re-entered the foundry business for a year, and subsequently located on a farm in the Wells neighborhood. In 1864 he returned to Wheeling, and there died in December, 1873, at the age of eighty years. He was married to Emily, daughter of William Fairchild, a pioneer of Wheeling. She was born at Newtown, Conn., in July, 1804, and died in March, 1889. To this union nine

children were born, five of whom survive: Mortimer; Mrs. Jacob Anshurtz, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Bernard Peters, editor of the Brooklyn, N. Y., *Times;* Julius, of Wheeling, and Mrs. J. B. Taney, of Wheeling. Mortimer Pollock, son of the above, was born at Wheeling, February 12, 1822. He was reared in the city up to his twelfth year, when he removed to the farm and remained there until 1839, when he returned to Wheeling, and was engaged for two years in a shoe store. In 1841 his father and others erected a flouring-mill at the mouth of Sunfish creek, where the town of Clarington now stands, the latter having been laid out by Thomas Pollock subsequently. In 1842 Mortimer was sent to this place and became a clerk in the store, which was run in connection with the mill. He remained there until 1864, in which year he and his brother, Julius, erected and established the Pacific Flouring mills at Wheeling, the most extensive concern of the kind in this part of the country, having a capacity of 200 barrels per day. The roller process was introduced in the mill in 1882. Mortimer Pollock, in addition to the development of his business, has been public spirited and enterprising, and is a popular citizen. In 1866 he was elected a member of the city council from a republican ward, though he is a democrat, and continued to hold the office until 1872. He was married in 1850 to Mary J. Thomas, of Clarington, who died in June, 1854. In September, 1855, he was married to Helen Kimball, of Rome, N. Y., who died in October, 1856, leaving one son, Ernest, who was born in June, 1856. In 1857, Mr. Pollock was married to Amanda F. Smith, of Cincinnati, who died in 1884, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. John Dunlap, of Brooklyn, N. Y. January 4, 1887, he was married to Ophelia C. Smith, of Wellsbottom, Marshall county. Julius Pollock, the other surviving son of Thomas Pollock, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., December 11, 1834. He was reared in West Virginia and educated in Bethany college. From 1860 to 1863 he was engaged in his father's mill at Clarington, and subsequently came to Wheeling, and formed a partnership as has been stated, with his brother in the establishment of the Pacific mills. This firm is still in operation, under the firm name of M. & J. Pollock. Mr. Pollock is interested also in other enterprises of importance, is a director of the Wheeling Storage and Ice company, and is a stockholder in the Ohio Valley National bank, the Belmont Bridge company, and the Fire and Marine Insurance company. In 1878 he was elected to represent the Third ward in the city council for four years, and he is now serving in the same position. Mr. Pollock was married in 1877 to Mary A. Ray, of Burlington, Iowa, and they have three children.

Isaac D. Prager, a prominent merchant of Wheeling, W. Va., is a grandson of John Prager, who came to America from Amsterdam about 1797, accompanied by his brothers, Mark and Levi. They settled at Philadelphia and engaged extensively in foreign trade, exporting and importing vast quantities of goods, and ranking as one of the foremost firms of the country in that business. They had branch houses in various ports in all parts of the globe, owned between

twelve and fifteen vessels, and were owners, shippers and underwriters. During the French and English war the Pragers were completely ruined in business and bankrupted by the depredations of the French privateers, losing all their vessels and cargoes. From such losses as these arose the French spoliation claims, about to be paid by the government, and among those who will receive some compensation for the ravages of that war are the descendants of the famous firm of the Pragers, of Philadelphia. John Prager died in New Orleans in 1806, during an epidemic of yellow fever, being then engaged in the service of the government. His children living at that time at his home in Philadelphia were Charles, Susan and Harriet, and their half-brother and sister, George and Charlotte. Charles, the father of the subject of this mention, was born in Philadelphia in June, 1799. In childhood he was bound out, but being ill treated ran away and returned home, after which he was apprenticed to a gilder. About the year 1840 he left for Philadelphia and removed to Pittsburgh, where he was soon afterward married to Elizabeth Morrison. This lady was born in March, 1821, of a family that was prominent in the pioneer history of Pennsylvania. Her grandmother, Mrs. Smea, was scalped by the Indians during one of their raids upon the settlements, but survived the injury. During his residence at Pittsburgh, Mr. Prager followed his trade. In 1843 he removed to Wheeling and found employment with the firm of Harbour & Mendel, furniture dealers, who then did business where the Grand Opera House now stands. He continued to reside in the city until his death in June, 1881, and his widow is still living here. To their union were born ten children: John, who was born at Pittsburgh, enlisted in Company I, First regiment West Virginia infantry, and was killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; Mary, born at Wheeling, died in 1853; George, born at Wheeling, enlisted in the First West Virginia infantry and served three years; Charles, now a job printer of Wheeling; William; Isaac D., born April 4, 1850; Andrew B., Michael, James H., and Daniel L., all residents of Wheeling. Isaac D., the subject of this sketch, was reared at Wheeling, his native city. At sixteen years of age he embarked in the business to which he has since devoted himself, starting as a paperhanger and decorator. He worked at this until 1875, when he opened an establishment on Main street, beginning on a small scale. His business increased from year to year until he became one of the foremost in his line of trade. In 1885 he removed to his present place of business, No. 17 Eleventh street, where he conducts an extensive wholesale and retail business in wall paper exclusively, Mr. Prager was married October 27, 1881, to Mary E. Bigelow, of Wheeling, and they have four children: John Elwood, Austin B., Andrew B. and Elizabeth E.

Captain William Prince, of Wheeling, is one of those who are prominently connected with the river commerce and transportation which has contributed in so considerable a degree to the progress of the city. Captain Prince was born about two miles above Wheeling, August 15, 1833, and is the son of William Prince, one of the early

settlers of the upper Ohio valley. The latter was born in Staffordshire, England, and there grew to manhood, and was married to Ann Shirley. In 1829, accompanied by their son and three daughters, the parents came to America, and by stages over the Alleghanies reached Wheeling, where they lived about two years before moving to their country residence, known as the Andrew Woods farm. Later in life they returned to Wheeling. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1857. Six daughters and four sons were born to them, and the sons alone are living at this time. When not quite sixteen years of age, Capt. William Prince had his first experience as a river man, making a trip on a coal boat to New Orleans, in the spring of 1849. At that time coal was floated down the river, and the trip was a long one from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Captain Prince continued in the employment of the Pittsburgh firm for which he began work, for a period of thirteen years, floating coal during all that time. In 1862 he quit that employment and began steamboating, at which he has since been engaged. In 1876 he and Samuel Coughland built the "Iron Valley," a tow boat, and Mr. Prince became for the first time a captain, which position he has since filled. The "Iron Valley" blew up in August, 1879, and the owners built the "Belle Prince," which they now conduct in the towing trade. Of this Mr. Prince is half owner and captain. Captain Prince is a worthy gentleman, highly esteemed by the community, and he and wife are active members of the Methodist church. He was married May 28, 1854, to Belle Cloee, of Wheeling, and they had six sons and four daughters born to them, of whom two of the sons are deceased.

John Edward Prosser, a leading retail grocer of Wheeling, was born in Shropshire, England, April 25, 1845, the son of Thomas and Ann (Nash) Prosser. In 1863 the father came to America and provided a home for his family at Sharon, Penn., whither the mother with her five children, of whom John Edward was the eldest, came in 1865. In 1868, the parents removed to Hickory county, Mo., where they still reside, and the subject of this sketch came at that time to Wheeling, where he found employment as a boiler maker, which trade he learned in England. From 1872 to 1879 he followed the same occupation at Irontown, Ohio, and subsequently he made his permanent home at Wheeling. He has continued to follow the trade named, but in April, 1885, also started a grocery on Main street, of which he has since been the proprietor, but which has been under the immediate care of his family. The business has been successful and he has one of the popular groceries of North Wheeling. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Prosser was married January 1, 1871, to Elizabeth Dixon, daughter of Thomas and Jane Dixon, formerly of Belmont county, Ohio. Mrs. Prosser's parents were natives of England. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Robinson, was born December 30, 1821, and came to America with her parents in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Prosser have had four children: Thomas D., Annie B., Harry C. and Harriet.

Among the old and honored citizens of Wheeling was William B. Quarrier, now deceased, who for many years was connected with the banking interests of this city. He was a native of Richmond, Va., in which city he was born in the year 1800. His father was Alexander Quarrier, who was a native of Scotland, emigrating to this country during the colonial days. He served in the American army during the Revolutionary war, attaining the rank of colonel, while engaged in fighting for his adopted country's liberty. At the close of the war he located at Richmond, Va., and subsequently removed to theKanawha valley, where he owned large tracts of land, and where he established his plantation, living there the balance of his life. His son, William B., was given a liberal education, and while a young man, went to Norfolk, Va., where he went on the United States man-of-war, "Delaware" as purser, in which capacity he served for several years, during which period he visited all the foreign countries. After leaving the navy, he came west, reaching Wheeling about 1830, on his way to Louisville, Ky. Friends then living in Wheeling prevailed upon him to locate here, and consequently he accepted the position of book-keeper in the old Merchants' and Mechanics' bank. He continued to hold this position until his death, which occurred in April, 1862. He was married to Miss Mary A. Hudson, a native of the Kanawha valley. She survives him, still residing in Wheeling. To these parents ten children have been born, seven of whom are living. Mr. Quarrier was one of the most highly respected men in Wheeling. He was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church, and from the time of the organization of that church, until his death, he was an elder in the same. A thoroughly conscientious man, one who both in a business and a social way, was very popular, and he had a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteemed him for his many sterling traits of character. His memory still lives in the hearts of many of the older citizens. Hullihan Quarrier, a member of the large dry goods firm of L. S. Delaplain Son & Co., and the president of the chamber of commerce of Wheeling, was born in this city November 19, 1847. He is a son of William B. Mr. Quarrier was raised and educated in Wheeling, and has always lived here with the exception of a short time spent in Louisville, Ky., where he went immediately after his father's death, being employed in the Commercial bank of that city. Returning to Wheeling, he entered the wholesale dry goods house of Tallant & Delaplain, in 1864, in the capacity of a clerk. He has since been connected with this firm. The firm of Tallant & Delaplain was dissolved in 1865, and in 1872, Mr. Quarrier became a member of the firm and is now the active partner, doing all the buying and attending to the details of the immense business done by this house. He was one of the prime organizers of the chamber of commerce, being made a vice president at its inception, and was the second president, succeeding Dr. Logan, the first president, who died in 1888, and is still the president. Mr. Quarrier is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity of this section, being a Knight Templar, he is also a vestryman of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church. In 1867, Mary, daughter

of L. S. Delaplain, became his wife. Her death occurred February 11, 1882. The second marriage occurred in 1888, when he married Miss Annie Hogg, of Cadiz, Ohio, a granddaughter of Chauncey Dewey, father of C. C. Dewey, of Wheeling. Mr. Quarrier is recognized as one of the representative citizens and merchants of Wheeling. He is progressive in his ideas, and is ready at all times, to assist in the promotion of any public enterprise. As president of the chamber of commerce, he has accomplished much in the way of advancing the interests of the city and the surrounding country.

D. L. Ratcliff, a prominent business man of Wheeling, senior mem- of the popular firm of D. L. Ratcliff & Co., general merchants at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Jacob streets, was born at Wheeling in 1844. He is the son of Thomas Ratcliff, an early settler and manufacturer at Wheeling. The latter was born in England in 1819, and in 1836 came to the United States, landing at Baltimore and thence proceeding directly to Wheeling, making most of the journey overland on foot. He engaged in the manufacture of pumps at Wheeling for many years, but is now retired. His wife, Ann Exley, an aunt of Col. William Exley, and of one of the old families of Wheeling, was born in England in 1817, and is still living. Eight children were born to then, five of whom survive. D. L. Ratcliff, their son, with mention of whom this sketch begins, was reared and educated at Wheeling, and at the age of eighteen years began clerking in the store of which he is at present one of the proprietors. He clerked for J. & W. C. Handlan, then the owners, for three years, after which period he purchased the interest of W. C. Handlan, forming the firm of Handlan & Ratcliff. Louis Hoelsche came iuto the firm at the same time, and upon the death of John Handlan in 1880, he and Mr. Ratcliff formed the firm of D. L. Ratcliff & Co. Aside from his interest in this prominent house, Mr. Ratcliff is a stockholder in the Hobbs Glass works, the Riverside Glass company, of Wellsburg, and he is a director in the West Virginia Tobacco company, and People's bank. In 1869, Mr. Ratcliff was married to Rachel Dillon, daughter of James M. Dillon, of Wheeling, and they have one daughter.

Charles J. Rawling, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, is a son of John S. Rawling, well-remembered as a business man of that city for many years subsequent to 1835. John S. Rawling was born in the village of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1798, the son of John Rawling and his wife, Mary James, of Norman lineage, the latter of whom was very prominent in the societies of England. John S. received his business training in the Friend house of Guerney, linen man, in London, as a clerk, and in 1826 he came to America, settling first at Washington City. He then embarked in business at Georgetown, D. C., conducting the leading store of that place for about six years, after the expiration of which period he removed to Orange county, Va., about 1833, and engaged in gold mining on Mine Run, not far from Orange Court House, where Lee fortified in the winter of 1863–4. In 1834 Mr. Rawling removed to Pittsburgh, and in the following year came to Wheeling. He was married to Margaret,

daughter of George and Margaret (James) Godfrey, of Saxon descent. Her father, George Godfrey, came to Wheeling in 1826, walking from Philadelphia, when seventy years of age. He purchased a farm at Scotch Ridge, Belmont county, where he lived until his death in 1845. James and Joseph Godfrey, brothers of Mrs. Rawling, were engaged in business at Wheeling, when Mr. Rawling arrived, and he was connected with the establishment subsequently for forty years, succeeding to the proprietorship in 1875. In 1876 he removed to Moundsville, Va., where he died August 18, 1877. His widow passed away in December, 1885, at the age of eighty-seven years. The elder of their two children, Georgia Anna, was born in 1829, at Washington City, and died in December, 1887. Charles J. Rawling, the subject of this mention, was born at Washington, in 1830. Coming to Wheeling in childhood he was educated at the Linsly institute, and first had his experience in business with Sweeney & Bell, glassware manufacturers and queensware importers. Afterward he spent one year in the west, and on returning learned the drug business with Dr. F. A. Breitlinger, and afterward clerked for various druggists until 1861. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the famous First Virginia regiment of infantry, organized at Wheeling in May, 1861. He entered the service as a private. He served at the front until wounded in the Virginia valley, when he entered the quartermaster's department, and at the latter period of the war he represented that department at Martinsburg, supplying Sheridan's army with supplies. The heroic deeds of his regiment have been preserved for posterity by Mr. Rawling in his volume entitled the History of the First Virginia Regiment Infantry, 1861 to 1865. The war ending, Mr. Rawling returned to Wheeling and in the fall of 1865 became a partner with Dr. Logan, under the firm name of C. J. Rawling & Co., in the drug business on Twelfth street. In the following year he purchased Dr. Logan's interest and opened a store on the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Rawling began a long and honorable service as postmaster of Wheeling. He was appointed by President Johnson, and served through the administration of Grant, and part of that of Hayes, in all twelve years. Mr. Rawling is prominently connected with manufacturing and financial interests, being president of the Wheeling Hinge company, with which he first became associated in 1868, and he is president of the Fire and Marine Insurance company. He was married in 1866, at Ellicott Mills, Md., to Maria A. Donnelly, and they have one son, C. Q., teacher of chemistry at the Linsly institute of Wheeliug.

James Reed, formerly a prominent druggist of Wheeling, now retired, was born in what is now Ohio county, February 23, 1820. Of this county his grandfather, Charles Reed, a native of Scotland, was a prominent pioneer, clearing and subsequently cultivating a farm which was his home until the end of his days. He had seven children: James, John, William and David, and three daughters. John, who became the father of the subject of this mention, was born in Ohio county, in 1797. He was a farmer by occupation, and a worthy and respected

citizen of this county, in which his whole life was spent, eighty-five years. He was married to Margaret McMurray, by whom he had seven children: James, Samuel; Mary, wife of Joseph Gerry; Nancy, wife of Hiram Elliott; Margaret, wife of Thomas Hand; John B. and Henry. The mother was a daughter of Samuel McMurray, a native of Ireland, who settled in an early day near West Alexandria, in Washington county, Penn. James Reed has resided in Ohio county with the exception of five years, during his entire life. In early manhood he engaged in general merchandise at Triadelphia, where he was in business for fourteen years. In 1854 he settled at Wheeling, where he engaged in the drug business with Dr. Isaac Baguley, his brother-in-law, with whom he learned the business. He continued in this business, with much success, conducting one of the popular and leading establishments of the city, until 1885, when he was succeeded by his son, J. T. Reed. His business career as a druggist in Wheeling extended over thirty-one years. Mr. Reed was married in April, 1843, to Mary A., daughter of Charles and Sarah (Bowers) Baguley, of Triadelphia. By this union there are four children living, Anna, James S., Charles and John T. Mr. Reed has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1839. He has served one term as member of the city council.

Leon N. Reefer, V. M. D., was born in Meadville, Penn., July 24, 1867, the son of Morris H. and Jeanette Reefer. The father is a prominent and wealthy merchant of Meadville, Penn. Dr. Reefer received his preliminary education in the excellent public schools of his native town, and afterward entered the Allegheny college. In 1885 he became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1888. Dr. Reefer took the highest honors of his class, and all through his course was the recipient of the chief honors. Among the many articles which he has contributed to the medical journals may be mentioned one on "Media Union," which was published in the *Comparative Journal of Medicine and Veterinary Surgery*. This article attracted wide-spread notice from horsemen all over this country, and was copied in the London, England, *Lancet*. Dr. Reefer came to Wheeling in October, 1888, and although a young man, has come to be recognized as pre-eminent among those practicing in this locality. He was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Brinton, of Wheeling, November 27, 1889. Dr. Reefer has medical charge of all the horses used in the several city departments, and also of most of the blooded stock owned in Wheeling and vicinity. In his short residence in this city he has not only made a success in his profession, but has also made a host of friends, and is regarded as a very promising young man.

Andrew Reitz, one of the prominent young men in the manufacturing circles of Wheeling, occupies the position of secretary of the Spears Axle company. He was born at Wheeling, September 15, 1851, in the residence he now occupies. His father, George Reitz, who was born in Germany, in January, 1803, immigrated to the United States in 1830. He first located at Buffalo, N. Y.,



Michael Reilly

and thence came to Wheeling. For over thirty years he was in the employ of A. J. Sweeney, and the different companies with which that gentleman was associated, and after closing that employment he retired from active life. He resided in the city until his death in 1887. He was married at Wheeling to Catherine Weil, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to the United States when eleven years of age. She is still living, and on February 12, 1889, was seventy years of age. Eleven children were born to these parents, of whom nine survive. Andrew Reitz was reared in Wheeling and educated in the city schools until the age of fifteen years, when, on March 4, 1866, he began an apprenticeship as a carpenter, and worked at that trade about six months after completing his apprenticeship. He then learned the pattern-making trade with A. J. Sweeney, and was so employed until 1875, when he went south with Capt. T. C. Sweeney, and was engaged in steamboating for two seasons. Then, returning to Wheeling, he again entered the works of A. J. Sweeney. In March, 1886, he was appointed, by the Cleveland administration, local inspector of steam vessels for the district of Wheeling, a position he held until March 15, 1888, when he resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Spears Axle company, in which he is a stockholder.

Michael Reilly, a notable citizen of Wheeling, is a son of Phillip Reilly, who was born in county Cavan, Ireland, and in the early part of the present century emigrated to America. The latter first settled at Pittsburgh, where he obtained employment in a merchant tailoring establishment, and thence removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he went into business for himself. In a few years he accumulated some capital, and then removed to St. Louis, where he built up a large business and prospered for several years. But there he lost a favorite child by death, and subsequently at the entreaty of his wife he returned to Steubenville, and resumed business there. About 1819 he sent to the old country for his mother, sister and oldest son, who came to Steubenville, and all resided there until 1821, when they removed to Wheeling. There he purchased property on Market street, a few doors north of Eleventh, and erected a residence and store room, in which he opened a grocery and produce store. Subsequently he was largely engaged in shipping produce to southern markets by flat-boats, and by large and successful operations amassed much profit. He purchased a farm located on the eastern confines of the city, which included that portion known as Manchester, which was platted and named by him. Here he erected a distillery which he managed several years, at the same time conducting a farm. Subsequently he purchased a farm at Glenn's Run, in Ohio county, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky railroad, and there built a residence which is still intact, where he lived until the time of his decease. All his various enterprises prospered and he accumulated a large estate. He was one of the large stockholders in the old Northwestern bank of Virginia. The only survivors of his children are a daughter, Mrs. E. J. Carney, and one son, Michael Reilly. The latter came to America from his native island at twelve years of age. As he

grew up he turned his attention first to the trade of merchant tailor, but abandoning this, engaged in the distillery business. In the spring of 1836 he embarked in the grocery business at Wheeling, on Market square, and remained at the same stand until 1857, when he removed to Main street, and engaged exclusively in the wholesale commission, grocery and produce trade. He is the oldest grocer in the city, and one of the oldest of the state. He is also extensively engaged in curing and packing pork, which he carries on at his establishment at Manchester, where he also has a magazine for the storing of powder. Aside from the lines of business named, he has, with notable enterprise, connected himself with various other undertakings of great importance. He is vice president of the Franklin Insurance company, director in the National bank of West Virginia, and director in the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge company, and in the Elm Grove Railway company, in the three latter of which corporations he is a particularly large stockholder. As a public-spirited and enterprising citizen he has contributed greatly to the improvement of the city, by various buildings, notably that handsome architectural pile known as the "Reilly block." His success in life is due to his exceptionally fine business habits, and by his enterprise and public spirit he has won the respect and admiration of the community, no less than by his uprighness of character, probity and fair dealing. In religion he is, as was his father, a member of the Catholic church, and is an attendant of St. Joseph's cathedral. Mr. Reilly was first married, at this city, December 27, 1837, to Matilda C. Finegan, who died in 1884. By this union he had seven children, of whom six are living: Thomas, George, James, Michael, John, and Helen, wife of A. C. Jamison. Michael is in business in Chicago, and the others reside in Wheeling. One daughter died in childhood. On November 10, 1885, Mr. Reilly was married to Mrs. Virginia F. C. Zane, widow of the late Orloff A. Zane, and daughter of the late Job Stanbury. She is a lady of great personal charms and fine accomplishments, and is a descendant of the Zanes and Clarks, distinguished families in the history of the valley. Her father's family is also prominent, and her uncle, Henry Stanbury, filled the office of attorney-general in the cabinet of President Johnson. Mrs. Reilly is recognized as one of the leaders in Wheeling society.

George Rentsch, a member of the firm of George M. Snook & Co., was born January 29, 1856, in the city of Wheeling, W. Va. His parents were Daniel and Catherine (Felsing) Rentsch, deceased. The subject of this mention passed his early life on Wheeling Island, and attended the Fifth ward public school. Subsequently he entered Frazier's Business college, where he remained for a short time. At the early age of thirteen years Mr. Rentsch began active life as a package boy in the Fisher & Seamon's dry goods house. He gradually worked his way up until he secured the position of book-keeper for George E. Stifel & Co., a place he held for five years, the last two years of which he and his present partners were members of the firm. After the memorable flood of 1884, Mr. Rentsch and his two associ-



C. Bowman

ates in business left the firm of George E. Stifel & Co., and established the present firm of George M. Snook & Co. Mr. Rentsch possesses admirable business ability and has great talent as a decorator. He was married to Miss Lydia Rittar in March, 1884. She is a daughter of Charles Rittar. Two children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rentsch, one son and a daughter.

Anton Reymann, proprietor of the Reymann brewery, the largest establishment of the kind in West Virginia, was born at Gaubickelheim, near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, September 15, 1837. In 1853, he came with his parents to the United States, the family landing at New Orleans, from which city they came up the Mississippi river to Galena, Ill., where they made their first settlement. Their residence there was of short duration, however, and the prevailing disease of chills and fever soon caused them to seek a home elsewhere. In the fall of the same year they came to Wheeling and made a permanent location. George Reymann, the father engaged with P. P. Beck, a brewer, and the two purchased the ground where the present brewery stands, and opened a summer garden. Only a few years were spent in this business, Mr. Reymann retiring and Mr. Beck dying. George Reymann was a man of good education and while in the old country was in the employment of the German government as a teacher. In 1862 he returned to Germany and remained one year. His death occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy-five years, but his widow survives, past eighty-five years of age. After coming to Wheeling, Anton Reymann entered the public schools and attended the Fourth ward school until they were closed in the spring of 1854 on account of the small-pox. He then entered the employment of P. P. Beck, and served an apprenticeship of four years in the brewery business. He completed his knowledge of the trade at Cincinnati, where he went in 1858 and remained one year, working at different breweries, and then spent two years in different St. Louis breweries. At the outbreak of the war he returned to Wheeling with the intention of enlisting in the army, but upon the solicitation of his friends his enlistment was delayed, and later, Mr. Beck's health failing he took charge of the business of the latter, and was thus prevented from enlisting at all. In 1862, he was married to a daughter of Mr. Beck, and upon the death of that gentleman he formed a partnership with his widow in the brewery, taking charge of the establishment. The business was then of small proportions, the output being about 2,000 barrels per year. Several years later Mrs. Beck retired from the business, and Mr. Reymann rented the establishment, which was then located between Market and Main streets. In the latter part of the sixties, when it became necessary to make extensive repairs, Mr. Reymann purchased the entire business, and removed the plant to the present site, erecting new buildings, to which more have been added from time to time, until the plant is the largest in the state with a capacity of over 100,000 barrels per year. In 1880, a stock company was formed for the prosecution of the business by the admission of Henry Hess, as manager; Frederick Happy, foreman; Charles Smith,

assistant foreman, and August Walter. Mr. Walter retired in 1881, and Herman Grimm took his place as secretary, and at the same time Oscar Burdats became traveling agent. Mr. Reymann is interested in various other enterprises, being a large stockholder in the Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad company, president of the Wheeling Park company, president of the State Fair association and vice president of the German Fire Insurance company, of which he is one of the originators. He was one of the founders of the German bank, and is a stockholder in both the Warrick and North Wheeling Pottery companies. Mr. Reymann is a member of Ohio lodge, F. & A. M. In 1880, Mr. Reymann visited Germany, and took his family there in 1885, and again in 1889. His son, Paul O., has been a student at the university at Berlin, since 1888.

Jacob S. Rhodes, born at Middletown, Frederick county, Va., in 1822, died at Wheeling, April 12, 1881, was noted as one of the pioneer merchants of the latter city. He came to Wheeling about 1838 or 1839, and found employment with his uncle, Jacob Sweeney, one of the earliest dry goods merchants, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Senseny & Rhodes. In 1848 he opened a dry goods establishment of his own on the bridge corner and continued to do business there the remainder of his life. He was very prominent as a dry goods merchant, his establishment being recognized as one of the largest in the city. Progressive, far-sighted, and continually on the alert to aid in the growth of the whole community, he not only achieved success for himself but lent valuable assistance to the welfare of the city. Through his instrumentality several large business blocks were erected that now adorn the city. Though active in this way for the public advancement he never sought political preferment. He was connected with the banking interests of the city, and was one of the organizers and promoters of the First National bank of Wheeling, now the Bank of the Ohio Valley, being one of the directors of that institution. The firm of J. S. Rhodes & Co., founded by him, has been in existence for forty years, is one of the most substantial houses of the city, and is a worthy monument of his fame.

Peter M. Rhodes, son of the above, was born at Wheeling, in 1847. He was reared in the city, and there received his education in the public schools. In about 1860, he began his business career as package boy in his father's establishment, and rose from that to the position of clerk. He continued in that capacity until about 1867, when he was given an interest in the business, and for some time before his father's death, he was manager of the business. He has since that event, conducted the business ably in behalf of the estate, and has maintained the high reputation of the establishment.

Albert L. Rice, a business man of Wheeling, well-known throughout the extensive territory covered by the trade of the wholesale house of A. L. Rice & Co., was born at Tamaqua, Schuykill county, Penn., October 16, 1848. At that place he was reared in the home of his father, L. Rice, who emigrated from Germany in 1835, and was engaged in the lumber business at Tamaqua. In 1865 Mr. Rice se-

cured a position at Philadelphia as book-keeper for a wholesale millinery house, and this was his introduction to mercantile life, as well as to that branch of trade for which he has shown a notable adaptation. Going to New York in 1867 he became the book-keeper and manager of a house in the same trade, and in 1872 he made his residence at Wheeling, which has since been his home. Here he first engaged as manager of the house of D. A. Adler & Co., in millinery business, and upon the death of Mr. Adler in November, 1873, Mr. Rice succeeded to the business. In the following year he disposed of that establishment and opened a store at 1126, 1128 and 1130 Main street. Here in the same year was established the firm of A. L. Rice & Co., by the admission of S. M. Rice, whose attention is devoted to the wholesale business of the house. The latter branch of the business has grown to large proportions, and three men are employed to visit the territory tributary to Wheeling in the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. The retail trade is also flourishing, and the success of the house as a whole is one of the noteworthy features of the business history of the city. A. L. Rice is prominent in social as well as mercantile circles, and is highly regarded. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In July, 1875, he was married to Rosalie Klotz, and they have one daughter.

Stephen W. Rice, manager of the Alderson Insurance agency, is the son of John L. and Mary H. (Rogers) Rice. The mother is the daughter of William Rogers, who came to this country from Ireland in the early part of the nineteenth century. He has attained much prominence in the business circles of Baltimore, Md., where for many years he was engaged in the wholesale trimming business. Mr. Rogers is now retired from active life, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. Stephen Rice, grandfather of the subject of this biography, came to Wheeling, W. Va., then Virginia, in 1837, from New York. He was prominently identified with the business growth of Wheeling during his life, and is still remembered by the older citizens. Stephen W. Rice was born in Wheeling May 9, 1866. Having graduated from the Linsly institute, he entered the employ of J. C. Alderson, the representative insurance man of the upper Ohio valley, and has since remained with him. When Mr. Rice first became connected with the business in 1881, he filled the lowest position in the office. By dint of unflagging energy, strict integrity and much ability he has risen from office boy to manager of the concern. Almost the entire charge and responsibility of the business rests in his hands. It is seldom that men attain such success in so short a time, and it can only be done by the exercise of every faculty and by the most rigid adherence to the interests of the cause in which one is engaged. Mr. Rice is regarded as one of the most promising young men in the insurance business in the upper Ohio valley, and if his life be spared it is safe to predict for him a very bright business career.

Fidelius Riester, secretary of the German Fire Insurance company, of Wheeling, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany,

April 23, 1848. He was reared and educated at his home in that country, and at fifteen years of age went to Russia, where for five years he was connected with the firm of Bellino, Fenderich & Co.-manufacturers and wholesale dealers at Odessa. In 1867 he left Rus, sia and took passage for the United States. Reaching this country he proceeded directly to Zanesville, Ohio, where he had relatives, and took a position in a brewery as book-keeper. Subsequently, during his residence at Zanesville, Ohio, he became a clerk in a dry goods store. In August, 1871, he came to Wheeling, and became a traveling salesman for the firm of C. Weltey & Brother, now P. Weltey & Co. On September 1, 1874, he took the position of secretary of the German Fire Insurance company, which he held until January 1, 1884, after which date, until September 1, 1887, he held the office of secretary of the Jefferson Insurance company. At the latter date he returned to his former position with the German Fire Insurance company, which he still holds. In 1878 he took charge of the management of the Opera House, and since then, during the period that he has held the secretaryship of the German Fire Insurance company, he has managed that establishment. Mr. Riester is a member and secretary and treasurer of the Arion society, of Wheeling. He is a popular citizen, a competent official, and is highly esteemed by the community. He was married in 1879, to Mary Welty, daughter of Sebastian Welty, of Wheeling.

Nicodemus Riester, manager of Belmont Iron works, is an old citizen of Wheeling, and for many years has witnessed the steady development of the city's manufacturing and commercial and financial possibilities, in various branches of which he has been an effective worker. Mr. Riester is the son of John George Riester, a native of Wittenberg, Germany. The latter was married at his native place to Cordelia Detling, and in 1832, the family, consisting of parents and three children, emigrated to America, and proceeding at once to Wheeling, were among the first German settlers of the city. The father followed the trade of weaving in his native land, but found no demand for such labor at Wheeling at that time. In 1847, in answer to the last call for volunteers for the Mexican war, he joined a squad who proceeded to Newport barracks, and thence sailed to Mexico, and marched with Gen. Scott to the city of Mexico. He then returned to Wheeling, and six months later died from disease contracted in the service. His widow survived until 1885, dying in her eighty-third year. Several children were born to these parents after their arrival in America, and four are now living. Nicodemus Riester was born at Wittenberg, September 15, 1831, but his life at Wheeling began at seven months of age. When about eight years of age he went to work in the old Ensel Glass works, above the Top mill, one of the pioneer glass houses of the city, and was afterward employed in the Sweeney works. He then began a career of fourteen years as a feeder in iron works, being employed first in the Top mill, and then in the Virginia mill, which stood where the B. & O. depot now stands. He came to the Belmont mill in 1852, and in about 1863 he was made

manager of the Belmont mills, a position he has ever since held, displaying in that capacity administrative ability and business talent of a high order. He was one of the old stockholders of the Belmont mills before the failure in 1879, and was badly crippled financially by that catastrope, losing upwards of $40,000. Mr. Riester was also one of the incorporators of the Spears Axle works, and a director of the company at present, an incorporator and director and is a stockholder now in the Wheeling Electric railroad. He was one of the first stockholders of the People's National bank, the Citizens' Street railway, and the Nail City Brewing company. He has taken a worthy part in municipal affairs, having served as assistant marshal of the fire department, and in the city council two terms. Mr. Riester was married in 1854 to Mary E. Carney, of Cumberland, Md., and they have had twelve children, six of whom survive. Parents and family are members of the Catholic church.

John C. Riheldaffer, one of the enterprising young business men of Wheeling, fills with ability the position of secretary and treasurer of the Vance Shoe company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the west. Mr. Riheldaffer was born at Wheeling in 1857, the son of William Riheldaffer, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Wheeling about 1830. The latter was engaged in the furniture business in this city for a time, and during all his life was identified with that line of business. He died in 1883 in his sixty-sixth year. His widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Dean, was born in Pennsylvania, and is now residing at St. Paul, Minn., having been married again to F. McCormick. Mr. John C. Riheldaffer is the only child of the second marriage of the parents. His home has always been at Wheeling, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. In 1871 he began his business career as a clerk for Laughlin Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, and was engaged with them during a period of eleven years, retiring in 1882 to enter the house with which he is now associated. He began there as a book-keeper, and there being no incorporation he became one of the partners in 1884. At the time of the incorporation, in 1887, he became secretary and treasurer. He is also a director in the Jefferson Iron works at Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Riheldaffer was married in 1885, to Laura, daughter of Percival Harden, of Wheeling, and to this union one daughter and one son have been born.

George Ritchie, an old and well-known resident of Wheeling, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in February, 1824. His parents were William and Margaret (Campbell) Ritchie, the latter of whom died when their son George was three years old, and the former of whom died in his native county of Donegal after reaching old age. Of their nine children, George Ritchie was the eighth born and he is one of the three survivors. He, in company with his sister, came to America in 1840, and proceeded directly to Wheeling. He had already received a good education, and he also attended a few months of school after reaching Wheeling. He was first employed in a commission house, then in a queensware store, then for short periods at

carpentry and afterward in a flouring establishment, and in a trading boat. For twenty years following he held a position in a wholesale grocery house at Wheeling, and at the end of that period he removed to Fremont county, Iowa, where he remained twelve years, engaged in farming. Returning to Wheeling in 1880 he embarked in the retail grocery business, to which he has since given his attention. His establishment is a popular one, and Mr. Ritchie ranks among the prosperous business men of the city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a republican. In May, 1858, he was married to Miss A. E. McMillan, who was born in county Derry, Ireland, the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Brown) McMillan. Mrs. Ritchie came to America about three years previous to her marriage.

R. Biddle Roberts, junior member of the firm of Egger, Warrick & Company, large dry goods dealers, was born July 24, 1859, at Pittsburgh, Penn., the son of James and Susan Roberts, both natives of Pittsburgh. In 1868 the parents moved to Wheeling, and it was in this city that Mr. Roberts received his education. When about fifteen years of age he was given a scholarship in the Wheeling Business college, and was graduated therefrom after two years of attendance. After leaving school he learned the nailer's trade under the tutelage of his father, and was employed at the Top and Riverside mills until the summer of 1887. At this time he embarked in the dry goods business with J. H. Egger and S. B. Warrick. Mr. Roberts married Miss Jeannettie Thiers, by whom he had four children, one son and three daughters.

William Robertson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1812, and died in Wheeling in 1864. He was engaged in mercantile business, and at one time was mayor of the city of Hagerstown. In 1833 he married Sarah Clark, who had come with her father to this country from Ireland. In 1849 Mr. Robertson came to Wheeling and was engaged in merchandising in that city until death. He was alderman from the Second ward for eight years, and a prominent whig. Fourteen children were born to this marriage. Richard Robertson, the subject of this sketch, was born November 7, 1845, in Hagerstown, Md., and is a twin brother of Hon. Edward Robertson, state labor commissioner, and formerly a member of the state legislature. Mr. Robertson received a common school education, and when fourteen years of age entered W. M. Ewing's job printing office as an apprentice, but subsequently left there and went to the *Intelligencer* office. The turmoil and excitement of the civil war was at its full, and the seventeen-year old boy becoming fired with patriotic zeal, left his unfinished apprenticeship, and enlisted in 1863 in Company C, Fourth West Virginia cavalry, with which he served nine months, and then re-enlisted March 24, 1864, in Battery H, First West Virginia light artillery. The battery was stationed at Fort Fuller, New Creek (now Keyser), W. Va. The command was surprised and captured by Gen. Rosser's cavalry, November 28, 1864, and with a number of others Mr. Robertson was taken to Richmond, where he experienced the horrors of prison life in Pemberton prison, until

February 15, 1865. He was then paroled, but for six months hovered between life and death as a result of the experienced hardships. He was honorably discharged at the end of the war. After completing his apprenticeship in the *Register* office, he was a typographical tourist for eight years. He returned to Wheeling in 1874, and was married to Miss Mary Emert. They have had no children. In 1878 he was one of the founders of the *Wheeling Sunday News Letter*, and through its fluctuations of fortune, always experienced by a new paper, and its varying changes of partnership, has retained an interest in the establishment. In January, 1890, he became sole proprietor. Politically, Mr. Robertson is a republican, and has always taken an intense interest in the rights of organized labor. He was master workman of district 35, Knights of Labor, for two terms, and represented them twice in the general assembly. He was president of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor assembly for one term, and has been a continuous delegate to that body since the date of its formation.

A. G. Robinson, born in 1816, died in 1886, was one of the most enterprising and valuable citizens of Wheeling, and prominently interested in manufacturing. He was born at Washington, Penn., son of a native of Ireland, and in 1840 came to Wheeling, where he engaged in merchandise, in the firm of T. W. Bassett & Co. Subsequently he embarked in the manufacture of paper, forming the firm of A. G. Robinson & Co., which became at that time the most extensive wrapping paper mannfacturers in the United States, operating eight to ten mills, and supplying the entire west with their product. Mr. Robinson also engaged in the iron manufacture, being interested in the Virginia mills, built on the point where the Baltimore & Ohio depot now stands, the first mill in the west devoted to the exclusive manufacture of nails. He was also interested in the Benwood mills, the successor of the former enterprise, and was one of the Gill, Kelley & Co., at Benwood, in 1853. Returning to the paper manufacture in about 1861 he was engaged in that business until his death. Mr. Robinson took an active part in politics also, and was one of the very few original abolitionists in Virginia, taking a bold stand on that issue. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago national convention, and supported the candidacy of Lincoln. When West Virginia was organized as a state, Mr. Robinson was elected and served two terms as recorder of Ohio county. His wife was Anne Williams. She is the daughter of Col. Williams, one of the engineers in the service of the national government in the location of the old national road, who married Naomi Eoff. The latter was born in the old fort at the forks of Wheeling creek, in 1791, the daughter of John Eoff, one of the first settlers of the county of Ohio. When only three weeks old she was carried back over the mountains by her mother, on account of the hostility of the Indians. Mrs. Anne Robinson was born May 1, 1818, and is still living at Wheeling, her native place. To A. G. Robinson and wife were born four children, of whom three died in childhood. The survivor is Cecil A. Robinson, president of the La Belle Iron works, and one of the most prominent of the young

manufacturers of Wheeling. He was born at that city, January 1, 1855, and received a common school education. In 1875 he became bookkeeper of the Ætna Iron works, where he remained until 1880. In the following year he became the secretary of the La Belle works, and in September, 1887, he was elected president, in which position he has the general supervision of the works. Mr. Robinson was married in 1877 to Ella Wright, daughter of John Wright, of Wheeling.

John R. Robinson, for many years connected with the iron industry of Wheeling, and at present manager of the La Belle Iron works, was born at Philadelphia, October 21, 1829. He is of Quaker parentage and his father was a native of England and the mother of Scotland. In his childhood Mr. Robinson lived until he had reached the age of twelve years, with his grandmother, who resided about four miles from Doylestown, Penn., and subsequently with his parents at New York, except an intervel spent at Pittsburgh, until 1849, when he removed to Wheeling. At Pittsburgh he had been engaged as an iron worker, and here he found employment in the Top mill, until the Belmont works were completed, when he went to that establishment. He was connected with the LaBelle mill from the time of its erection, and was first made manager in 1868, having previously held the same position for one year in the Chesapeake Iron works at Harrisburgh, Penn. In 1871 Mr. Robinson retired from the works, and until 1886 devoted himself to the tillage of a farm he purchased near Bellaire, and to stone quarrying and contracting. At the latter date he resumed the management of the La Belle mill. He is a stockholder in this company, to the success of which his notable ability as manager is fully devoted. Mr. Robinson has been a member of the Presbyterian church since his twenty-first year, and is now an elder of the Third church of Wheeling. He was married at Pittsburgh in 1849 to Sarah J. Oxley, who died in 1882. Six of their ten children survive: Rev. E. S. Robinson, pastor of the Cannon City Presbyterian church; Col. George O., who lives one and a half miles west of Bellaire on his farm, and operates a coal mine and brick works extensively on the B. & O. railroad; William, druggist, of East Liverpool; Clarence, of Belmont county. In 1884 Mr. Robinson was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Choen, of Bellaire.

John Robrecht, a member of the board of public works of Wheeling, has been since 1872 engaged in the hotel business in that city as proprietor of the New St. Charles. Mr. Robrecht, though he has been for a number of years one of the prominent citizens of Ohio county, did not come to this region until 1848. He was born on the river Weser, in Germany, February 12, 1828. When he had reached his twentieth year, he came to the United States to seek his fortune, and landing at Baltimore remained there one month, after which he came to Wheeling. At first he worked at various occupations, but finally learned the trade of a plasterer, which he soon mastered, so that in 1849 he began to take contracts on his own account. In this occupation he continued for five years, completing extensive contracts at Wheelling, Moundsville, Bellaire and elsewhere, and making a suc-

cess of the business. In 1854 he changed his occupation to that of farming, occupying 450 acres of land on Short creek, where for eighteen years he carried on operations in agriculture and stock dealing. He carried on farming on a most extensive scale, probably not being equalled in the state. In 1863, while he was cultivating four farms, he raised 2,700 bushels of barley, 900 bushels of rye, 3,300 bushels of oats, 300 tons of hay, 8,000 bushels of corn, and 1,600 bushels of wheat, and kept 700 head of sheep. On January 1, 1872, Mr. Robrecht removed to Wheeling, having on the previous day purchased the St. Charles hotel property. This establishment he has since conducted successfully, besides taking and completing various heavy contracts in street pavement and street railway construction. Ever since he became acquainted with the affairs of his adopted country Mr. Robrecht has taken an active interest in politics and public matters, but has never held office until February, 1889, when he was chosen a member of the board of public works of the city, a position he now holds. He is one of the best known residents of German birth of Ohio county, and has the respect and esteem of all as one of those self-made men who have been strong enough to arise from poverty and adverse circumstances to a reputable position among their fellows, and amass property by their industry and ability. Mr. Robrecht was married in 1849 to Mary Wilke, who was born in the same place as her husband. She died in 1873 at the age of forty-seven years, leaving five daughters and four sons.

John H. Roemer, principal of the Linsly institute, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, April 26, 1865. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lineberger) Roemer. Mr. Roemer was reared in his native county, and was educated at Marietta college, at Marietta, Ohio. He came to Wheeling in 1887, and took charge of the Linsly institute, which at that time had but sixteen pupils in attendance. Since then he has devoted himself with much energy to the restoration of the popularity of the school, and has already increased the attendance to 100. Mr. Roemer is a skillful and successful teacher, though but fairly entered upon a career which promises to be conspicuous and useful. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Phi Beta Kappa societies.

Edward Rogers, a well-known citizen of the First ward of Wheeling, has as mill manager of the Top mill, been closely identified with the forge department of the iron manufacture of the city. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855, the son of John and Sarah Perry Rogers, natives of England. In that country the father was engaged as an iron worker, and he followed that calling after his immigration. He and family settled at Buffalo in 1842, thence removed to Ironton, Ohio, and from there to Wheeling, about 1860. He had four daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch. One of the daughters died in September, 1882. By a previous marriage to a brother of John Rogers, his wife had two children, both of whom are living. Mr. Edward Rogers has been occupied at the Top mill since his fourteenth year, when he began to acquaint himself with the craft. Beginning

work at the puddling furnace in 1862, he continued to be so employed until October 2, 1882, when he was made mill manager. Mr. Rogers is widely known as a master of his trade, and a gentleman of good business ability and administrative talent. In 1879, he was elected to the responsible position of vice president of the National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, a position he held for three years. In August, 1882, he was made a trustee of the same association, but resigned that office when he accepted his present position. He was a representative of the Boilers' Union as a delegate to the meeting at Pittsburgh, when the Amalgamated association was formed, and has ever since been an active and influential member. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Wheeling lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Fort Henry commandery, National Union, is a member, and was for nine years, trustee of the Lincoln club, and is a trustee of the Dime Savings bank. He was married in April, 1883, to Belle, daughter of Capt. William Prince, a well-known river-man of Wheeling. They have two children: Myrtle B. and Chester P.

William W. Rogers, justice of the peace and pension and claim attorney, of Wheeling, was born at Sharpsburg, Ky., June 6, 1842. The early home of his family was the Shenandoah valley, of which his grandfather, Charles S. Rogers, was a native. The latter was a general of the American army during the war of 1812, as was also the father of his wife, Weathers Smith. He was one of the pioneers of Bath county, Ky. His son, George W. Rogers, was a colonel of the Second Kentucky cavalry during the Mexican war, and at its close engaged in the iron business at the Bellefonte and Mandy furnaces, with T. J. Shreeve, at Louisville, Ky. Subsequently he was a partner of the firm of Shreeve & Tucker, bankers of that city. His wife, the mother of the subject of this mention, was Charlotte Carroll, a granddaughter of "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and daughter of Dempsey Carroll, a native of the Shenandoah valley and a pioneer of Mason county, Ky. William W. Rogers, at the beginning of the civil war, enlisted in April, 1861, in Company I, Second Kentucky cavalry, and remained in the service until July 17, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. His service was most honorable. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted second lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct, then captain, and then colonel by brevet, as which he was mustered out. He was wounded twice at Shiloh and twice at Bardstown, Ky., October 4, 1863, at which latter engagement he was captured by Gen. Horton, but by reason of his wounds was paroled. His brother, Col. John G. Rogers, Tenth Kentucky cavalry, died of wounds at the close of the war in 1865. After his discharge Col. Rogers made his home at Cincinnati, and engaged in the produce business until 1870, when he removed to Bridgeport, Ohio. Here he was occupied in farming until 1877, when he came to Wheeling, and again entered upon the produce business, at which he was engaged until 1877. In the latter year he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, an office which

he has filled with credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the public, conducting in connection with it a pension and claim attorneyship. Col. Rogers is a member of the P. O. S. of A., of which he is state president. In politics he has always been a staunch republican. He votes as he shot.

Allen Rose, notable among the contractors and carpenters who flourished during the early days of the cities and towns of the upper Ohio valley, was born in Somerset county, Penn., in 1801. He was reared in his native county, and was there married to Henrietta Brubaker, who was born in Somerset county in 1808. After learning the trade of carpentry in his native county, he removed to Moundsville, W. Va., and there engaged in contracting and building for a considerable period. Subsequently he removed to Wheeling, and carried on the same business until his retirement in 1880. His death occurred in 1884. His widow survives and has her residence at Wheeling. Fourteen children were born to these parents, five of whom are now living. One of these, Gilbert E. Rose, now a prominent business man of Wheeling, was born at that city December 24, 1848. He was reared in the city and was educated in the public schools of the Fourth ward. In 1872 he began an apprenticeship as a plumber with the firm of Dillon, Thompson & Co., with whom he learned the trade, at which he was subsequently engaged with other firms until 1885. He then formed a partnership in the same business with John S. Hamilton, establishing the house of Rose & Hamilton, which is still engaged in plumbing and gas and steam fitting, with their rooms at No. 19 Eleventh street. In 1870 Mr. Rose was married to Nora B., daughter of Robert Preston, of Wheeling, and they have had six children. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of the Zane Street Methodist Episcopal church.

J. H. Rosenberg, a prominent contractor in stone construction and builder, of Wheeling, was born in Germany, November 15, 1828, the son of Gerhard Rosenberg and Gesine (Poppe) Rosenberg. He was reared in his native city of Bremen, and there served an apprenticeship of five years as a stone cutter. In 1851 he came to America, and after remaining in the city of New York a year, worked at his trade as a journeyman in the principal cities of the United States until 1855, when he settled at Cincinnati, and embarked in the stone business on his own account. He was in business there until the close of the war. He was next engaged in sawing stone and quarrying at Portsmouth, Ohio, until 1877, when he removed to Wheeling, of which city he has since been a valued citizen. Here he was engaged in contracting and building, and has met with much success. One of his principal undertakings was the putting down of the flagging about the state house, now the city building of Wheeling. He erected the stone front of the building of Greer & Lang, on Main street, and supplied the stone work for the residence of A. W. Kelley on Twelfth street, and the Rogers block on Main street, and other important buildings. During the period he has been engaged in contracting he has also conducted for two years a stone sawing establishment. He moved to Ports-

mouth in 1865, and was elected as county commissioner in 1868 for a term of three years. He made the plan and superintended a stone bridge there across what is called Carney's run, two miles below the town near the county infirmary.

August Rolf, a substantial and influential citizen of Wheeling, who is prominently connected with many of the leading and most creditable enterprises of the city, was born in the town of Polear, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, August 13, 1828. His parents were natives of the same place and his father and three brothers were connected with the extensive glass works at that town, of which his brother, the only other survivor of the family, is at present manager, a position he has held for forty years. Mr. Rolf learned the trade of a tailor in his native land, and after coming to the United States, and to Wheeling, in 1846, he continued to follow his trade. In 1850 he went to New Orleans, but returned to this city in the following year. Previous to the war he was a member of a volunteer militia company, as first lieutenant, and was ordered by Gov. Wise to Charleston, Va., to be present at the execution of John Brown. The same company, after the outbreak of the war, offered its services to the government to put down the rebellion, and became Company C, of the Second West Virginia infantry, with Mr. Rolf as first lieutenant, and much of the time in command of the company Mr. Rolf served as first lieutenant until the fall of 1862, when he resigned and returned to Wheeling. Subsequently he has devoted his energies to manufacturing and other enterprises of importance. Early in the history of the Central Glass company, he became a stockholder, and for about eighteen years he has served as a director. Of the German Fire Insurance company, he was one of the organizers, and was a director from the beginning, and has since 1883, held the office of treasurer. He was one of the founders of the German bank, and served as a director of the same until about 1881, and is a stockholder and director of the National bank of West Virginia. In the spring of 1883, he joined with others in the purchase of Wheeling Park, and is now vice president and general manager for the association, and he is also interested in the State Fair association, as a director. To notice briefly some of the other enterprises with which he is connected it may be said that he is director of the West Virginia Printing company, vice president of the West Virginia China company, a stockholder in the Benwood Iron company, and one of the organizers and present directors of the Fostoria (Ohio) Nickle Plate Glass works. Socially, Mr. Rolf and family are highly esteemed. He was married in 1860, to Lena Wagner, who died in 1864, leaving one son, and in 1865, he was wedded to Mary Rodenburg, of Wheeling, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living. George C., his eldest, is one of the book-keepers at the Central Glass works, William A., is assistant secretary and book-keeper at the Nickle Plate Glass works at Fostoria, and the youngest is Amelia C. In public affairs Mr. Rolf has taken an honorable part as a member of the city council and of the board of county commissioners, and as president at one time of the city gas board. His

career has been one based upon inherent and masterful qualities of manhood, rather than inherited wealth and fortunate circumstances, and his talent for affairs and honorable success have made him one of the popular men of the city.

The subject of this sketch was born March 23, A. D. 1855, at Brownsville, Monroe Co., Ohio. His father's name is Christian Sander, who was born January 25, 1825, and moved to Brownsville in 1854, the present place of abode, who has been postmaster at Jolly postoffice for twenty-three years, notary public for twenty-one years, taught two terms of public school, and superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school for twenty-eight years. He was married July 1, 1847, to Mary E. Goss, who was born December 20, 1826. Christian Sander, the subject of this sketch, received a good education, and a good business training in his father's store, and also a religious training at home, which has been a palladium in his trying days of young manhood. In 1868 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the last ten years he has been a member of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal society. Mr. Sander was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, May 16, 1889, to Ida May Hibberd. She was born February 20, 1868, and is the youngest daughter of George V. Hibberd and Sabina (Redman) Hibberd. Mr. Hibberd was born September 10, 1837, at Philadelphia, Penn., and is by occupation a plumber. To Mr. and Mrs. Sander were born, April 19, 1890, twin boys, one of whom died when nine days old. Mr. Sander conducts a grocery store on the corner of Wood and Eighteenth streets, Wheeling, W. Va. The establishment over which he presides was originally established July 6, 1880, at 118 Eighteenth street. By his thorough business ability, as well as his sterling integrity, his stock of goods has always been complete. In the fall of 1884 he bought a two-story corner brick house, in which he moved, April 1, 1885, which he occupies for a store and dwelling.

Frederick Schaefer, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, where he has been in business many years as a contractor in stone masonry, was born in Germany in 1823. In 1848 he was married to Charlotte Schwertpfeger, and immediately afterward they started for the New World, accompanied by the parents of each and the families of the latter. They were induced to come mainly by the persuasions of Charles Schwertpfeger, who had preceded them to this country. In the old country Mr. Schaefer had learned the trade of stone mason, and had been engaged in contracting there, and this he continued in after arriving at Wheeling. He was a member of Zion's German Lutheran church and was highly esteemed. His death occurred June 18, 1865. There survive him his widow, and one daughter and three sons. The daughter, Louisa, is the wife of Louis Delbrugge, chief of police, and the sons are Fred F. Gustav, who is a prominent carpenter of Wheeling, and Henry. Fred F., the eldest son, is now one of the prominent cigar manufacturers and dealers of the city. He was born at Wheeling in 1854, and was educated in the public schools of the city as well as in private institutions, and also took a

course in Wheeling Commercial college. At about the age of fifteen years, he began to learn cigar making, and continuing in the business, embarked in the manufacture on his own account in 1878. He continued to do business alone until about 1886, when a partnership was formed by the admission of his brother, Henry Schaefer. The firm of Schaefer Bros., at their place of business, at the corner of Twenty-second and Market streets, manufacture a general line of cigars and stogies, and keep a full stock of tobaccos and smokers' merchandise. Mr. Schaefer is a member of Zion's Lutheran church, and is one of the popular citizens of the south side.

C. P. Schambra, a prominent merchant tailor of Center Wheeling, whose establishment is at No. 2105 Main street, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 16, 1831. He was educated in his native land and there acquired the trade of tailor. He came to America in 1851, and proceeded directly to Wheeling, where he had relatives who had preceded him. For one of these, D. Schambra, one of the pioneer tailors of Wheeling, he worked until 1865, when he opened rooms of his own on Main street, in Center Wheeling, a part of the city in which he always did business. He did business without a partner until the spring of 1885, when he took his son, William A., as a partner, and they are doing a prosperous business under the name of C. P. Schambra & Son. Mr. Schambra came to this country quite poor, except in the possession of a well-learned trade and genius and capacity for work, and by continued application he has so well succeeded that he is now well-known as a business man, and one of the substantial and influential men of Center Wheeling. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran church, and of the Turner society, the A. O. U. W., and the Order of Red Men. In 1856 he was married to Mary E. Renner, sister of William Renner, formerly a leading confectioner of Wheeling, now of Columbus, Ohio. By this union eight children have been born, of whom the following survive: William A., Louisa, Hermann, Christian, Eva and Philip.

John E. Schellhase, assessor of water rent of Wheeling, was born at that city, February 22, 1861, the son of George and Annie (Bril) Schellhase, natives of Germany, who came to America in their youth. The father was one of the early residents of Wheeling, and dealt in ice for a considerable period, but after making his home here for thirty years, removed to Pittsburgh, where he resides, his wife with him. They were active at Wheeling in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the eight children born to them the following survive: Matilda, wife of James Fawcett, of Pittsburgh; Louise; John E.; George, in the paint business at Cobden, Ill.; Jennie; Edward, a railway postal clerk. John E., the subject of this mention, was reared at Wheeling, and educated in the public schools at Pittsburgh, and in the Iron City college. He began his business career about 1879, joining with his father under the firm name of George Schellhase & Son, in the retail grocery business at Wheeling, and they continued in this until April, 1887, when the senior partner retired and removed to Pittsburgh. Mr. Schellhase soon afterward entered the office of the

city collector as deputy, and remained there over one year, when he was elected assessor of water rents. Mr. Schellhase was married March 22, 1887, to Bertha T. Dean, of Wheeling, and they have a daughter, Miriam D.

F. Schmeichel, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, who has been engaged since 1874 in the furniture business with notable success, was born at Graudanz, Prussia, April 11, 1841. He remained in that country until early manhood, gaining his education, and learning the trade of cabinet-maker, at which he became skilled. In 1870, he landed at New York, and then came directly to Wheeling, where he worked as a journey-man for about five months, and then engaged in stair building. In 1873, he and Frederick Behrens joined their fortunes and opened a cabinet shop for themselves, and in 1874 opened a furniture store at 2267 Market street, which they conducted in connection with the shop and also engaged in upholstering. In 1883 Mr. Behrens died and Mr. Schmeichel took the proprietorship and managemenf of the entire business, which he has since conducted. He now has one of the leading houses of the city, and is still doing business at his old location, carrying a full stock of the goods usually found at first class establishments of this kind. He is a valued citizen, is a member of the Reformed church, and of the Knights of Pythias and Order of Red Men. Mr. Schmeichel was married in 1873, to Louise Ulrich, who was born in Germany and to their union have been born seven children.

Charles Schmidt, malster and assistant superintendent of the Reymann brewery, was born at Baltimore, Md., January 7, 1852. His father, Charles Schmidt, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, April 29, 1819, and in 1848, on account of the revolutionary troubles in Germany, emigrated and settled at Baltimore, where he was subsequently married to Mina Dittes, also a native of Wurtemburg. He was in the shoe business at Baltimore, until about 1859, when he removed to Washington, Penn., where he embarked in the hotel business. When the war broke out he organized the first company of volunteers in Washington, in the spring of 1861, and of this was chosen captain. He served during a part of the war, and then returned to Washington, and near that place engaged in farming, which is his present occupation. Captain Schmidt has been quite prominent in his county, and has filled various public positions. His wife, who was born May 9, 1829, is also living. Of the five children born to them, four are living. The oldest of the children, Charles, first mentioned above, left home in 1869, and came to Wheeling, where he found employment with Beck & Reymann, and with that brewery has continued as a trusted employe, and subsequently as stockholder, to the present. He became a stockholder at the incorporation of the present company, and was then assigned the position of malster and general superintendent. He had filled the duties of the first named station for several years previous. In 1878 he was married to Minnie Dauber, of Wheeling, by whom he has two children. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the William Tell lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., and of various pleasure societies.

Martin Schmidt, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and a respected citizen of Wheeling, was born March 2, 1836, the son of John and Elizabeth (Uttu) Schmidt. The latter, who passed their lives in Germany, had four children, of whom Martin was the second born. In the latter part of October, 1854, Martin Schmidt set out for America, embarking at Bremen, and on the 31st of December he landed at Baltimore, whence he proceeded to Wheeling. Since the 4th of January, 1885, he has made his home at the latter city. He had learned the trade of a plasterer in his native country, but in his new home he found employment as a wood chopper at 12½ cents per day. For a long period subsequent he was employed in iron works, from 1855 to 1859 in the Belmont works, until 1861 at Steubenville in the Jefferson works, until 1864 again in the Belmont works at Wheeling, and until 1867 in the Top rolling mill, and in the Riverside works until 1884. He embarked in the grocery business at No. 48 Eleventh street, in March, 1885, and he has since given his attention to that business, with good success. He is an industrious and upright man; in religion, a member of the German Lutheran church, and in politics, a republican. He was married December 25, 1859, to Catherine Muehlecker, a native of Baden, Germany, and the daughter of Jacob and Catherine Muehlecker, who brought her to America when she was a child. After short stays at Pittsburgh and Beaver, Penn., they settled at Wheeling, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have been born twelve children: George Henry, Ida Lenora, Martha Elizabeth, Anna Catherine, Emma Louisa, Harry Martint Morrison, Lillie Elma, Carl William, Julius Oscar, Arthur Edgar, John Robert, and John Albert, eight of whom survive.

Henry Schmulbach, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, is president of the Schmulbach Brewing company, which conducts one of the largest brewing establishments in West Virginia, situated at the head of Thirty-third street, Wheeling. Mr. Schmulbach was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1844. He came to the United States in 1852, with his parents, who settled at Wheeling. Before reaching the age of seventeen years he engaged in the retail grocery business in partnership with his uncle, George Feller, and four years later, in 1865, embarked in the wholesale liquor business. His uncle retired from business in January, 1870, but Mr. Schmulbach continued it until 1882. In 1881 he became owner of a majority of the stock of the Nail City Brewing company, and January 1, 1882, he took possession of the property, and formed the Schmulbach Brewing company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of $80,000. Mr. Schmulbach became president and H. C. Caldwell secretary. The capacity of the old company was from 6,000 to 8,000 barrels per year, but under the new organization the works were immediately improved and enlarged, new buildings were added, improved machinery was put in, and the capacity was gradually increased until it reached the ample proportions of 50,000 barrels annually, and in the spring of 1890, still greater improvements and enlargements increased the capacity to 200,000 barrels per annum. The product finds a ready sale throughout West



Henry Schmidbach

Virginia, and in Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mr. Schmulbach has also been active in many enterprises. For twenty years he has been connected with the steamboat interests of Wheeling, owning at one time as many as six steamboats. He has been a stockholder and director of the Wheeling Iron and Nail company, the Junction Iron and Nail company, and the Ætna Iron and Nail company. At the present time he is a stockholder and director in the Hobbs Glass works; director and treasurer of the Washington Hall association; director of the German bank, and otherwise identified with various important industries of Wheeling. Mr. Schmulbach has rendered the city honorable service as a member of the board of public works, on which he is now serving his second term, being president of the board, and also as a member of the board of education. He is a member of the German Lutheran church and is prominent as a Mason, of which fraternity he was made a member in 1867. He is a member of Bates lodge, No. 33, of Wheeling, of Union chapter, No. 1, and of Wheeling commandery, No. 1, K. T.

Robert W. Schnelle, a leading druggist of Wheeling, is a native of the city, and is conducting a business, as the successor of Dr. G. Schuchardg, which was established in 1850. Mr. Schnelle was born February 18, 1856, the son of William F. and Elizabeth (Vogelsang) Schnelle, natives of Hanover, who came to America in 1850. They settled at Wheeling, where the father, who for many years followed his trade as a tailor, still resides. His second wife was Lizzie Spear, of Wheeling, who is the mother of his four youngest children. The following children are living: Gunther R. W., William F. C., Louis A. W., George and Lizzie. Robert was reared at Wheeling, and received his education at the public schools and at the Linsly institute. Then, having a predisposition to the drug business, he secured a position in the drug store of the late Dr. G. Schuchardg, of Wheeling, and under his instruction became thoroughly acquainted with the business. He succeeded to the proprietorship in 1884, at the old business location, and is conducting this well-known and popular drug store with much success. Mr. Schnelle was married in 1880 to Christina, daughter of Gottlieb Blocher, of Miltonsburg, and they have two children, Minnie and Robert. Mr. Schnelle is one of the popular young men of the city, and has promise of a successful and creditable business career.

Richard Schoeppner, a prominent manufacturer of furniture, at Wheeling, is a native of Germany. He was born in Bavaria, December 31, 1849, the son of Andrew and Hannah (Harung) Schoeppner, and was reared and educated in his native land. His father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and that vocation the son learned in his father's shop. In 1872 he left his native land and came to America, settling in Wheeling, which has since been his home. During the first seven years of his residence here, Mr. Schoeppner was in the employment of G. E. Mendel & Co., and at the end of that period he embarked in the trade on his own account, and was soon on the high road of success. He manufactures all varieties of furniture, making

a specialty of office and bar-room fixtures, his make of which are in popular demand. Mr. Schoeppner was married in 1874, to Lizzie, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Hess, of this city, and they have five children, Amelia, George, Nellie, Carl and Lizzie.

Andrew A. Schramm, a resident of Wheeling Island, and senior member of the firm of Schramm & Burkle, manufacturers of collars and harness, at 1020 Market street, was born in Hesse, Germany, November 16, 1863. In 1880 he came to America unaccompanied by any of his family and is the only one of the latter in this country. After residing at Bellaire two months, he came to Wheeling and found employment at his trade of collar and harness making with Patrick Sharkey. After working in Wheeling about three months he returned to Bellaire, but in May, 1882, again made his home at Wheeling, where he has since remained. In 1886 he formed a partnership with William T. Burkle, and bought out the business and stock of Mr. Sharkey, his former employer, and they have since conducted the business and have met with gratifying success. The firm makes a specialty of manufacturing long and short straw collars, and does a large business, principally wholesale, which is largely in this city. An average of fifteen hands are employed. Mr. Schramm was married in January, 1885, to Lizzie Burkle, and they have one daughter.

Henry W. Schrebe, a leading retail grocer of Wheeling, and a member of the city council, was born near Gottingen, Germany, January 21, 1850, the son of Henry and Julia Schrebe. In his native country he attended school and learned the turner's trade, which he followed until 1869, when he sailed from Hamburg and reached New York, September 24. Coming directly to Wheeling, he began his residence here on the 26th, and was employed some time in the Washington rolling-mill. He then followed cigar making until the spring of 1875, when on May 7th, he embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since continued with much success. During the early years of his residence here Mr. Schrebe gave much attention to music, was a member of the Great Western band, and was one of the organizers, and for many years a member of the Wheeling city band. Mr. Schrebe is in politics active as a republican. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of education in Union district, Marshall county, as which he served two years, resigning on account of removal from the district. He was elected to the second branch of the city council in January, 1885, and at the expiration of that term he was elected in 1887 to the first branch. He enjoys the general confidence and esteem. May 6, 1875, Mr. Schrebe was married to Carrie Meyer, daughter of Henry and Louisa Meyer, of Wheeling, and they have seven children: Lenora L., born April 5, 1876; Oscar C., February 8, 1878; Metha L., April 22, 1880, died July 14, 1881; Henry C., born April 15, 1882; Edward C., September 30, 1884; Fred C., March 9, 1887, died October 20, 1888, and Anna Augusta, born June 4, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Schrebe are members of St. Matthew's German Lutheran church, of which he is president.

John W. Schultze, for many years a valued and popular public offi-

cer of Wheeling, was born in Pultney township, Belmont county, Ohio, January 27, 1836. He is a son of August Carl Frederick Schultze, and his wife, whose maden name was Maria L. Koch, both of whom were natives of Hanover. They came to America in July, 1833, and settled at Wheeling, but two years later removed to Belmont county, where the father cleared and improved a farm. Subsequently returning to Wheeling, the father who was a window-glass blower by trade, followed his vocation for some time. In 1839 he was proprietor of a hotel on the site of the present Exchange bank on Twelfth and Main streets, which he kept for nearly six months. He was subsequently engaged in business until 1856. His death occurred December 21, 1870. He reared a family of four children in America, Henry, Charles, John W., and Theodore. John W. Schultze spent his childhood and youth at Wheeling and vicinity, received his early education in the common schools and was graduated at the Nichols & Holliday business college in 1852. At the age of ten years he began to learn the manufacture of cider and vinegar with his father, who opened a factory for that purpose in Ritchietown, in 1841, and he remained in this business until 1856, when he was appointed deputy sergeant for South Wheeling, under his brother Henry. This position he held until 1858, when he was elected sergeant, an office he held for three years. At the outbreak of the war he testified to his devotion to country by enlisting May 11, 1861, in Company B, of the famous First Virginia infantry, and served three months, then receiving an honorable discharge. Returning home he was again elected sergeant in 1862, and in 1863 was elected constable for Ritchie township, which office he held for four years. He was also during the war period, enrolling officer for the tenth sub-district. In 1866, he was appointed register of Ritchie township, Ohio county, which position he held for five years. In May, 1867, he was appointed alderman of South Wheeling, and in the following May, was elected to the same position, a position he held until 1870. In the meantime, in October, 1867, he was elected justice of the peace, an office which he has honorably and efficiently filled ever since. During the time that he held the office of alderman, which closed with the annexation of South Wheeling, he had the record of having collected more fines than all previous incumbents together up to the time he took office. In 1872, he was elected commissioner of Ohio county, and he has since that time served in all eight years in that function. He has also, since 1881, held the office of coroner eight years in succession. Justice Schultze is prominent as a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was grand chancellor for the state for the term ending November, 1879. He is also a member of Washington council, No. 1, Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is state counsellor; of the A. O. U. W.; and of Holliday post, No. 12, G. A. R. Politically he has always been a republican. Mr. Schultze was married February 28, 1864, to Anna M., daughter of Frank Kappler, of Pittsburgh, and to them have been born eleven children; Charles F., Emma E., now dead; Theodore, Sarah J. (now Mrs. Samuel Wells), John W., Jr.,

George O. D., Henry W., Anna M., August K., Blackburn B. D., and Hattie B.

H. J. Schulz, a leading retail boot and shoe dealer of Wheeling, was born in the province of Hesse, Germany, in 1841. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and was instructed in the trade of shoe making. In 1866 he came to the United States, and landing in New York city, proceeded from there to Savannah, Ga., where in about one year he went to Baltimore, Md., and remained there some eighteen months. In 1868 he came to Wheeling, which has since been his home. For six months he worked here at his trade, and then opened a store on Market street, also carrying on custom work. The latter work he abandoned in 1874, and opened a stock of eastern goods on Main street, near the corner of Eleventh, whence he later removed to Eleventh street. He remained here ten years, for the most of the time running two stores, and in April 1, 1890, removed to 1034 Main street, where he carries on an extensive business. Mr. Schulz had but little capital when he came to Wheeling, and his present enviable standing in business circles is due solely to his business ability, comprehension of the needs of the public and fair dealing. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as steward for eighteen years, and is now steward and trustee, and treasurer of the Chapline German Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1869 to Gertrude Niesz, who was born at Allegheny, Penn., and reared at Miltonburg, Ohio. They have had seven children, of whom five survive.

Frederick Henry Carl Schwertfeger, one of the enterprising business men of Wheeling, member of the well-known firm of George E. Stifel & Co., retail dry goods merchants, was born in the town of Adelepsen, Hanover, Germany, February 17, 1842. At the age of three years he emigrated to the United States, with his parents, and to the city of Wheeling, where his family established their home in the year of 1845. The father died when the subject of this mention was fourteen years old. Mr. Schwertfeger was reared at Wheeling, receiving his school training in the Fifth ward public school, and in the German Zion's Lutheran school. He found employment of various kinds, in childhood, and about the year 1857, entered the hardware store of Franzell Bros., as clerk. In the year of 1863, he began his career in the dry goods trade, in the establishment of Senseny & Cooper, and he was subsequently with Brues & Coffer, and then formed the partnership with Mr. George E. Stifel, which still exists. Mr. Schwertfeger is a member of the German Zion's Lutheran church. On October 7, 1869, he was married to Lena M., daughter of Mr. John Pfarr, of Wheeling, and they have three daughters. The mother of of Mr. Schwertfeger still survives, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Schwertfeger came to this country with his parents as a poor boy, and by industry, honesty and economy, has achieved the position as one of our leading dry goods merchants and one of the prominent German citizens.

N. B. Scott, of Wheeling, who is prominently associated with the

manufacturing interests of the upper Ohio valley, has also gained a national fame in recent years, through his connection with the leadership of the republican party, and as a member of the national committee during the famous campaign of 1888. Mr. Scott was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1843, and is of an old Scotch family distinguished for heroic conduct in the border wars which once raged in that country. Noted for great stature, some of them having a height of six feet four inches, or six feet seven, they were formidable figures in those days of internecine struggle. The first of the ancestors to settle in America was John Scott, a protestant, who left Scotland and removed to Ireland, making his home in county Donegal in about 1770. At a subsequent date he removed to America, and with a sister, Elizabeth Stewart, who had accompanied him, settled in Washington county, Penn. There his sister remained, and she is the ancestor of a large family of descendants of the name of Stewart. John Scott, however, removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his days. David Scott, his son, was born in Washington county, Penn., and was fifteen years of age when the family removed to Ohio. He was brought up as a farmer. About the year 1831 he was married to Mary Bay, whose parents were Americans of Scotch descent, and to this union three sons and three daughters were born. The father passed away in 1866, but the mother, at the age of eighty-one years, is now living with a daughter in Chicago. N. B. Scott was reared in Guernsey connty, and received his education in the public schools. During the struggle for national existence he played the part of a patriotic citizen, though not yet of voting age, when he enlisted in 1862. He served until the close of the war and was mustered out in July, 1865, with the rank of commissary sergeant. Returning, he engaged in merchandise, and in 1868 removed to Bellaire with his brother-in-law, J. G. Webster, and went into business with him. His connection with the manufacturing business began in 1870, when he engaged in the manufacture of glass in Bellaire, with the National Glass company. In 1873 and 1874 he was connected with the La Belle Glass company of Ohio, and in 1875 he was employed by the Central Glass company as salesman. Promotion soon followed, and he became secretary of the company in 1878, and president in 1883. The Central works are among the most extensive of the kind in the world, employing 500 men. Mr. Scott is also interested in a number of other enterprises, manufacturing and financial, and president of the Dollar Savings bank. Since Mr. Scott became a voter he has taken a deep interest in political affairs, and has been an active worker in the interests of the republican party. When barely twenty-one years of age, he was elected mayor of Millwood, now Quaker City. After his removal to Wheeling in 1877, he was elected to the city council from the Third ward for two years, beginning in 1880, and was made president of the second branch of that body. While a member of the council he was nominated by his party for state senator, and was elected by a majority of 195 to succeed a democrat whose majority was about 700. In 1886 he was re-elected to that

office by a majority of over 300. While a member of the state senate for eight years he matured and had passed a number of laws of great benefit to the people of the state. In 1888 when a memorable contest was made by both parties for the state of West Virginia, he was a member of the republican national committee, as has been stated, and his earnest efforts contributed in no small degree to that success which though hardly hoped for, was well nigh achieved by his party. He is of Episcopalian preferences, though not a member of any denomination. He was married April 29, 1872, to Agnes V. Cowgill, of Iowa, and they have one son, Guy, a cadet in the naval academy, and a daughter, Ethel, who died December 20, 1889, aged fifteen years and three months.

Charles W. Seabright, mayor of Wheeling, came to the city in 1849, penniless and unlettered. In his native language, with which he was alone acquainted, his name was Carl W. Siebricht, but a teacher in the Sunday-school to which his good mother sent him, translated his name, and being desirous of becoming an American citizen as soon as possible, he adopted that version of the name which is now familiar to all. Mr. Seabright was born in Brunswick, Germany, October 11, 1836. On July 1, 1849, he arrived in America, with his mother and a sister and a brother. For four years before coming he had been employed it the German mail service, in which his father was a contractor. On reaching this country he proceeded with those of the family with him to Wheeling, where he found employment for two months with a brother who had preceded him and was engaged in the meat trade. On September 1, 1849, he became an errand boy for Thomas Hughes, merchant tailor, and remained in the employment of that gentleman for twenty-one years and five months, and was head clerk at the close of his engagement. On February 1, 1871, having a capital of about $1,500, he formed a partnership with Charles Pfafenbach, under the style of Pfafenbach & Seabright. The senior partner retired in October following, and Mr. Seabright took in C. A. Schmulbach as a partner, under the firm name of Seabright & Co. On the first of the next February he purchased his partner's interest, and since then Mr. Seabright has conducted alone an extensive business in general tailoring and men's furnishing goods. He now carries a good stock of an average value of $25,000, and does an annual business of $60,000, employing about forty hands. The trade of this large establishment extends in comsiderable portions of several states, and is a splendid testimonial to the business sagacity and enterprise of Mr. Seabright. In 1881, Mr. Seabright was elected to the state legislature as a democratic candidate, for a term of two years. In January, 1887, he was elected mayor of Wheeling by a majority of ninety-six over Capt. B. B. Dovener, and two years later was re-elected by a majority of 638. By an act of the legislature of 1889, on petition of the council, the mayor was given the power of a police judge, and Mr. Seabright has been exercising these functions since May, 1889. In his relations to the industrial advancement of the city, Mr. Seabright has been enterprising, and has assisted in the organization and is a



C. M. Seabright

stockholder of several manufacturing concerns. He is a member of Wheeling lodge No. 28, Order of Elks, and is a member of the Zion Lutheran church. Mr. Seabright was married in 1861, to Isabelle O'Callahan, who was born in 1839, at Sistersville, W. Va., and died in 1877. These are the children of this union: Mary C., wife of Henry Jager, of Chicago, now in the lumber business in Davenport, Iowa; William H., in the store of his father, and Edward, in school.

Thomas P. Shallcross, ex-United States special agent and inspector of mail service, and also one of the pioneers of Wheeling, was born in Philadelphia county, Penn., in the year 1818. He is the son of John and Sarah (Dewese) Shallcross, both Pennsylvanians. John was the son of Leonard Shallcross, a descendant of the Shallcross who came to this country with William Penn. Leonard passed his life on his farm in his native state. Of the nine children born to him all are now dead. John was born in 1780, he received a limited education in the Philadelphia schools, and then worked on his father's farm. During the war of 1812, he raised a company of which he was elected captain. His death occurred in 1832, of cholera. He was married in 1804, to the mother of the subject of this mention, and by her had ten children, all of whom are dead, with the exception of Thomas and one sister, who is at present traveling in Europe. The mother died in 1864. Thomas P. Shallcross learned the trade of a hatter after having completed his schooling, and was engaged in the manufacture of hats in Philadelphia until 1836, at which time he came to Wheeling, W. Va., and continued his business there for four years. Mr. Shallcross then embarked in the auction and commission business. In 1846 he was elected sergeant of the city, and held this office for about four years, during this time he brought to light eight very important United States mail robberies. In 1849 he was made special agent of the postoffice department. Two years later Mr. Shallcross was appointed superintendent of the state prison at Moundsville, which office he held for two and a half years. He was then re-appointed to the mail service and continued in that pursuit until 1884. The following year he occupied the office of deputy United States marshal. Mr. Shallcross has not been actively engaged in any business since 1889. In 1853 he established a transfer line in connection with B. & O. railroad, having a contract with that company to transfer the passengers and baggage of the company. The business is now ably managed by his son, Alfred P. Shallcross. Sarah G. Lord became his wife in 1837. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, they are: Henry C., Thomas P., Jr., William D., Elwood W., Annie R., Sallie B. and Alfred P. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and also of the I. O. O. F. Although he has never taken any active part in politics he has served as a councilman for thirteen years, being a representative of the democratic party. Mr. Shallcross is now one of the oldest citizens of Wheeling. His life has been actuated by integrity, and faithfulness to any trust which has been entrusted to him.

J. B. Sheppard, proprietor of the Wheeling saddle, harness and col-

lar factory, is one of the most enterprising citizens of the city. He was born in Cumberland county, N. J., in 1820, a son of Robert Sheppard, a native of the same county. Robert Sheppard married Maria Stratton, of another old Jersey family. The Sheppards and Strattons were prominent New Jersey families, and Ferman Sheppard, one of the ancestors, was an officer of the Jersey line in the war of the revolution. The family removed to Philadelphia in 1828, and in that city, Robert Sheppard engaged in the wood business. There his son, J. B. Sheppard was reared, and educated. He served an apprenticeship of five years in that city, in the trade of harness making, and subsequently, in 1858, came to Wheeling and established a harness, saddle and collar store of his own. From that beginning he has developed his present extensive manufactury and wholesale and retail business in harness, saddles and collars, which is one of the leading enterprises of the city. He has remained in trade continually, and now has one of the oldest business establishments in Wheeling. Mr. Sheppard has always taken an interest in public affairs, and has been honored with various trusts by his fellow citizens. Just after the close of the war he served two terms as one of the board of commissioners of Ohio county. He served upon the city council for a number of years, representing the Seventh ward, and was instrumental in securing many of the improvements in that before neglected ward. Since 1842, he has been an Odd Fellow, and he is now a member of Virginius lodge, No. 2. Mr. Sheppard was married in 1852, to Irene Boyden, of Wheeling, who died ten months later. In 1856, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Lukens, of Wheeling, by whom he has four children: J. Bickell, Laura (wife of Frank Zook), Emily and Robert.

Members of the Simpson family have been from early days closely identified with the development and growth of this region, and none more so than the Honorable Robert Simpson. Mr. Simpson was born in Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), in 1834. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native city. His first business venture was made when he entered the general merchandising business at Bellaire, Ohio, in 1857. Three years later he removed to Claysville, Penn., where he was engaged in the same business. Returning to Wheeling in 1866, Mr. Simpson then established the wholesale grocery house of Robert Simpson & Co. He operated this concern with enviable success up to January 1, 1890, at which time he retired from active business life. Few men have been more honored by the public than he. His political career has never been stained with reproach, and in whatever capacity he has served the people, the moving motive of his life has been to do that which would result in the most good to the community. In 1870 he was elected to the city council and served for five terms. For four years he was a gas trustee. He filled the office of a director of the West Virginia state's prison for one term, during which time he was the treasurer. From 1874 to 1878 inclusive, Mr. Simpson was an active and efficient member of the West Virginia legislature. During his incumbency of the postoffice at Wheeling the affairs of the office were conducted in a

manner highly satisfactory to the citizens, no man ever having done more than he for the advancement and efficiency of the Wheeling postal service. Mr. Simpson was appointed postmaster during Cleveland's administration, and completed his term of office in 1889. A representative man, both in public and private life.

William B. Simpson, of Wheeling, head of the wholesale house of Simpson & Hoge, is a native of Marshall county, W. Va., where his father, John Simpson, a native of Ireland, settled. The latter came to this country in 1820, and resided first at Baltimore, then at Harrisburg, then in Washington county, Penn., and afterward made his home in Marshall county, where he died in 1855. He was a stone mason by trade, and soon after removing to Marshall county, came to Wheeling in 1832 with his family, and lived here during the greater part of the remainder of his life. He was married to Sarah Brown, who was born in Ohio county, August 14, 1800, the daughter of Robert Brown, one of the pioneers of that county, whose occupations were farming and linen weaving. She died in 1887. Their children were: William B.; Robert, a wholesale grocer and former postmaster of Wheeling; Eliza and John, both deceased. William B. Simpson was born November 14, 1831. Coming to Wheeling in the next year he was reared there and received his education. He first engaged in business as shipping clerk for Cooper & Harris, proprietors of the old Washington Iron works, on the 1st of October, 1850. In 1852 he embarked in general merchandise at Cameron and Glen Easton, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and continued in that until 1857, when he became connected with the establishment of which he is the present head, as traveling salesman for John S. Boyd & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Wheeling. In 1859 Mr. Boyd was succeeded by the firm of Norton, Simpson & Co., a firm composed of Joseph T. Norton, W. B. Simpson, Samuel J. Boyd and John E. Wilson, who carried on the trade in dry goods and notions with much vigor. Mr. Norton withdrew in 1861, removing to Baltimore, and the firm became Simpson, Wilson & Boyd. In the next year the name was changed to Simpson & Wilson on account of the return of Mr. Boyd, and this style was unchanged until 1869, when Mr. Lucius Hoge was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was made Simpson, Wilson & Hoge. Mr. Wilson retired from the business and soon afterward died, and in 1872 the present firm of Simpson & Hoge was organized, which has continued without change to the present, except that in 1887 Z. F. Robertson was admitted as a junior partner. The business of the house was first transacted on Monroe street, subsequently on Main street, where Johnson's tin store is now, whence the store was removed about 1881 to its present site, 1409 Main and 1408 South street. The business of the house has been splendidly developed, and three salesmen dispose of its goods throughout eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mr. Simpson has not confined his enterprise to this establishment, however. He was one of the first stockholders in the bank of the Ohio valley, of which he was for twenty years a director and ten years vice president. He

was connected with the Ætna Insurance company throughout its history, from the organization until it was wound up in 1888, and was president for eighteen years, and he is now president of the Wheeling Insurance and Bond agency, organized in March, 1889. He is also interested in, and a director of, the Ætna Iron and Steel company of Ætnaville, Ohio. In organizations for the higher purposes of social life Mr. Simpson has always taken a great interest, and he is now a director of the Children's Home, one of the board of trustees of Linsly institute, a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic fraternity. In brief, it may be justly said that his broad-minded interest in the commercial and industrial and moral improvement of the city and its surroundings, and his various engaging traits as a gentleman, have made him one of the highly popular men of Wheeling. Mr. Simpson was married in July 10, 1860, to Mary A., daughter of George W. Johnson, deceased, once a manufacturer of considerable prominence at Wheeling, and to this union four sons and two daughters have been born. Charles H. travels for the house; Robert B. is with the Providence Washington Insurance company.

John W. Sliffe, of Wheeling, W. Va., prominently identified with the grocery trade of that city, is a native of Washington county, Penn., the son of Philip Sliffe, who was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, of German descent, and died August 20, 1872. His wife, who still survives, is Susanna, daughter of Amos de Normandie, who was born in Washington county, Penn., of French lineage. They had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch and a sister alone survive. John W. Sliffe was born at Claysville, August 7, 1859, and at six years of age accompanied his parents to La Grange county, Ind., where the family resided upon a farm seven years, until the death of the father. They then returned to Claysville, and in the spring of 1878 came to Wheeling, where Mr. Sliffe obtained employment in the hardware establishment of A. P. Franzell, for five years. Subsequent to September, 1883, he was engaged with D. J. McKee, grocer, eighteen months, and then was clerk in the hardware establishment of John Heiner, for four years. On October 29, 1889, he became the successor of W. R. Bassett, in the grocery business at the corner of Virginia and South Penn street, where he now conducts a profitable business. Mr. Sliffe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Senior Order of American Mechanics.

George W. Smith was one of the pioneer citizens and ale brewers of Wheeling and Pittsburgh. He was a native of Lincolnshire, England, where he was born in 1799. He first came to the United States in 1819 with his father and family. Thomas, his father, was a wealthy citizen of Lincolnshire, but sold out all his possessions and came to America. Leaving his family in Philadelphia, he and his son George traveled over the state of New York looking for a site to establish a home upon. He was possessed of $100,000 in cash when he came to this country, and he located a tract of land where the city of Syracuse now stands, and made arrangements for purchasing the same, but

upon returning to Philadelphia he sickened and died. Before he died he advised his son to take the family back to England, which he did. In 1820 the son returned to New York, from which city he was engaged as supercargo to run between New York and Tampico, Mexico. He continued for a year or so in that calling, during which time he had many exciting adventures, having several fights with pirates. The last cargo he carried to New Orleans after trying to dispose of it in Mexico, but being unable to sell it there he loaded it on a model barge and took it up the Red river to Little Rock, Ark., then a frontier trading post. After selling the cargo he started on horse for New York. He rode through Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and crossed the Alleghenies in West Virginia to Baltimore, and from the latter place staged it to New York city. After that he and his brother started a brewery in New York on Broadway. After being in business there for several years he sold out and went to Albany, N. Y., where he ran a brewery for some time. In 1829 he was induced to go to Pittsburgh as a brewer for the firm of Brown & Verner, then extensive brewers of that city. He was paid the largest salary west of the Allegheny mountains for this position, the sum paid being $500. Remaining with that firm for three years, receiving for the last two years he was with them a salary of $1,000 per year, at the expiration of this time he was taken in as a partner. Three years later he bought the entire business, and ran it with great success, erecting a new brewery and making other extensive improvements. He continued in the brewery business in Pittsburgh until 1862, when he sold out. In 1847 he purchased the old brewery in East Wheeling, which was built in 1822, by the father of Philip Henry Moore, purchasing it from the old Northwestern bank. After selling out the Pittsburgh brewery he operated the one in Wheeling until the fall of 1865, when he retired from active business. In 1856 he removed to Wheeling and bought the old Spring farm from Dr. Chappel, which he improved aed took possession of as a home for his family. He named the farm after his father's estate in England, Waddington. A. Allen Howell now owns the homestead. He was married in Pittsburgh in 1834, to the widow Elizabeth Faddington, who was born in 1800 in Yorkshire, England. Three children were born to this marriage: Eliza, who married Joseph Fleming, a Pittsburgh druggist, and died in 1863; George, died in 1858; and our subject, Alfred E. The father died in 1872 on his farm in Champaign county, Ill., where he was temporarily living, his home being in Chester, near Philadelphia, where he removed after his second marriage in 1865, having married Mrs. Darlington, mother of Harry Darlington, a prominent brewer of Pittsburgh. A. E. Smith was born in Pittsburgh, on Penn avenue, where Library Hall now stands, April 29, 1843. He was reared in Pittsburgh, attending Sewickley academy near Pittsburgh. In 1856 he came to Wheeling with his father and family. In 1859 his father sent him to England to complete his education. Attending the London university for one term he was then compelled to abandon his studies on account of the failure of his eyes. For a year he was under the care of Wal-

ton, the eminent oculist, who sent him to Malta, he then returned to the United States, arriving in New York the same night that Lincoln was first declared elected. He was under Dr. Houston's care after his return to Wheeling, until the summer of 1861, when he went to St. Catherines Springs, and remained there that summer, when his eyesight was recovered and he entered his father's brewery to learn the business. After his father's retirement from business he brewed for Carson, Darlington & Co., remaining with that firm in Pittsburgh for three years. He then went to Newark, N. J., and worked for Peter Ballentine & Son, then the largest brewers in this country. After three years he returned to Wheeling and took his father's old brewery in partnership with Arthur Teece, his father being a silent partner. In 1877 the firm dissolved and Mr. Smith bought out the old brewery known as the Brook Heart brewery on Market street, where he has since been engaged in the ale brewing business. February 9, 1869, he married Virginia Barton, daughter of John Barton, an attorney of Pittsburgh. Ruby, George W. and Allen E. are the issue of this marriage.

John Smith, a native of Germany, and for many years an honored citizen of Wheeling, was born near Alsfeld, Hesse-Darmstadt, September 2, 1830, the son of Henry Adam and Julia (Schoenhals) Smith. At his native place he attended school until fourteen years of age, and was then employed at a hotel three years. His parents, of whom he was the only child, came to America in 1847, and located at Wheeling, where they died a few years later, the father in November, 1851, and the mother in October, 1857. In 1849 the subject of this sketch joined his parents at Wheeling, and in 1851 he made his home on the island, where he has since resided, with the exception of a portion of 1863–4 spent in Monroe county, Ohio. Mr. Smith's first employment here was in a glass factory, and then as a gardener for two years for Daniel Zane. For the son of the latter, E. E. Zane, he worked from 1853 to 1863, and two years further after his return from Ohio. In 1866 he bought five acres of land in the southwestern part of the Island, where he has since resided and engaged in gardening, meeting with such success that he has increased his landed property to twenty-five acres, which has cost him, with improvements, not less than $15,000. He and wife are active members of the German Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. Mr. Smith was married October 13, 1853, to Caroline Schaub, who was born at Nordwiler, Rhine province of Bavaria, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Dauber) Schaub, with whom she came to America when not a year old. Her family settled in Monroe county, Ohio, where the father died in April, 1873, and the mother in October, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had eleven children: John H., Frederick E., David D. (deceased), Louis A., David L. (deceased), Elizabeth C., Harry, Anna J., Emma M., Charles W. and George F.

Porter Smith, ex-chief of police, and present gas inspector of Wheeling, was born at New Castle, Penn., August 6, 1841. He was

reared at New Castle, and after obtaining his education he became an apprentice at the age of seventeen as a blacksmith. In 1857 he came to Wheeling and found employment working at his trade in the shops of the Belmont mill, and later in the Top mill, going from there to New Castle, Penn., where he took charge of a shop. Returning to Wheeling in 1865, he was employed in various mills, while at home, until 1885. At the outbreak of the war in 1861, he was one of the first volunteers for the First Virginia infantry, and was elected fourth sergeant of Company E. After the close of three months' service sickness prevented his re-enlistment. In 1864 he was commissioned by Gov. Pierrepont, captain of Company D, state militia, and upon its reorganization he was elected captain and commissioned by Gov. Boreman. In 1866 was elected and served in council eleven successive years. While the capital was located at Charleston, he was appointed military store-keeper by Gov. Jacobs, and at that time he held the position of captain of Company C, Wheeling Grays. In 1885 Mr. Smith was elected sergeant of police for two years, and was re-elected in January, 1887, filling this position to the general satisfaction. In October, 1889, he was appointed by the board of gas trustees as gas inspector for the term of two years. Mr. Smith is a member of Wheeling lodge, I. O. O. F., Wheeling encampment, Alpha lodge, K. of H., and was first past chancellor, and has been representative of Ivanhoe lodge, K. of P. In 1865 he was married to Mary, only daughter of E. R. Bartleson, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Wheeling Times and Gazette*. They have two daughters, one being employed as teacher in the public schools.

George M. Snook, of Wheeling, head of the prominent dry goods house of Snook & Co., was born at Martinsburgh, Berkeley Co., W. Va., November 18, 1854. He passed his childhood and youth in that town, and at the age of fourteen years began his mercantile career as a clerk in a store at the same place. There he remained until 1876, when he removed to Wheeling, and accepted a position as clerk with C. T. Brues, in the dry goods business, and remained with that gentlemen until the firm of Stifel & Co. was formed, when he occupied a position with that firm until 1882, when he became a partner. In February, 1884, he organized the firm of George M. Snook & Co., his partners being George Reutsch and Albert Wilkie. This firm opened a line of dry goods, dress goods, notions and wraps, at No. 1110 Main street, and soon, by a thorough grasp of, and attention to, business, established a fine reputation as a business house, and gained a trade that is constantly growing. Mr. Snook is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in 1884 to a daughter of Henry Truxell, of Wheeling.

Hon. J. B. Sommerville, a gentleman who has represented the people in both branches of the legislature with honor, is one of the worthiest members of the Ohio county bar. He was born in 1852 in Brooke county, W. Va., in the neighborhood of Bethany, a son of William M. and Margaret (Steele) Sommerville. His father was a native of Harrison county, W. Va., and he was the son of a native of that county, who

was descended from ancestors of Irish descent, who came to this country about the beginning of the Revolutionary war. One of this family, the great-grandfather of the subject, was a pioneer of Harrison county. The mother of the subject of this mention was a native of Brooke county, and died in 1872. To these parents there were seven children born, of whom five are living. J. B. Sommerville was reared in his native county, and was given the advantages of a good education. In 1873 he was graduated by the West Liberty Normal school, and he subsequently attended Bethany college. He engaged in teaching, and at the same time studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Wellsburg, April 1, 1879. While Mr. Sommerville was a student at Bethany college, he was nominated for the legislature by the democratic party, and was elected to the house of delegates in 1876. In 1884 he received the further honor of election to the state senate, representing the counties of Brooke, Hancock and Ohio. In May, 1887, Mr. Sommerville made his home at Wheeling, where he has since had a successful practice. Mr. Sommerville was married in May, 1879, to Agnes G. Hosie, of Brooke county, a native of Baltimore, Md.

William C. Spargo, who has for several years been engaged in the retail grocery trade at Wheeling, is a native of Cornwall, England, the son of Thomas and Ann (Collins) Spargo, estimable people who passed their lives in that country. Mr. Spargo was born July 23, 1842, the third in a family of fourteen children, seven of whom, Thomas, William C., James, John, Stephen, Ann and Edwin became citizens of the United States. Thomas afterward returned to England, then resided in Chili twenty years, and is now living in England. Edwin was killed by falling iron ore at Lake Superior in 1881. Two other children, Richard and Christiana, are in Chili, Caroline is in Australia, and Thomas, Samuel and Eliza Jane are in England. William C., the subject of this mention, after he was ten years of age, was employed as a tin dresser until twenty-two years old. He then worked at mining two years, and in 1867 came to America, reaching New York February 28th. He was employed for a few months each in iron mines near Rockaway, N. J., and at the British Bend iron mines of Pennsylvania, and in January, 1868, he went to Pittsburgh, whence he removed to Mansfield, Penn., proceeding from there to Wheeling, July 7, 1868. Here, for fifteen years, he was engaged in mining, but formed five years before the end of that period a partnership in the grocery business with A. C. Harrell. In 1883 he sold to his partner and established an independent business which he has since conducted with creditable success. Mr. Spargo was married November 25, 1863, to Grace Treeweek, daughter of Walter and Mary Treeweek, and they have had six children: William Thomas, Mary Ann, Walter Wilson, Caroline, Elizabeth Jones and Stephen, the latter of whom is deceased. The parents and four eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Spargo is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a republican.

William Spears, the pioneer axle manufacturer of Wheeling, was born in the north of England, February 3, 1816, and came to the United States in 1840. He first settled at Pittsburgh, and from there removed to Cincinnati, whence he came to Wheeling. Here he engaged in the forging industry, and in that line did considerable steamboat and car work, and furnished all the under-ground work for the Wheeling and Belmont suspension bridge, when that structure was originally built. Conceiving that the manufacture of axles would be profitable, he was the first man in the city to engage in that industry, erecting a factory near the La Belle Iron works, where he carried on a limited but successful business until 1880, when he retired from active life, and was succeeded in business by his son, Ralph R. The senior Spears continued to reside in Wheeling, until 1887, when he removed to his farm on Sand Hill, Marshall county, W. Va., where he now resides. While in England he was married, and on coming to America brought with him his wife and two children. She died at Pittsburgh, but the children, son and daughter, are still living. Subsequently he married at Pittsburgh, Isabel Reed, who died about 1865, leaving five children, four of whom are still living. Ralph W. Spears was born at Wheeling, July, 15, 1859. He attended the common schools of the city until his thirteenth year, and then entered the works of his father, and thoroughly mastered the manufacture of axles. As has been stated he succeeded his father in 1880, and after operating the manufactory for a number of years, he associated with himself T. W. Phinney and A. D. Howe, in 1887, but in the same year became dissatisfied and sold out his interests to those gentlemen. He then organized a stock company, and in January, 1888, began the erection of the present works, on the corner of Main, Water and Twenty-seventh streets, covering an area of 100x200 feet. The buildings are one story in height, and are stocked with the latest and most modern axle machinery. Over fifty men are carried on the pay rolls of the company, and an immense amount of material is turned out which finds a ready sale in all the markets of the west, northwest and south. Of the Spears Axle company, which operates this plant, Mr. Ralph R. Spears is president. He succeeded to the business at twenty-one years of age, but was well equipped, not only in mechanical skill, but in executive ability, and has won a high position among the manufacturers of Wheeling. Mr. Spears was married in 1884 to Jessie B., daughter of Marshall Ferguson, of Wheeling, by whom he has had three children, two of whom survive.

Benedict Speidel (deceased), was born in Germany in 1814, came to America in 1832, and died at Wheeling, June 30, 1876. This brief record is probably graven on his tombstone, if not in so many words, then in terms equivalent; but the history of his every-day, unostentatious life has left a far more elaborate entablature upon the hearts of those who knew him, and who delight at this time to recall his memory. He was eighteen years of age when he arrived at Baltimore from the fatherland, possessed of a meager education, a few pieces of silver and a partially learned trade, that of stone mason. During the

winter of 1832-3 he came on foot via the old National road to Wheeling, and was here at once and for some months afterward employed as a mason on the construction of the old stone bridge over Wheeling creek. During the following year he moved to New Lisbon, Ohio, and from there twelve months later to Steubenville. In 1838 or 1839 he located at Wellsburg, W. Va., and was there about ten years extensively employed at contracting and building. The county court house at Wellsburg, the Carruthers building, the Kern building, and other well-known structures of that town, are lasting monuments to his skill. In 1849 Mr. Speidel returned to Wheeling, and at Ritchietown, now the Eighth ward, associated with a Mr. Edley, engaged in the brewing of malt liquors, the style of the firm being Speidel & Edley. At the end of three years he gave up brewing and embarked in the grocery trade, an occupation that received his attention until 1874. Two years prior to his death he withdrew from all active business, and retired to the quiet enjoyment of a well-earned and ample competency. His widow is yet living at the old homestead in the Eighth ward of Wheeling. Her maiden name was Verona Meyers, and she was born in Germany in 1815. They were married at New Lisbon, Ohio, and of the ten children born to them, seven are living. Mr. Speidel was a consistent member of the Catholic church; in politics, prior to the war, he was a whig, but he voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and ever thereafter stood by the principles of the republican party.

Joseph Speidel, son of the late Benedict Speidel, and the head of the most extensive wholesale grocery house in West Virginia, was born in Wellsburg, this state, October 1, 1843. His early education was limited to the opportunities of the times and the circumstances that surrounded his boyhood. At the age of twelve years he became a clerk in his father's grocery house and remained in that position five years. He was next employed by Hobbs & Barnes, glass manufac turers, as shipping clerk. Having arrived now at young manhood, he took a course of training at Duff's Commercial college, Pittsburgh; returned to Wheeling, and for the ensuing year was book-keeper and salesman for the grocery firm of George W. Reessing & Co. June 1, 1863, the firm of Speidel & Inderreider, composed of Joseph Speidel and August Inderreider, was formed and launched into the jobbing of fancy groceries and tobaccos, in the building now occupied by the Franklin Insurance company on Twelfth street. In 1865 they removed to 51 Main street, and in 1867 sold out to Burke & Irwin. Mr. Speidel was next for a brief period associated with Alexander Turner in the wholesale grocery trade, and in the spring of 1868 embarked in that line for himself near the corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. In 1872 he admitted to partnership in his business his brother John and a Mr. John Waterhouse, and in 1876 they erected the elegant iron front building, comprising Nos. 1416 Main street, and 1414 South street. Mr. Archie T. Hupp succeeded John Speidel in the firm in 1878, and the real estate of the old firm passed by purchase to the subject of this sketch. The present magnificent buildings occupied

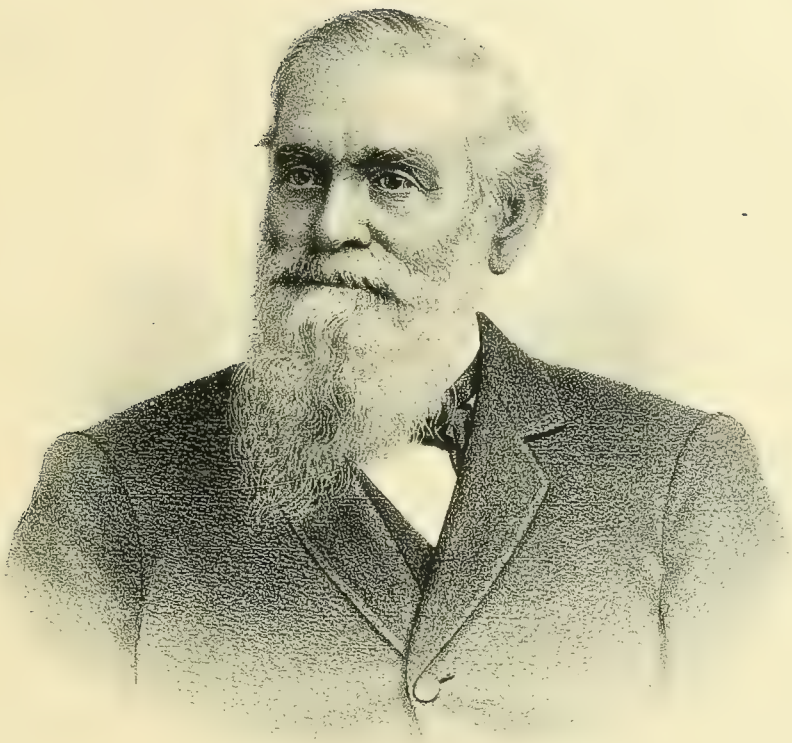
by the firm, to-wit, 1412 and 1414 Main street, and 1410 and 1412 South street, were completed in 1884. The structure is 44x160 feet, four stories and a basement, and has a total floorage of 42,240 square feet. The business of the firm extends throughout West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the great south and west, and their aggregate annual sales amount to over $1,000,000. In addition to his mercantile interest, Mr. Speidel is prominently connected with the Electric Railway company of Wheeling, the Fire and Marine Insurance company of Wheeling, the Savings bank of Wheeling, the Savings bank of Bellaire, the National bank of Taylor, Texas (of which he is president), the McCullough (Texas) Land and Cattle company, the Hobbs Glass company of Wheeling, and the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad company. From 1876 to 1888, minus the term of 1878-80, he served as a member of the board of county commissioners from Madison district (one term as president of the board), and at the end of the last term declined further election. Though frequently solicited to accept various offices of trust and profit, he has steadily declined, preferring to devote his attention to business. He was married August 15, 1867, to Miss Lydia H., the accomplished daughter of James K. Wheat, Esq., and the children born to him are named respectively, John (deceased), Hall, Joseph W., and Eliza. Mr. and Mrs. Speidel are communicants of the Episcopal church.

Henry Speyer, one of the representative business men of Wheeling, is the proprietor of the extensive wholesale millinery and notions and furnishing goods house, which operates under the name of Speyer Bros. Mr. Speyer was born at Hartford, Conn., January 3, 1849, a son of Louis Speyer, who was born in Hesse, Germany, but has for forty-five years been a citizen of the United States. The latter was engaged in the grocery business at Hartford for many years, but has retired from active trade, and is at the present time visiting with his sons at Wheeling. Henry Speyer was reared at Hartford and remained there until 1870, when he came to Wheeling to take a position as clerk in a millinery store. Three years later he engaged in the business for himself, opening a retail millinery and furnishing goods store, and soon succeeding in the retail line in doing the largest business in the city. In 1874, James Speyer, a brother, became a partner in the store, and in 1881 they added the wholesale department to their trade, and this house is one of the most popular jobbing houses of the city, doing an extensive business throughout a considerable territory. On December 26, 1884, James Speyer died, and since then Henry Speyer has continued the business as sole proprietor, but with the old firm name. He is prominent in trade and financial circles, and is a director of the bank of the Ohio valley, and a stockholder in various other enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic order of the degree of Royal Arch.

Randolph Stalnaker, ex-secretary of state of West Virginia, now a prominent citizen of Wheeling, is a native of Green Brier, Va., born June 8, 1847, a son of Randolph Stalnaker, a native of Randolph

county, Va. The boyhood days of Mr. Stalnaker were passed at Lewisburgh, Va., where he began his education in the common schools, finishing the same at the high school in Monroe county. In 1861, he left home to join the Confederate army, enlisting in the Greenbrier rifles, Company E, Twenty-seventh Virginia regiment, but his military service at that time was cut short by his colonel, who sent him home, judging that his age was too tender for such duty. After remaining at home about a year, Gen. A. W. Reynolds appointed him an aid on the staff, and in that capacity he served until 1864, when he was made adjutant of Hounsell's cavalry, a position he held until the surrender. After the close of the war he went into the oil regions of Wirt county, and became interested in the oil wells there, but subsequently returned to Lewisburgh, and embarked in the mercantile business. While a resident of that place, he was in 1876 appointed private secretary to Gov. Matthews, and at the close of that service, in 1880, he was appointed by Gov. Jackson, secretary of state, an office which he held for four years. At the close of his official life at the capital, Mr. Stalnaker made his home permanently at Wheeling, and engaged in the manufacture of hardwood, etc., as a member of the firm of Hale & Stalnaker. About a year later, the works at Wheeling were destroyed by fire, and the seat of the business was then removed to Wirt county, and a company was incorporated, of which Mr. Stalnaker is a stockholder, which is doing business under the style of the West Virginia Bung company. This was recently consolidated with the Independent Bung company, of New York. Mr. Stalnaker is thoroughly devoted to the advancement of the manufacturing interests of Wheeling, and in August, 1887, he became one of the incorporators of the West Virginia China company, of which, in January, 1888, he was elected secretary, a position he holds at present. Mr. Stalnaker is a member of the Masonic order, of Greenbrier lodge.

Frank H. Stamm, member of the firm of McLure & Stamm, proprietors of the McLure House, was born in Wheeling, February 27, 1859. He is a son of Henry Stamm, a native of Germany, one of the pioneer hotel men of the city. He was given a liberal education, attending first the public schools of the city, subsequently spending one year at the university of Notre Dame, Ind., and a year at the state university of West Virginia, at Morgantown. He also took a course of one year in the Wheeling commercial college. He then entered the hotel business with his father, but left this temporarily to spend seven years in the wholesale grocery business, as traveling salesman and in office work. For four years after this he engaged in the wholesale produce and grain business on his own account, with much success. On June 1, 1887, he returned to the hotel business, purchasing the interest of Grant & Scott, in the firm of Grant, Scott & Co., proprietors of the McLure House. The firm then became known as Stamm & McLure, his partner being H. W. McLure. The house which they conduct is one of the famous ones of the country. It was built by John McLure, and opened to the public on the day that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad brought its first train to the city, Janu-



Geo W Sherwood

ary 13, 1853. The hotel has 135 rooms, and is furnished throughout with all the latest conveniences. The table is widely famed for the excellence of its service. Of this house, in its way one of the most prominent institutions of Wheeling, Mr. Stamm is general manager. Mr. Stamm was married June 3, 1884, to M. V., daughter of Peter Cassel, of Wheeling.

George W. Steenrod, one of the venerable citizens of Ohio county, who has been spared to witness the wonderful development of the valley from its condition in the early years of this country to the present, was born in this county in 1813, the son of Daniel Steenrod. The latter was one of the pioneers of this region, and was one of the contractors of the National road. George W. lost his hearing when two years old, and was educated at the deaf and dumb asylum at Philadelphia. He followed farming as a vocation for many years, and is now living in retirement from activity, in the suburbs of Wheeling, his home still shared by his faithful wife. She, whose maiden name was Elizabeth A. McClurg, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., and educated at the deaf and dumb school at Philadelphia. To them four children were born, two of whom are living. Their son, Louis Steenrod, now sheriff of Ohio county, was born in this county in 1854. In youth he attended the Linsly institute and finished his education at the Chester (Penn.) military school in 1869. He then engaged in farming and dairying, and still manages his extensive agricultural interests. Always taking a great interest in political affairs, he has been an active worker in the interests of the democratic party, and has for some years wielded a considerable influence. He did not, however, aspire to any office until 1888, when he became a candidate for the office of sheriff, to which he was elected in the fall of that year, and assumed the duties of the office in January, 1889. Mr. Steenrod was married in December, 1879, to Ella Updegraff, and they have four children. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Hugh Sterling, member of the extensive furniture firm of G. Mendel & Co., of Wheeling, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 30, 1842. His grandfather, Hugh Sterling, a native of the north of Ireland, was one of the pioneers of Steubenville, and was a merchant there until his death. His son, James Sterling, who was born in Steubenville, in 1818, continuing the business of his father, became the leading merchant of that place, and is so engaged at the present. He married Martha Jane Mills, who was born in Ireland in 1817, and died in the fall of 1880. Their son, Hugh Sterling, the subject of this notice, at fourteen years of age, began an apprenticeship in a printing office, and was there engaged until the outbreak of the war. On April 18,1861, he enlisted in Company I, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment, as a private, and served the period of his enlistment, three months. In September, 1861, he re-enlisted in the Twenty-third Pennsylvania infantry, and served until September 6, 1864, when he was mustered out. He then returned to Steubenville, but on September 23, he was appointed by Col. John Ely, provost marshal gen-

eral, chief clerk of the inspection division of that department, with headquarters at Wheeling. He served in that capacity until the office was abolished in 1866, when he was transferred to the office of the superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service, at Wheeling, under Major McGown, and remained in that position until the office was closed by order of the war department. He was then appointed assistant health officer of Wheeling, under Dr. Richard Blum. In 1866 he was appointed to a clerkship in the state legislature, and clerk to the committees of claims and grievances, elections and privileges, and education and military affairs. Upon the opening of the lines of the Citizens' Street Railway company he was the first active secretary, and held that position six months, then resigning to accept the position of general delivery clerk in the postoffice at Wheeling, where he served one year. He was then engaged fifteen months as book-keeper for William Sumner & Co., general agents for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine company, after which he was appointed money order, stamp and registry clerk in the Wheeling postoffice and was so connected with the postoffice until his appointment as postmaster at Wheeling, February 10, 1879, by President Hayes. He held that important position for six years and nine months. On January 1, 1887, he became engaged in his present business. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Sterling is prominent, being amember of Ohio lodge, No. 1, Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, Wheeling commandery, No. 1, has attained the thirty-third degree of Cerneau Scottish Rite, is a member of Osiris Temple, Mystic Shrine, and is past master, past high priest, past commander, past grand junior warden, past grand king, past grand lecturer, past grand commander and present grand treasurer of both the grand chapter and the grand lodge of West Virginia. Mr. Sterling was married June 22, 1865, to Matilda H., daughter of George W. Sights, of Wheeling, and they have one son, George S., who is in business with his father.

A. F. Stifel, M. D., a son of John Louis Stifel, named elsewhere, was born at Wheeling, July 22, 1855. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, and then determining to prepare himself for the business of a druggist, he attended, during the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in that profession. He was subsequently engaged in the drug business at New York city until 1875, when he concluded to enter the medical profession, and to that end, went to Germany and entered the University of Wuerzburg, later to Leipsic, where for four years he pursued the study of medicine, and was graduated in 1879. After spending three months of practice in the hospitals of Vienna, he returned to his native land, and at Wheeling embarked in the general practice. His thorough preparation and scientific devotion to his profession has given him a creditable rank among the physicians of the city. He is a member of the Medical society, of Wheeling, and of the county of Ohio, of which he was president one year, and he is a member of the Medical society, of West Virginia, and the American Medical association.

George E. Stifel, a son of John Louis Stifel, elsewhere mentioned, is among the foremost business men of Wheeling, and senior member of the well-known firm of George E. Stifel & Co., which stands at the front of the retail dry goods business in this city. Mr. Stifel was born at Wheeling, May 5, 1849, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. On leaving school, in 1863. he entered the dry goods business in the employment of Stone & Thomas, with whom he remained until 1868, then becoming engaged with Brues & Sanders, afterward C. T. Brues, a house with which he was associated until the year 1878. He then formed his present partnership with Frederick Schwertfeger, and embarked on a business career which has been remarkably successful and in every way creditable. At 1158 Main street the firm occupies a double store, four floors in heighth, and 42x132 feet in area, and the perfect management of this institution and its remarkable variety and completeness in stock, make it one of the notable places of the city.

John Louis Stifel, prominent among the early German residents of Wheeling, was born at Neuffen, Wurtemberg, Germany, March 13, 1807. In his native land he learned and followed the trade of a dyer, and while traveling and following that occupation he acquired the art of calico printing, in which he became proficient. In September, 1833, he emigrated to the United States, and first made his home at Philadelphia, going from there to Bethlehem, Penn., where he was engaged in the woolen mills about six months. He arrived at Wheeling in the fall of 1834, traveling on foot, and worked for his board on a farm during winter, and the next spring he opened a small establishment for dying clothing, on the limited capital of $10 dollars. Soon afterward he changed his place of business to a log house opposite Turner hall, on Market street. It was in this year, June 18, 1835, that he was married to Barbara Becht, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, then a resident of Steubenville, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles C. Beatty, then president of the Steubenville seminary. Mr. Stifel soon enlarged his business and began printing by hand calico that he bought of local merchants, and his was the first establishment for the printing of yard-wide indigo blue calico in the United States. In 1844 he removed his factory to its present location, and enlisted the assistance of his sons, Louis C. and William F. In 1857, when a hand printing machine was put in, the capacity of the works was about ten pieces per day, but there were gradual improvements and enlargements, steam was introduced in 1867, and in 1870, when the senior Stifel retired from the business, the daily capacity had reached forty-five to fifty pieces. The founder of this business was prominent in the affairs of the young city, took an active part in politics, attending many state conventions, and served the county both as a justice and as one of the first supervisors. His death occurred in 1881, six years after the decease of his wife. Of the eleven children born to them, seven were reared, five sons and two daughters. Upon the retirement from business of John Louis Stifel, the factory went into the hands of two of his sons, Louis C. Stifel, who

was born at Wheeling September 30, 1838, and William F. Stifel, born at the same place August 12, 1840. They have very successfully conducted the business to which they succeeded, and have enlarged the works until the daily capacity is now about 200 pieces. Both are prominent in the affairs of the city, and in manufacturing and financial circles. Louis C. was a member of the state legislature in 1869, and served on the Wheeling school board from 1871 to 1874. He is a director of the Benwood Iron works, the Franklin Insurance company, the Belmont Glass works, the Wheeling Suspension bridge and the Children's Home, and William F. is a director of the Belmont Iron works, and president of the German Insurance company. Louis C. was married October 6, 1867, to Elizabeth Stamm, a native of Ohio county, who died August 28, 1882, leaving six children. William F. was married April 17, 1873, to Emma Schandein, who was born in Philadelphia. They have had three children, of whom two are living.

Among the old and prominent German citizens of Wheeling is Christian Stoehr, who has been a resident of the city since 1850, the year in which he came America. Mr. Stoehr was born in Hesse, Germany, August 2, 1827, the son of Frederick Stoehr, who was born in 1801 and died in 1874. He was a land owner and extensive farmer in Hesse, his native state. His wife was born in 1800, and died in 1848. Their son, Christian, the subject of this sketch, labored on the farm of his parents until 1849, when he started out for himself. The next year found him in America without money or friends, but with a disposition to work and a determination to succeed. On reaching Wheeling he found employment in a brick yard, and also tended mason until the fall of 1850, when he secured a position in the brewery of George W. Smith, where he continued to work until 1873. He began in this establishment at $20 per month, boarding himself, and rose through various grades until he commanded a salary of $100 a month and expenses. In the year last named he retired from his position in the brewery and engaged in the liquor business on Seventeenth street, at which he is still occupied. Mr. Stoehr is a stockholder in the German Insurance company. He is a member of St. Alphonsus Catholic church.

Albert Stolze, a well-known young grocer of Wheeling, was born at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, February 21, 1857, the son of Henry and Dora Stolze, natives of Germany, who were married at St. Clairsville. The father died near that place when Albert was six years of age, and immediately afterward the widow and her children removed to Wheeling, where she still resides. The children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest, Albert, Henry J., Charles F., and John C., are all residents of Wheeling. Albert Stolze, in youth, worked as a machinist, beginning at the age of fifteen years, and subsequently he was in the express business for ten years. In September, 1889, he opened his present establishment, as the successor of Stolze & Bayha, at 1115 Market street, which ranks among the leading retail grocery houses of the city. He is an energetic and en-

terprising business man, and is popular with all. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

Elijah James Stone, one of the business pioneers of the upper Ohio valley, was born at Enfield, Hampshire county, Mass., November 2, 1819, and died at Wheeling April 23, 1887. At the age of nine years he left the home of his father, Clark Stone, a worthy farmer, and started out in the world with a capital of $3. About the year 1836 he came to the upper Ohio valley and began teaching a country school in Belmont county, Ohio, having prepared himself for that profession by his own efforts. While teaching at Whiskey Run he met, and afterward was married to, Elizabeth C., daughter of Edward Thomas, one of the pioneers of Belmont county. He soon associated himself with his brother-in-law, J. C. Thomas, boating coal down the Ohio river, and subsequently the two gentlemen engaged in the dry goods business at Wheeling. With this business Mr. Stone was connected until his death, and it is now carried on under the old firm name of Stone & Thomas, by his sons, E. L. and W. E. Possessed of remarkable business talent and financial ability, Mr. Stone became one of the most successful of the old merchants of Wheeling, and accumulated large property interests. He was the largest real estate holder in the city in his time and erected a considerable number of buildings. He was also a stockholder and director in many enterprises, such as the Exchange bank, Fire and Marine Insurance company, and was director of the bank of the Ohio valley, the Belmont mill, the Riverside, Bellaire and Junction mills, and the Commercial bank. Public spirited and liberal in his relations to his fellows, he was frequently elected to positions on the board of county commissioners and the city council. As a member of the Methodist church he was influential and active, was instrumental in building the North Street Methodist Episcopal church, and after removing to the Island aided materially in the building of the Thomson church. His widow, the daughter of Edward and Catherine (Clark) Thomas, survives at the age of sixty-five years. Of the ten children born to their union seven are living.

John L. Stroehlein, prominent among those citizens of Wheeling interested in the development of the insurance business, already grown to large proportions through the skillful management of these gentlemen, now holds the position of secretary of the Jefferson Insurance company. Mr. Stroehlein was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, October 29, 1830. In his native land he learned the profession of surveyor, passing examination in 1851. Two years later he came to the United States, and after a six weeks' stay at Philadelphia, removed to Wheeling, which then became his permanent home. He first found employment in the iron and wire store of E. C. Dewey, and after a year and a half's engagement there, was employed for five years by Tollent & Delaplain, wholesale dealers. His next engagement was as book-keeper for C. Stobel for a year and a half. In 1861 he entered the wholesale liquor and grocery business on his own account, and was so engaged for ten years. He then embarked in the insurance business, becoming secretary of the German Insurance company. In

1874 he, with other gentlemen, engaged in the manufacture of steel at Martin's Ferry, he accepting the position of secretary of the company. This enterprise proved unsuccessful after an existence of about two years, and in 1875, he entered the German bank of Wheeling as book-keeper. On May 1, 1883, he left that position to become assistant secretary of the Franklin Insurance company. On January 1, 1884, he was elected secretary of the company, and he held that position until August 1, 1887, when he was chosen secretary of the Jefferson Insurance company. With this company and also with the German and Franklin Insurance companies, Mr. Stroehlein is connected as a stockholder, and he is a director of the German bank. He was married in 1858 to Wilhelmina Knapp, who died in 1866, leaving one child. In 1868 he was married to Louisa Swartz, and to the latter marriage two children have been born. Mr. Stroehlein is a member of the Zion's Lutheran church, and his wife of the Presbyterian church.

Hon. Andrew J. Sweeney, whose intimate connection with the industrial as well as the official history of Wheeling, has made him one of the notable men of the city, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., January 1, 1827, the son of Thomas Sweeney, a native of Ireland, born in 1806. The latter, who is still an honored resident of Wheeling, is the son of a Thomas Sweeney, who was a wealthy stock-grazer of Ireland, and settled in Duchess county, N. Y., and subsequently in 1815, removed to Pittsburgh. The junior Thomas Sweeney was apprenticed in that city at the moulder's trade, and in 1830 he came to Wheeling and bought, in partnership with his brothers, C., R. H., and Michael, the establishment of the North Wheeling Manufacturing company. This they carried on until the death of C., in 1833. James E. Matthews was afterward associated with the business for a few years, and then Mr. Sweeney conducted it alone until in 1852 he admitted his son, T. C., under the style of T. Sweeney & Co. In 1858 A. J. Sweeney was admitted, and the firm thus formed continued until 1874, when the business was taken up by A. J. Sweeney and his son John M., who carried on an extensive manufacturing business at the old location until 1880, when they removed the establishment to the Sixth ward. Thomas Sweeney and Michael and R. H. also engaged in the glass business in 1835 at North Wheeling, and their manufactory was famous as having produced the largest piece of cut glass in the world. R. H. died in 1844, and the partnership of the other brothers was dissolved in 1848 by Michael selling to A. J. Sweeney and Joseph Bell. The firm became T. Sweeney & Son in 1852, and in 1863 the establishment was sold to Michael Sweeney, Joseph Bell and James McCluney. Michael died in 1875. Thomas Sweeney during his active career was one of the foremost men of the city, and was prominently associated with the glass industry, rolling mills, bridge, etc. He also from 1852 to 1860 served in the upper and lower houses of the Virginia legislature. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1826, was Rosanna Matthews, born in 1809, and died in 1844. They had three sons: Andrew J., Capt. T. C. Sweeney, Robert H. Sweeney, and one

daughter, Mrs. N. F. McNaughton. A second marriage occurred in 1845 to Jane B. McFerran, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Two of these seven children survive. As has been noted Mr. A. J. Sweeney early became associated with his father in manufacturing enterprises, and in 1875 he assumed the entire management of the extensive business, and carried on the production of rolling mill, steamboat and other machinery, and mowers and reapers, with great energy and with notable financial success. He has always taken an active part in municipal improvements, and in 1862 was a projector of the Citizens' Street railway, and was for years director thereof, and was also instrumental in organizing the fire department and fire alarm telegraph system. As mayor of Wheeling he has served the city for a remarkably long period, having been first appointed to fill an unexpired term in 1855, and subsequently elected in 1861, 1862, 1865, 1867, 1875, serving after the latter election by successive elections until 1881. In 1863 when several militia regiments were formed he commanded them as colonel, and was on duty during the Morgan and the Jones raids. His prominence as a representative citizen of the state was recognized in 1876 by his appointment as a centennial commissioner for West Virginia, and he was a member of the national commissions to the Vienna exposition in 1873, and the Paris exposition of 1878. Mr. Sweeney's fraternity membership is with Ohio lodge, F. & A. M., No. 1, Wheeling commandery, K. T., and Osiris lodge, Mystic Shrine. He was married in 1848, to Mary R. Moore, daughter of John Moore, superintendent of the Wheeling water works for many years. She died March 10, 1860, aged thirty years, leaving four children: John M., Nellie B., Rose N. and A. T. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Sweeney was united to Maria E. Hanna, of Washington, Penn., by whom he has had nine children, six of whom are living: Mary R., Sallie P., Willie H., Frank B., Walter C. and James Edgar.

John M. Sweeney, junior member of the firm of A. J. Sweeney & Co., was born in Wheeling, July 10, 1851. He was reared in Wheeling and attended the ward schools of the city until 1866, and then attended the private school of H. W. Harding, one of Wheeling's noted early teachers. In 1866 he entered Washington and Jefferson college, at Washington, Penn., where he was graduated in 1869. After leaving college Mr. Sweeney entered the foundry and machine shops of Sweeney & Co., and he was manager of that business until 1874, when he became a member of the firm of A. J. Sweeney & Son, which firm was formed at that time. He continues as general manager of the extensive foundry and machine shop operated by the firm. In 1887 Mr. Sweeney organized the Wheeling Electric Street Railway line, which has since been consolidated with the Citizens Street Railroad company, and of this company he is president. At about the same time the Wheeling Electric Light company was organized, and Mr. Sweeney was one of the projectors of the same, and he is also identified with the organization of the Martin's Ferry, Ohio, Electric Light company, also identified with the new bridges over the Ohio river to Wheeling Island and the Back Channel to Ohio. Also interested in the Globe

Contract company, for the purpose of forming and building electric light and electric railroad plants in West Virginia. In 1875 he was married to Miss Julia Garden, of Wheeling, daughter of A. T. Garden.

Rev. Rodney Rush Swope, D. D., pastor of the St. Matthew's Episcopal church, of Wheeling, was born at Philadelphia, March 28, 1853. He is the son of Charles S. and Jane E. Swope, and was reared to manhood in his native city, receiving his early education in the public schools there, and at Cheltenham academy. His classical education was completed at the university of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1871. He then spent three years in the study of law, in the office of George M. Dallas, Esq., of Philadelphia. In the fall of 1874, he entered the Philadelphia divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church, and completed a full three years' course, graduating in June, 1877. On the 22nd of the same month he was ordained and became assistant minister of Trinity church, Cleveland, on the first of September following. Dr. Swope was called to the rectorship of St. Matthew's church, Wheeling, November 1, 1878, and has ever since occupied that position. During the period of his rectorship, the church has been notably prosperous, becoming the strongest Protestant Episcopal church in the state, and freeing itself entirely of a debt of $20,000. Dr. Swope was honored in 1880 and 1886, by being chosen clerical delegate from the diocese of West Virginia to the triennial convention of his church. In June, 1887, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the university of West Virginia.

James B. Taney, journalist, is a native of New Jersey, born in the city of Newark, in the year 1841. His parents, Hugh and Letitia Taney, came to the Ohio valley in 1850, and became residents of Wheeling two years later. Mr. Taney's educational training was obtained in the public and private schools of Wheeling, and while still a youth he left home and joined the merchant marine, serving from a sailor before the mast to chief officer. At the breaking out of the great rebellion he joined the United States navy, in which he served with ability until 1868, when becoming tired of the service he resigned his commission and returned to Wheeling. While in the navy Mr. Taney was attached to the Atlantic and Gulf blockading squadrons, also doing duty in convoying the New York and Panama mail steamers through the narrow West India passages. During his period of service he participated in a number of engagements, including the battles of Beaufort, Port Royal, Newberne, storming of Fort Fisher on both occasions, the capture of Wilmington and other minor actions. At the second bombardment of Fort Fisher he commanded a detachment of men from the man-of-war, "Tacony," which formed a part of the naval forces that united with the force of Gen. Terry in the bloody hand to hand assault upon the enemey's works. On leaving the naval service, Mr. Taney entered the field of journalism, which, with the exception of six years as collector of the city of Wheeling, he has since successfully continued. In October, 1884, he purchased



D. H. Taylor, M.D.

an interest in the *Wheeling Daily Register*, the leading democratic paper of West Virginia, which, under his able management, has greatly enlarged its scope of influence, until it now enjoys much more than a state reputation. In 1888 Mr. Taney was chosen delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention at St. Louis, and during the ensuing campaign, did able and distinguished service for his party in West Virginia and elswhere. It was in this campaign that an incident occurred which brought Mr. Taney's name into prominence throughout the country, and which also brought upon him a great deal of vituperation and abuse from the republican press of the United States. Briefly stated, the incident is as follows: In August, 1887, the societies of the G. A. R., of West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, held their encampment at Wheeling, during the progress of which a large banner bearing a well-executed crayon portrait of President Cleveland and the inscription "God bless Our President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," was suspended from the *Register* office to the opposite side of the street. As is well known, quite a number of G. A. R. posts refused to march under the banner, thereby causing intense excitement, the effect of which was to threaten seriously for a time the dismemberment of the organization in various parts of the country. Mr. Taney has been prominently identified with the business interests of Wheeling for a number of years, and all movements having for their object the public good, find in him a liberal patron and zealous supporter. He is essentially a self-made man, and his thorough knowledge of men and affairs, gained by a long, practical experience with the world, coupled with his energy and industry, fairly entitle him to a place among the representative citizens of his adopted state. In the year 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Emily F. Pollack, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Pollack, of Wheeling.

D. H. Taylor, M. D., a leading physician of Wheeling, has been engaged in a successful practice in that city since the spring of 1884. He was born in Switzerland county, Ind., January 25, 1848, a son of W. P. Taylor, also a native and still a resident of that county. Dr. Taylor obtained his early education at the public schools and Moorsfield academy, and in 1874 embarked upon the study of medicine, which he had chosen as his profession, after being engaged for several years in the vocation of teacher. In 1876 he entered the Miama Medical college, of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the spring of 1878. Shortly afterward he engaged in the practice at McClears, Noble county, Ohio, and remained there until 1881, when he removed to Summerfield, in the same county. He was engaged in the practice there until his removal to Wheeling, in the spring of 1884. Dr. Taylor is skillful in his profession, and popular in his social relations. He is a member of the Masonic order, with which he has been affiliated for twenty-one years, and is a member of the Knights of the the Golden Eagle, the Shield of Honor, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Dr. Taylor was first married in May,

1879, to Ella A. Porter, of Indiana, who died seven months later. In January, 1883, he was married to Maggie A. Muldoon, of Wheeling.

George R. Taylor, a prominent dry goods merchant of Wheeling, was born in 1824, in the western part of Maryland. He first engaged in the dry goods business when about sixteen years of age, with the house of Lowndes & Clary, at Frostburg, Md., and remained with that firm for about four years as a clerk. In 1844, he changed his residence to Wheeling, and there three years later, became one of the firm of Mawl & Taylor, dealers in dry goods. This firm continued until 1861, doing a good business, and in the latter year, Mr. Taylor purchased his partner's interest. Since that time there have been some changes of partners, but the business is now and for several years has been in the hands of Mr. Taylor. His taste, and adaptation to the business, close application to the demands of the establishment, long experience and unusual skill and foresight as a buyer, have conjoined to build up the business from year to year, until this is now the largest retail dry goods store in the state. Though a veteran in the trade, Mr. Taylor's prosecution of business is now characterized with as much activity as at any time during his long career. The space occupied by this great establishment deserves mention, occupying as it does, three floors on Main and one and a half on Market street, and extending entirely through the square from street to street, making a floorage 264 feet deep. Mr. Taylor's business career has been too active to permit him to take part in political affairs or to hold office. He is a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church, and has been, ever since coming to Wheeling. He was married in 1848, to Martha Eckert, of Washington, Penn., and three children have blessed their union.

Frank G. Thalman, one of the successful retail grocers of Wheeling, was born at that city, July 26, 1858. His parents were both natives of Westphalia, Prussia, Andrew Thalman and May Ann Cordes, by name. The former was born September 11, 1821, and came to America in 1848, and the latter was born, November 23, 1823, and came to America in 1850. They were married at McKeesport, Penn., in May, 1850, and made their home at Wheeling, where Mr. Thalman had resided since his immigration. Six children were born to them: Joseph (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Frank G., John A. (deceased), Catherine and Mary A. Frank G. was reared at Wheeling, first going to school to Annie George, who taught near the Top mill. Subsequently he attended the St. Alphonsus German school until he was about fourteen, and was then a student in St. Vincent's college one year. After a year's work as a nail feeder at the Top mill, he attended Notre Dame university, at South Bend, Ind., one year, and afterward was a student in Frasher's Business college. He assisted his father in the coal business three years, and was afterward employed in a glass factory, and in the wholesale establishment of Neill & Ellingham. By economy he was able on December 1, 1883, to engage in the retail grocery business, on the corner of Third and Main streets, and is now doing a prosperous business. Mr. Thalman

was married May 7, 1884, to Mary A. Desmond, who died February 9, 1887, leaving two children, Mary H. and Andrew, the latter now deceased. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a democrat.

J. C. Thomas, a prominent merchant of Wheeling, of the well-known firm of Stone & Thomas, retail dealers in dry goods, was born in Ohio county in 1822. He is a son of Edward Thomas, a native of South Wales, who came to America about the year 1818. He landed in New Brunswick, but after a short residence there came to the United States and settled near Wheeling upon a farm. He engaged somewhat in farming, but was also a flat-boat pilot, and engaging in the coal trade, piloting his own boats to Cincinnati and Louisville. His wife was Catherine Clark, a native of Belmont county, born in 1800 and died in 1871. His death occurred in 1869. On the Belmont county farm of his father, J. C. Thomas was reared, and he remained there until 1847, when he came to Wheeling and engaged in the dry goods trade with E. J. Stone, under the firm name of Stone & Thomas. This veteran firm has since continued in business successfully, and its members are among the most highly esteemed business men of the city. Their many years in business have made them widely known throughout the valley. Mr. Thomas began his enterprise on a limited and modest scale, but his efforts have been so highly rewarded that he is now one of the substantial men of the city.

Thomas F. Thoner, a prominent young citizen of Wheeling, who now occupies the position of city clerk, was born in the Fourth ward, February 25, 1864. He is a son of John Thoner, a native of Germany, who immigrated to the United States in about the year 1850, coming directly to Wheeling. The father was here engaged for several years in the bottling business, and later in the wholesale trade, on the south side. He and wife are both deceased, the wife having died when Thomas F. was a child. The latter was reared in Wheeling and given a good education, beginning in St. Alphonsus German school, continuing in Prof. Burgh's high school, of Wheeling, and completing his studies at St. Francis' college, at Loretta, Penn., where he finished his school days in 1876. Returning to Wheeling he was employed in the Riverside Iron works for about one year and a half, and at the end of that engagement he took a position as clerk in the wholesale liquor house of Henry Schmulbach. He remained with that house until the firm of C. Kraus & Co. came into possession, and then with the latter for about five years. On resigning that position he accepted a similar one with P. Welty & Co. After serving with that firm three years he resigned to take an appointment in the United States postal service. In the following December he resigned the latter office, and in January, 1889, he was elected on the democratic ticket as city clerk, for a term of two years from January 30. Mr. Thoner is deservedly popular as a trustworthy and courteous gentleman. He is a member of the Knights of St. George, of the Y. M. D. club, and the Arion Singing society.

Martin Thornton, one of the leading restauranteurs of West Virginia,

and proprietor of the Brunswick hotel, the only house in Wheeling conducted on the European plan, was born in Ireland in 1845, the son of John and Mary (Needham) Thornton, both natives of that land. John Thornton brought his family to America in 1850, his wife having died, and settled first at Cynthiana, Ky., where he did an extensive business as a contractor, and subsequently removed to Parkersburgh, W. Va., where he was engaged as a railroad contractor until his death in 1858. Martin Thornton, when twelve years of age, went as pantry boy to the United States hotel, of Parkersburgh, Tom Connelly, proprietor, but a few years later he enlisted in the southern army, at Little Rock, Ark., in 1860, and after serving four years, was surrendered at Bentonville, N. C., with Claiborne's division of Hardin's corps. He then, in 1865, engaged in the grocery business at Atlanta, Ga., whence in 1868 he went to Louisville, and continued the grocery business until August, 1873. In that year, visiting Wheeling, he learned that there was an opening there for a restaurant where a meal of any sort and value could be ordered, and he at once sold out his Louisville grocery and established a restaurant on a small scale in the Bruce property, south of the McLure House, where his skillful handling of the business created such custom that in seven months he was compelled to seek larger rooms. Removing to 1155 Market street, he did business there successfully for five years, and then removed to 1226 Market street. Two years after leaving No. 1155 that property was offered for sale and he purchased it for $11,000, but has never occupied it since. On March 19, 1887, he leased the Brunswick hotel for one year, and in the year after occupying it, purchased the property for $16,000. Mr. Thornton's success in business has been notable. Beginning at Wheeling with a capital of about $600, he has by skillful and judicious handling of his business become one of the leading restauranteurs of the region, and the owner of the largest restaurant and European hotel in West Virginia. During the dark days of his business at this city his tact and business ability enabled him to succeed where others failed, and in the management of the Brunswick Hotel he has flourished in a house twice previously sold at public auction for want of support. The Brunswick has twelve sleeping apartments, and on the first floor the restaurant and office and a spacious dining room, and the building with four stories and a handsome front is well adapted to the uses to which it is put. Mr. Thornton is a member of the Cathedral church, and is one of the enterprising and liberal men of the community. He has three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter, Sister Magdalen, being a teacher in St. Joseph's convent. He also has a sister in the convent at Mt. Dchantel, and a brother at Louisville, Ky., where he is superintendent of the street railway.

C. Resley Tracy, prominent in the municipal affairs of Wheeling, and manager of the Western Union Telegraph company at that city, is a native of Maryland, born ten miles below Cumberland, in Allegheny county, December 15, 1851. His father, Hiram Tracy, also a native of Maryland, was a worthy and estimable man, and for many

years was the superintendent of the Cumberland and Washington canal. In 1852 he removed to Piedmont, then in Hampshire county, Va., now in Mineral county, W. Va., where he died during Lincoln's administration, previous to the fall of Richmond, being at the time of his death postmaster of Piedmont. His widow was appointed by President Johnson, and the work of the office was performed by the subject of this mention, who learned to transact the business of the office before his twelfth year. The latter turned his attention to telegraphy at an early age, and began learning the business in his twelfth year. For some time he was in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company at Cranberry Summit, but on October 24, 1869, he came to Wheeling, and took a position as night operator at the Baltimore & Ohio office. His thorough mastery of the business was recognized in November, 1876, by his appointment as manager of the business of the B. & O. and A. & P. lines, operating the two jointly, with his headquarters at Bailey's ticket office. To his present position as manager of the interests of the Western Union company at this place, he was appointed August 15, 1881. Mr. Tracy has taken an active part in municipal affairs for several years. In 1883 he was elected to the second branch of the council from the Second ward of Wheeling, and was elected to the first branch in 1885. From the first of his service he has acted as a member of the committee of the fire department, and on the organization of the new board in February, 1889, he was made chairman of that committee. Mr. Tracy is a member of Wheeling lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., and of the Order of Elks, being exalted ruler of the latter organization at Wheeling. He was married October 24, 1876, to Mollie McNaghton, of Wheeling, a granddaughter of the distinguished Thomas Sweeney. They have two children.

William H. Travis, manager of the nail department of the LaBelle Iron works, was born at Wheeling, April 20, 1840, the son of James and Lavina (Pipen) Travis. James Travis was born in Massachusetts, and removed to Wheeling soon after 1830. He was a blower of cylinder glass, and at the time of his decease, January 11, 1852, was a foreman at the Barnes-Hobbs Glass house. He was a whig and active in politics, and was a member of the Universalist church. His wife, who was born in Clinton county, N. Y., of French-Canadian parentage, died in May, 1884. She was reared a Catholic, but at her decease was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Five of the eight children born to these parents survive. William H. Travis, at eleven years of age, found employment in the glass house, and remained there four years. He then entered the La Belle Iron mills, and gradually progressed through various grades of work until in 1885, he was made manager of the nail works. Since then he has become a stockholder in the establishment. Mr. Travis is a popular citizen, and has taken an active part in politics and municipal affairs. In 1860, he was the organizer of a campaign club known as Company A, Virginia Wide-Awakes, republican, and in 1868, he was lieutenant-colonel of the republican marching clubs of Wheeling, and during the last three

campaigns he has served as colonel of the same. On May 11, 1861, Mr. Travis enlisted in the Union army, as a corporal of Company B, or the "Iron Guards," First Virginia infantry. He served three months, re-enlisted as lieutenant of Company A, Fourth cavalry, and served eight months. He served two years on the city council, having been elected to the second branch from the democratic ward in which he resides. When the fire and police board was organized he was elected a member of the same, and remained such during the life of the board. Mr. Travis is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of Ohio lodge, F. & A. M., Wheeling commandery, K. T., and Wheeling consistory, Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with the A. O. U. W., K. of H., and commander of Phil Sheridan post, 86, G. A. R. He was married in 1865, to Emma, daughter of George Cotts, of Wheeling, and they have had three children: Harry, born October 28, 1866, a machinist and engineer at the La Belle Iron works; Maude, born December 14, 1871, died November 17, 1876, and William Seybold, born April 12, 1886.

William and Frank Tucker, editors and proprietors of the Wheeling *Graphic*, are sons of Thomas and Elizabeth Tucker, who were married at Waynesburgh, Penn., on the 11th day of August, 1840, by Father Golahor, a Catholic priest having in charge a mission embracing parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Willian Tucker was born November 8, 1842, in Monongahela county, Va., and Frank Tucker was born March 15, 1859, at New Martinsville, Va., where the family removed in 1846. The only educational advantages ever enjoyed by William were furnished by the New Martinsville private schools, and later by an academy conducted by Robert McEldowney and Bernard Boyers, the school ending because of the withdrawal of Mr. McEldowney to enter the service of the confederate army. In September, 1861, William Tucker enlisted as a private soldier, and served in that capacity until October 29, 1864, several wounds attesting his devotion to the cause of his country. On the 26th of May, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah P. Harker, of Wellsburg, in which place he has since resided. The education of Frank Tucker was received at New Martinsville academy, Wellsburg high school and Bethany college. In April, 1885, the brothers bought the Brooke County *Local*, a weekly newspaper, published in Wellsburg, which they continued until August, 1889, when they began the publication of the Wheeling *Graphic*, which bids fair to become a paper of usefulness and influence in the community. William Tucker, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was born in Great Britain about 1724, and came to the eastern shore of Maryland about 1740, where he remained for some years, going afterward to Delaware, where his son George, the great-grandfather was born about 1760. At the early age of seven, George was taken on a long sea voyage by some relatives, and on his return, his parents having died, he made his way west from Delaware to the vicinity of Morgantown. While yet a youth he entered the continental service, serving the last few years as a soldier in the struggle for independence. At the close of the war

he entered land for himself and cleared a farm for his family's occupancy on Wade's Run, in Monongahela county. His death occurred by accident eight miles west of Steubenville, Ohio, in March, 1835, at the advanced age of seventy-five. At the time of his death he was in receipt of a pension from the United States government on account of his service in the continental army. His son, Levi Tucker, was born in Monongahela county, in 1793, and served through the war of 1812 with Capt. Willoughby, of the Second Maryland regiment, and later with Capt. Stead, of Parkersburg, of a Virginia regiment. Levi Tucker participated in the engagements of note in the north, being under the command of both Gen. Harrison and Col., afterward Gen., Winfield Scott. At Fort George he captured a British prisoner with whose razor he always shaved afterward. It is yet in the possession of his descendants. Levi Tucker died on Scott's Run, Monongahela county, in 1850. Thomas Tucker, the eldest son of Levi Tucker, and the father of William and Frank Tucker, removed from Monongahela county to Wetzel county in 1846, where he engaged in business, later becoming a surveyor of lands, which occupation he followed for more than forty years, his knowledge of forestry, old lines, land titles, etc., etc., being probably unsurpassed by any person in the state. The parents are both living, enjoying a fair degree of health, and if they live until August, 1890, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage can be celebrated.

Rev. William Gottlob Ulfert, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Protestant church of Wheeling, was born at Landsberg, Brandenberg, Germany, May 18, 1854. His father, who bore the same name, died in Germany in 1888, and the mother, whose maiden name was Ida Wilski, is still living in that land. Rev. Ulfert received his education in a college at Landsberg and at the University of Berlin, graduating at the age of twenty-four. In the university he studied theology, philology and the oriental languages. After being graduated he was engaged as a house teacher on the Island of Rugen one year, and then was a teacher in the college at Landsberg one year. Leaving his native land he came to America in 1880, and for four months after his arrival was assistant minister of a German Independent church at St. Louis, Mo., having in the meantime been ordained as minister on May 22, 1880. In the following August he became pastor of the German Evangelical Protestant church at Ætna, Penn., and he remained there until November 1, 1884, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as pastor of his present charge. In this, as in previous positions, he has been faithful in his cause, earnest and effective. He is a prominent member of the Association of the German Evangelical Protestant Ministers of North America, and is treasurer of that organization, and is also affiliated with the A. O.U. W., being master workman of Herman lodge, No. 4. On January 18, 1883, Mr. Ulfert was married to Harie Heinrici, a native of Germany, and daughter of Rev. Charles and Emma Heinrici, with whom she came to America at the age of seven years. Her father was formerly pastor of St. Paul's German Protestant church at Wheeling. Rev. Mr. Ulfert and

wife have two children: Gottlob William Karl, born October 12, 1883, and Martha, born May 24, 1889.

C. F. Ulrich, M. D., one of the leading members of the medical profession of Wheeling, was born in Saxony, Germany, August 28, 1827. With his parents he came to America in 1837, and landed at Baltimore on August 28, his birthday. The family came immediately to Wheeling and settled here permanently. At this city, Dr. Ulrich received his education in the private schools of the city, until 1841, when he entered the preparatory department of Bethany college. He was graduated from that institution in 1846, with the degree of A. B., and from it, received it in 1850, the additional degree of A. M. After his graduation he engaged in teaching for sixteen years, in public and high schools and colleges, from 1846 to 1862, earning means for the further prosecution of his studies. During five years of that time, he read medicine, and in 1862, he entered the medical department of the university of Louisville. Two years later, he enlisted in the United States volunteers as assistant surgeon of the first regiment of reserve troops, and filled the duties of surgeon, while holding that rank of assistant. At the close of the war he engaged in the practice of medicine at Cloverport, Ky., and remained there until 1870, and at Louisville, until 1875, when he began practice at Wheeling. During the fifteen years that have since elapsed, he has risen to a high rank in his profession and has won in a notable degree, the confidence and esteem of this community. He has filled the offices of treasurer, secretary and president of the Wheeling Medical society, and is a member of the state society, of which he has served one term as vice president. In January, 1887, he was elected to the city council from the First ward, for four years, defeating by a large majority, the present attorney-general of the state. During his service on the council, he served as president of the board of health. The doctor resigned this office in January, 1889, and on June 5, he left for a four months' tour in Europe, accompanied by his daughter Carrie. They traveled through Germany, Italy and Switzerland, but were prevented from visiting the Paris exposition by the illness of the doctor at Strausbourg. Dr. Ulrich's children are: J. C., a civil engineer in Colorado, in the employ of the Hartford Accident Insurance company, as superintendent of the irrigating canal system. He was born in Kentucky in 1859, and educated at Bethany college, in mathematics and surveying, graduating in 1881, with first honors. The doctor's daughters are Mrs. R. M. Gilleland, of Wheeling, Carrie and Claudia. The doctor is a member of the G. A. R., is vice president of the German Pioneer society, and treasurer of the Provident Life Insurance company, of Wheeling.

Israel Updegraff:

> Talking of old home scenes, Op den Graeff
> Teased the low back log, with his shodden staff.
>
> — WHITTIER.

Israel Updegraff was born in York, Penn., January, 1781, his father, Joseph Updegraff, married Mary Webb in 1771. She was the daughter of Joseph Webb, who married Edith Way, the 15th of May, 1746

—their forefathers were Friends or Quakers, who came to this country with William Penn. Israel came to Wheeling with his wife and one child in 1807, and his brother Josiah came with him. They came in wagons and were two weeks coming from York to Wheeling, which was then a small village. Israel bought nineteen acres of land north of the creek and east of Market street bridge. The brick house he built and where he resided for many years, is still standing back of St. John's Lutheran church on Market street. He also built a small stone brewery, probably the first ever built in Wheeling. They did not continue long at that business, but engaged in the dry goods trade. They sent two flat-boats to New Orleans, one containing dry goods and the other produce, the one containing produce was captured by the army. The dry goods were sold, but the young man who had charge of them "fell among thieves" who left him penniless. Israel afterward lost nearly all his property by going security for other people. His first wife was Jane Alexander, of York, Penn. She died in 1812, leaving several small children. He was a member of the Society of Friends, as generations of his ancestors were before him. There was no Friends meeting house for worship in Wheeling at that time, but the members met alternately at each other's houses. The meetings were small, and were composed of the families of Thomas Conard, Josiah Fox, Michael Graham, John King, of New York, Elisha Whitehead, the Updegraffs and others whose names are not remembered. John King's wife was an acceptable minister among them. Israel Updegraff was a man of stern integrity and deep religious convictions. He was opposed to slavery, intemperance, oaths and military service, and his integrity never was questioned. He was city surveyor and street commissioner for many years. At the time of his death a newspaper said of him: "The Society of Friends has lost a valuable member and the world an upright man. He died of pneumonia, March, 1843, and was buried in the East Wheeling cemetery, but his body was afterward removed to the Friends' burying ground at Colerain, Ohio. The grandfather of Israel Updegraff, was Jacob, son of Abraham Op den Graeff, who, with his brothers, Dirck and Herman, were among the thirteen Germans who came over to this country and landed at Philadelphia, October 6, 1683. The company consisted of thirteen men, who with their wives, children and servants numbered thirty-three, who were nearly all related to each other by marriage. When they arrived they were welcomed by Pastorius, who had preceded them. The Op den Graeffs bought 2,000 acres of land at Germantown and commenced the manufacture of linen. They were famous for the work of their looms. As early as 1688, Abraham petitioned the provincial council of Philadelphia "for ye Governor's promise to him that he should make the first and finest piece of linen cloth." That was probably the commencement of the large manufactories of Germantown. In 1689 William Penn granted them a charter for the incorporation for Germantown, and the first house built for worship was a Friends meeting house. On the 18th of

April, 1688. Francis Daniel Pastonius, Abraham Op den Graeff and others sent to the Friends' meeting the first public protest ever made on this continent against the holding of slaves. That humble protest gathered force as the years went by, until like "the rushing of mighty waters," it swept away slavery. Abraham was a burgess in 1692; he was also elected a member of the assembly for the years 1689, 1690 and 1692, sharing with Pastonius, who held the same position in 1687, the honor of being the only Germantown settlers who became legislators.

The name of Abraham's father was Isaac, whose father was Herman Op den Graeff, who was born at Aldekeck, a village near the border of Holland, November, 1585. He moved to Crefeld, and in August, 1605, married Gretchen Pletjes, daughter of Driessen. They had eighteen children. He died December, 1642, and she died January, 1643. Herman Op den Graeff was one of two delegates who represented Crefeld in a church council at Dordrecht in 1632, and adopted a "Confession of Faith." We are indebted to Pennypacker's "Historical and Biographical Sketches" for much information concerning the Op den Graeffs. The name was gradually changed to Updegraff. Irael Updegraff was married the second time to Mary Ann DuBois, who was born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1796. Her mother was Juliana Penn Miller, who married John Joseph DuBois in 1794. She died of yellow fever in 1798 and left two children. Dr. Benjamin Rush was her physician. After her death Mary Ann was adopted by an uncle, Josiah Fox, and came with his family to Wheeling in 1811. John Joseph DuBois was a native of France and had no relatives in this country. He sailed as super cargo for Calcutta in 1803. The vessel on which he embarked never was heard of afterward. The maternal grandfather of Mary Ann Updegraff was Peter Miller, who was born in Manheim, Germany. His father fled from the religious wars of that country with four small children and came to America. One of the sons, George, was appointed major in the reign of George II., was with Wolf at Quebec, afterward served as brigadier general in the Revolutionary war, and was in fifteen pitched battles. Peter Miller was a fellow apprentice with the celebrated Benjamin Franklin in the printing business. After serving his apprenticeship he published a weekly paper in Philadelphia for several years. At last being tired of that business he commenced drawing deeds and other instruments of writing. He was also notary public, and was sworn interpreter of the German language, and was soon appointed one of his majesty's justices of the peace, which office he held for thirty-five years. He was a resident of Philadelphia for fifty-three years. Peter Miller's wife was Elizabeth Richardson, third in descent from Sir John Richardson, who married Lady Elizabeth Aubrey, daughter of Lord Aubrey, of Wales, England. They emigrated to the Island of Jamaica, a great part of which was owned by them. After the earthquake in 1692 they came to America. A large blue china mug, that was saved from the wreck, is still in possession of one of their descendants living near Wheeling. Mary Ann Updegraff was a ready and fluent writer.

She was clerk of the "Ohio Yearly Meeting of Woman Friends" for more than forty consecutive years. In the spring of 1876, at the request of many of her friends, she wrote her reminiscences, but owing to continued afflictions in the family and her own death, they were never published. Her manuscript gives quite an account of the social life of her early days, with other pleasant and interesting information. She had six children, only two of whom survived her. Two of her sons and two grandchildren died in 1876. She died at Colerain of pneumonia and paralysis October 28, 1876, and is buried at Colerain, Oho. Israel Updegraff had eleven children, of whom only three are living.*

Isreal Updegraff, son of the above, was born in Wheeling. He was educated in the schools of his native city and then began the active affairs of life as a clerk in a clothing store. Remaining in the clothing business for a short time he then became connected with A. J. Pannell in the lumber business, and remained in this business up to the time of his death which occurred in 1876. He was a public spirited, charitable man. Although he never sought political preferment yet he was active in the democratic party, and at one time was the treasurer of Ohio county, and also held the office of justice of the peace for several years. Like his distinguished forefathers he was a member of the Society of Friends. His marriage to Miss Lettia E. Ramage, of Belmont county, Ohio, was solemnized in January, 1852. They were the parents of six children, named as follows: Alexander, Mary Ann, Ella L., Laura R., Effie R., and Ida B. Mary became the wife of J. Shriver Woods; she died in 1876. Ella L. married Lewis Steenrod, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Laura R. is the wife of Reed Baird, M. D., and Effie married Archie Adams. Alexander, the oldest child and only son, was educated in Wheeling. After leaving school he clerked in the office of Pannell & Updegraff for some time and then became a clerk in the office of the collecter of water rents and taxes. For six years he was connected with the Belmont Nail company, leaving the last mentioned place to accept the office of city clerk, which position he held for four years. After keeping books for L. S. Delaplain & Company for one year he became the secretary of the city water works board, having been the first to hold this responsible position after the organization of the department. Subsequently Mr. Updegraff returned to the Belmont Nail company and remained with them for five years. He now holds the office of assistant secretary of the Wheeling Title and Trust company. Mr. Updegraff is considered as one of the brightest young business men in the city. In all the various positions of trust which he has held he has proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him, and it is not too much to say that if his life be spared he will reap the reward which follows energy and integrity.

Ira B. Van Fossen, proprietor of a popular retail grocery at No. 700 Main street, Wheeling, is a native of Perry county, Penn., born Octo-

*Dirck and Herman Up den Graeff left no descendants.

ber 28, 1846. He is the son of Nathan Van Fossen, a native of the same county, who died September 17, 1883. The latter married Mary C. Cougher, who was born at Carlisle, Penn., and eight children were born to them, seven sons and one daughter, the sixth of whom is the subject of this sketch. The mother is still living at Duncannon, Perry Co., Penn. At that place Ira B. Van Fossen passed his early years, receiving his education in the public schools. On November 23, 1863, being nineteen years of age, he bade his parents farewell and removed to Wheeling, where he found employment as an apprentice to the trade of a nailer, which has since been his occupation except when engaged in business. He followed his trade mainly at Wheeling, but also at other places, St. Louis, Mo.; Pittsburgh, Sharon and Harrisburg, Penn.; Latonia, Ohio, and Pueblo, Col. Nobember 12, 1883, he embarked in business as a coal dealer, and is now one of the leaders in that branch of trade in the city, owning both the Fulton and Slacktown mines, among the best and most convenient near the city. In March, 1888, he also engaged in the grocery business, which is successfully managed under the immediate attention of his wife. He is well-known and highly respected, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is republican. Mr. Van Fossen was married December 24, 1879, to Catherine Capitola Marshall, who was born at Fulton, near Wheeling, the youngest of ten children of Walter and Catherine (Bauersach) Marshall, who now reside five miles northeast of the city. Mrs. Van Fossen's father was born at Fulton, her mother in Noble county, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Van Fossen have three children: Lydia Catherine, Edna Masters, and Walter LeRoy.

Charles E. VanKeuren, proprietor of the Dairy restaurant, at No. 40 Twelfth street. Is one of the well-known young business men of Wheeling. He was born at Montrose, Penn., on March 19, 1856, the son of J. W. VanKeuren, a native of Orange county, N. Y. The father left home when quite young and went to sea, and was a sailor before the mast for a number of years. Leaving the sea he settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1861 removed to Michigan. In 1869 he came to Wheeling, where he has since resided, and is engaged in the painting trade. Charles VanKeuren started out for himself in 1870, by learning the confectionery trade with Peter Zinn, but soon afterward left that employment and finished his trade with Charles Schwartz. In the fall of 1874 he began steamboating in the Parkersburgh traffic, as pastry cook on one of the Ohio river steamers. During 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, he was in the employment of the government, steamboating in the northwest during the summer seasons, and was in that part of the country during the Sitting Bull Indian campaigns. During the winter of 1879, he was engaged in the restaurant business at Deadwood, Dak., and in the following winter he carried on the same business at Bismarck. In the fall of 1881 he returned to Wheeling, and opened a restaurant, but in 1885 sold out and went to Minneapolis, Minn., and there opened an establishment. In the fall of 1886, he again returned to Wheeling, and opened a restaurant in the basement of the chamber of commerce building, on the corner of Main

and Fourteenth streets. His business increased to such an extent that in the following June he had to seek larger and more convenient quarters, and therefore removed to his present place of business on Twelfth street. Even this location as he took it, was soon found inadequate, and in the spring of 1889 an addition was made to the room. Mr. VanKeuren is one of the successful young business men of the city, and deserves much credit for his success. Beginning on a capital of only $50, he has succeeded in building up a lucrative business, and at the same time deserves much credit for supplying Wheeling with a first class restaurant. He was married at Wheeling, in 1883, to Eliza McGee, of this city, and they have two children. Mr. VanKeuren is also a stockholder and director of the Provident Insurance company, of Wheeling. As a member of the order of Odd Fellows, he is a past grand, and is chief patriarch of the encampment, and captain of the patriarch militant. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Hanson E. Waddell, manager of the Hobbs Glass works of Wheeling, was born April 13, 1846, at Wheeling, of which city his ancestors were prominent settlers in earlier days. His grandfather, Joseph Waddell, a native of Scotland, came to America when a young man and made his home at Wheeling, becoming one of the pioneers of Ohio county. His son, Elijah Waddell, was born in this county in 1820, and was occupied during life, as was his father, in farming. He died in 1854, but his widow, Bethan Boggs, a member of the Boggs family, so prominent in the history of the valley, is still living about nine miles from the city, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. Hanson E. Waddell, son of the above, left Wheeling when about six years of age, accompanying his father to Illinois, where the latter had purchased a farm. After his father's death he returned to Wheeling and made his home with his grandfather William Boggs. When about fifteen years of age he attended the academy at West Liberty, and subsequently the West Alexander academy, in Pennsylvania. He then entered the Iron City Commercial college, at Pittsburgh, and completed his studies there in about 1865. On leaving school he obtained a position as book-keeper and salesman for A. Sheets. The elder Sheets soon afterward removing to Bellaire, Mr. Waddell accompanied him, and remained there four years. At that city he became interested in the glass industry, and became secretary of the National Glass manufactory of Bellaire, going from there to the Bellaire Window Glass company as assistant secretary and salesman. He then traveled for two years for Rodefer Bros., successors to the National company, and subsequently became the eastern salesman for the Belmont Glass works. This position he resigned in 1879 to accept that of secretary and salesman of the Central Glass company, of Wheeling, and the latter he resigned in August, 1888, at which date he accepted his present position. He is one of the notably able business men of the city. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masonic order, and the I. O. O. F. On June 1, 1871, he was married to Emma, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hoover, of Barnesville, and they have four children.

John Walford, a worthy citizen of Wheeling, who has achieved substantial success in business as a retail grocer, was born at Tipton, South Staffordshire, England, September 27, 1843. In that country his parents John and Mary (Hayward) Walford, passed their lives, the father dying when John was sixteen years of age. The latter is the third of the six children born, and is the only one of the famiiy that came to America. In youth he was occupied as an iron worker, and continued in such employment until the fall of 1870, when he emigrated to the United States. He reached Wheeling October 5, 1870, and for fifteen years thereafter he was employed as an iron worker in various mills, during all but one year in the Riverside works. In 1884 he engaged in the grocery business, and is now in possession of a valuable property and an extensive trade, the result of his unaided industry and sagacity. He is a member of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, and is active in church work, having been superintendent of the Sunday-school for nineteen consecutive years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Walford was married before leaving England, on February 20, 1870, to Sarah Jennings, a native of Tipton, also, born May 12, 1845, the daughter of Charles W. and Hannah (Squire) Jennings. Her mother died in that country, of which her father is still a resident. She is the fifth of twelve children, and one of the three who emigrated to America. Mr. and Mrs. Walford have two children: Annie Elizabeth and Annie Helena, the first of whom died, aged seven months.

August Warneke, Jr., of Wheeling, member of the city council from the Fifth ward, is a native of that city, born April 6, 1857. His parents, August and Caroline (Yeager) Warneke, were both of German birth, but were married in this country, to which the father immigrated about the year 1855. The wife died in November, 1880. Five children were born to them. Of these, two daughters, beside the subject of this sketch, reside at Wheeling, also Louis, who is assistant secretary of the Peabody Insurance company, and one son is in Sedalia, Mo. The senior August Warneke followed the trade of blacksmithing in his native land, and on coming to Wheeling opened a shop, which he conducted until about 1871, when he purchased and removed to a farm on the Bethany pike, where he now lives. He is a prominent member of the German Lutheran church. August Warneke, Jr., after receiving his education in the public schools, began an apprenticeship as a blacksmith at Fulton. After working at various places for several years, he purchased a shop on Twenty-third street, between Main and Market, where he has since continued in business, having a large and profitable custom. He resides at No. 48 Twenty-second street. Mr. Warneke is an active member of the democratic party, and has always taken considerable interest in municipal affairs. In the fall of 1889 he was elected by the council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Miller, of the second branch, and Mr. Warneke has since that time been a useful member of the council. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias; of Black Prince

lodge, No. 19, and Coeur de Lion division, No. 1, U. R. Mr. Warneke was married in 1880, to Anna Teichman, of Cincinnati, and they have two children, Samuel and Clara. Both he and wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

Isaiah Warren, a notable manufacturer of Wheeling, is a son of Matthew Warren, who occupied a creditable place during forty years in the mercantile and manufacturing life of Wheeling. The latter was born in the north of Ireland, a member of one of the oldest Scotch-Irish families in that region. In the early part of 1831 he immigrated, and after a few months' stay at Baltimore, came to Wheeling September 11. He brought with him his wife, Ann, daughter of William Doran, a native of Ireland. From 1831 to 1844, Matthew Warren was engaged in the boot and shoe business on the corner of Tenth and Main streets, but at the latter date he embarked in the manufacture of lard oil, the firm being Warren & List. And in 1852, having formed the firm of Warren, Dunlap & Co., erected the main part of the building now occupied by the "Central Glass company." There he engaged in pork packing and in the provision trade, and continued to manufacture lard oil. In 1862, the firm of Warren & Son began the manufacture of carbon oil, then known as coal oil. The refinery erected here was amongst the first in the country, carbon oil selling at that time for $1 per gallon. At once the new illuminant took the place it has so well held ever since its advent. Mr. Matthew Warren retired from business in 1871. He and his wife were members of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a trustee and class leader. With other leading citizens at that period he was a member of the old volunteer fire department. He was also a county magistrate appointed in 1853, under the old regeme. Mr. Warren died September 8, 1875, his wife preceded him, having passed away in 1873. Two sons and one daughter were born to them: Isaiah; Archibald, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. William Vanpelt, of Winfield, Kas. Isaiah Warren was reared at Wheeling, and attended a private school taught by Rev. William McKay, a Methodist minister, and he was also for several years with A. W. Reuter, of Wheeling, and at Brooks' academy at St. Clairsville. In 1851, he visited Europe and remained a year. Upon his return to Wheeling he purchased the interest of Thomas H. List, in the firm of Warren & List, and the firm then became Warren & Sons. In this business he continued with his father, and in his subsequent enterprises, until the retirement of the latter in 1871, when William Berger was admitted into the business, under the style of Warren & Berger. Upon the death of Mr. Berger two years later, Mr. Warren succeeded to the entire business, which has since been conducted in his name. He does an extensive business, manufacturing and dealing in carbon and lubricating oils. In 1882, he added the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia, which he conducts on a large scale, and he also renders and deals in tallow. Mr. Warren is an earnest worker for the best interests of the community in municipal affairs was formerly a member of the council from the Third ward. He is a prominent member of the Fourth Street Meth-

odist church, which he joined in 1838, and of which he is secretary of the board of trustees. He was married May 1, 1855, to Virginia, daughter of Dr. Charles McLane, a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, and also the well-known inventor of a proprietary medicine, which has a world-wide fame. To this union seven children have been born, of whom three survive: Nellie T., wife of C. C. Holloway, of Ohio; Alan I., a student at the Boston university law school, and Eugene L., a student of medicine.

Stanton Bundy Warrick, a member of the large dry goods firm of Egger, Warrick & Co., is a son of James and Eleanor Warrick. He was born at Somerton, Belmont county, Ohio, in the year 1854. Until his twenty-fourth year he remained on the paternal farm, his boyhood having been occupied between attending the district schools and the ordinary farm work of a farmer's son. In April, 1878, he entered Eastman's National Business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated from this institution October 7, of the same year. He first began work as a salesman in the dry goods house of Hogue & Shotwell, at Freeport, Harrison county, Ohio. Mr. Warrick remained with this firm until January, 1883, at which time they removed their stock of goods to Somerton, Ohio, where S. Hogue, the senior partner of the firm, was engaged in the dry goods business. Here they combined the two stocks, and having a sufficient number of employes they were obliged to dispense with Mr. Warrick's services. After having been engaged in various capacities, he entered into partnership with J. H. Egger and R. B. Roberts, the style of the firm name being Egger, Warrick & Co. This house has by energy and fair dealing built up one of the largest trades in the city. James Warrrick, father of the above, was born in 1818 in South Hampton county, N. C. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1826 and settled in Belmont county, near Barnesville, Ohio, where he still resides.

The wholesale grocery house of Waterhouse Brothers, recently formed, is one of the important ones in that field of trade. The members of the firm, John and Stephen Waterhouse, are sons of Stephen Waterhouse, an esteemed retired citizen of Wheeling, who came to that city in 1839, from Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1811, the son of John and Margaret Waterhouse. Stephen Waterhouse engaged in brick manufacturing at Wheeling for twelve years, but since 1881 has lived a retired life. He was married in 1841 to Charlotte Simpson, of Yorkshire, England, and six sons and four daughters were born to them, of whom three daughters and two sons named above are now living. John Waterhouse, senior member of the house of Waterhouse Bros., was born in Wheeling, February 5, 1842. At the age of fourteen years he sought independent employment and became a clerk in the glass house of Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., where he remained for thirteen years, during a portion of that time keeping the books of that company. In 1869 he embarked in the business in which he has since been engaged as a partner in the wholesale grocery trade with Joseph Speidell, and continued to be a member of that firm until January 1, 1889. Then withdrawing from the old firm, he

formed a partnership with his brother, Stephen Waterhouse, and on April 1, 1889, they opened their wholesale grocery house, which met with success from the start, and is doing a large and constantly increasing business. Though a comparatively new house, it has the advantage of the experience of the senior member of the wholesale trade, which is as extensive as that of any other man now engaged in that business at Wheeling. Mr. Waterhouse, in addition to meeting the demands of business, has given much time and careful attention to municipal affairs. He was elected to the second branch of the city council from the Eighth ward in 1867, and was subsequently elected from the Sixth and Fifth wards, retiring from the council in 1883, after a continuous service of sixteen years, probably the longest consecutive service in the history of the council. On November 24, 1864, Mr. Waterhouse was married to Ellen Shields, daughter of Michael Shields. of Wheeling, and they have had eight children, seven of whom are now living.

Stephen Waterhouse, junior member of the above named firm, was born at Wheeling, January 3, 1844. At about the age of twenty-two years he entered the glass house of Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., as shipping clerk, but six months later engaged with his father in the manufacture of bricks, and continued to be so occupied until 1888. In the spring of 1889 he became a member of the firm of Waterhouse Bros. He has rendered efficient service to the city as a member of the council, to the second branch of which he was first elected from the Eighth ward, in 1881. He served two years, and in January, 1889, was re-elected and held the office until December of that year, when he resigned. Mr. Waterhouse was married in 1866, to Mary F., daughter of William Coombs, of Wheeling. She died in 1869, and the two children born to her died, one before and one after her death. In 1877 he was married to Annie E., daughter of James E. Bryson, of Wheeling, formerly of Baltimore. To this union four children have been born, two of whom survive.

E. W. Wells, of the firm of Klieves, Kraft & Co., Wheeling, is one of the leading architects of the city, and consequently intimately associated with the architectural development of the place. Mr. Wells was born in Brooke county, W. Va., October 21, 1850. His father, James Wells, was a native of Washington county, Penn., but while quite young removed with his parents to Brooke county, where he has since resided, and has for many years been occupied as a carpenter, though residing on a farm near Bethany. The subject of this mention, after attending the common schools, entered the West Liberty academy, where he attracted the attention of Prof. W. K. Pendleton, who persuaded the father to send him to Bethany college a short time for the development of his talent for evident designing. Consequently he received six months' training at Bethany college in drawing and civil engineering. Subsequently he worked with his father three years, and in May, 1874, he removed to Wheeling. He was first associated with Charles P. Hamilton in stair building, and then as a journeyman with Klieves, Kraft & Co., to whom in their first work,

the building of the Morgantown university, he demonstrated his ability as a mechanic. After four years' service with the firm he became a partner, and having in the meantime given much study during leisure hours to architecture, the demand for his services soon became so pronounced that he was compelled to open an office and employ assistants, and this is now a regular part of the business of the firm, under his management. Among the many buildings for which he has furnished the designs and superintended the erection, may be mentioned the North Wheeling public school building, the Island, and the Eighth ward school buildings, the Y. M. C. A. building, and Rogers building, the Peter Welty building, L. C. Stifel's block, Schenck's building, the Female college at Buckhannon, and the Ravenswood school, the residences of Dr. Hazlett, George E. Stifel, Alfred Paull, Dr. Ackermann, Lawrence Sands and R. K. Giffens. He has also given particular attention to the designing of ornamental work for the interior of bank buildings and the like, and in this connection has displayed notable talent. Mr. Wells is also interested in the Standard Insurance company as director. He was married June 13, 1876, to Jennie E., daughter of Robert Wells, of Brooke county, and they have five children. He and family are members of the Disciple church.

Rev. Albert William Werder, who has, for more than a quarter of a century, acted as pastor of St. James' German Evangelical Lutheran church, Wheeling, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, January 17, 1839. At the age of thirteen years he came to America with his parents, John B. and Christina Werder, who settled in Sullivan county, N. Y. The father died there December 19, 1854, and the mother and son then removed to Honesdale, Penn., where they resided nearly eight years, the son finding employment as a bookkeeper. In 1862 he and his mother removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he entered the Theological seminary of the church to which he has since devoted his talents. He was graduated there in June, 1864, and having in the previous month received a call from the St. James church, of Wheeling, he entered upon his work here in the following July. During the many years that have elapsed he has ever sought to promote the interests of his sacred cause, and has won the affection of his congregation, and the esteem of the community. On April 14, 1868, Mr. Werder was married to Mary E. Bayha, daughter of Jacob Bayha, of Wheeling, and she gave him one child, Albert Paul, who died at an early age. The mother died in February, 1870. On September 10, 1874, Mr. Werder was married to Mary Ella, daughter of Frederick Miller, of Wheeling, and they have five children, Mary Ann, Albert Henry, Emma Louisa, Ida Caroline and Charles Frederick William, of whom the eldest died, aged five years.

The founder of the American branch of the Wheat family came to the United States sometime in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled at Alexandria, Va. James M. Wheat, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Alexandria in 1800, which was also the birthplace of his father. For many years

the family were merchants at Alexandria, where they were prominently identified with the business and social interests of the community. In 1832 James M. Wheat came to Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), and became the manufacturer of windowg glass. He married Martha Brewer, at Berkeley Springs, Berkeley county (now Morgan county), Va. Their children were: Joseph Edward, George K., Eliza Selena, Hanson Bradley, Jesse S., Mary Virginia, Adaline Lambert, James Muliken and Lydia Hart. George K. Wheat, the second son, was born at Berkeley Springs, January 25, 1825, and came to Wheeling with his parents in July, 1832. He was educated in several different schools of the city, among which may be mentioned the Lancasterian academy, taught by Prof. McBurney. The academy occupied the ground south of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church, and the school taught by Professors Rutter and Smith, which was conducted in the building on the corner of Fourteenth and Chapline streets. In 1837 Mr. Wheat's father removed to Ritchietown, now South Wheeling, and established a tannery there, he being a tanner by trade. Until the year 1844 Mr. Wheat was engaged in various pursuits, first being employed in a ship yard, and then in a glass factory operated by H. Milton Miller; subsequently he worked in a saw-mill owned by Hughes & Martin. In March, 1844, he entered the employ of J. & T. Hornbrook, dealers in notions, and remained with them for four years. According to agreement, he was to receive the first year, $50; the second, $75; and the third, $100. The fourth year he was engaged at a salary of $500, which was a very liberal compensation in those days. About 1849 the firm dissolved partnership and divided the stock, and one year later, Jacob Hornbrook sold his business to Wheat & Chapline, this firm continuing until the death of Alexander C. Chapline, which occurred in 1855. Mr. Wheat purchased the Chapline interest in the business from the administrator of his partner's estate, and was connected with the same until January 1, 1889. While with the Hornbrooks Mr. Wheat made several trips to Louisville on a flat-boat carrying merchandise to that point, subsequently making two trips to Cincinnati for Wheat & Chapline. The first trip was made about the year 1852. After having disposed of his stock and while making arrangements to return home, the steamer "Lake Erie," which had been used to tow canal boats from Rochester, Penn., to Pittsburgh, arrived at Cincinnati with two barges, each loaded with about 5,000 bushels of coal. This was the first coal ever towed down the Ohio river by a steamboat. Instead of selling his flat-boat, as was before necessary, Mr. Wheat paid the captain of the "Lake Erie" $75 to tow his boat back to Wheeling. To Mr. Wheat belongs the entire credit for bringing the pottery industry to Wheeling. This important industry now forms one of the chief manufacturing interests of this community of factories. While passing through the town of East Liverpool, Ohio, the enterprise and prosperity of the place struck Mr. Wheat so forcibly that he decided to look into the cause of it. As the pottery business was the business of the town almost exclusively, he naturally determined that this was

the cause, and immediately began to lay his plans for the establishment of a pottery at Wheeling. The Wheeling Pottery company is the immediate result of his foresight and enterprise. This concern was founded in November, 1879, and proved a great success. This experiment having been successful, other companies have been, from time to time, formed for the purpose of manufacturing china, porcelain and other earthenware, until, at the present writing there are four very large potteries in the city of Wheeling, besides numerous other smaller, but growing companies. Mr. Wheat is connected extensively in the West Virginia China company, the Warwick China company and the Wheeling Pottery company. His support has always been given to any enterprise which promised increased prosperity to Wheeling, and we find him prominently identified with the iron business, being a stockholder in the Benwood Iron company, the Belmont Iron works, the Wheeling Iron and Nail company, and the Wheeling Steel plant, he being a director in last two named. In 1858, with others, he established the Citizens' Deposit bank of Wheeling. This institution was merged into the First National bank, of Wheeling, in April, 1864. Mr. Wheat was president of both banks, and now has a $10 bank note in his possession bearing his signature as the president of the First National bank, of Wheeling, dated in 1864. This bill was in circulation until very recently, when it was discovered by a friend and presented to the one whose signature it bears. He was also one of the founders and a large stockholder in three insurance companies, the Wheeling Fire & Marine, the Franklin, and the National Insurance companies. From the early days of the oil business he has been an operator in the different fields, having been one of the capitalists who sunk the well on the National road, near the "S" bridge. He subsequently operated at Smith's Ferry, and is now interested in the Belmont oil field. His marriage to Miss Fannie J. Doane was solemnized June 6, 1855. Their children are: Henry Lawson, Kate Doane, George K., Jr., Albert Allen, Archie Laurance, Frank Renick and Fannie Josephine. Mr. Wheat is recognized as one of the most progressive and successful business men of the upper Ohio valley. His enterprise and ability have been exercised for the good of the entire community as well as for his own interests, and long after his individuality has sunk into that oblivion which comes to all, his many acts of charity and kindness will be remembered with loving tenderness. The great industry which he has planted will serve as a monument to his ability and as a reminder of his public spirit. Mr. Wheat is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. His greatness is best attested by the great devotion which his multitude of employes bear him.

Charles H. Wheeler, a veteran merchant tailor of Wheeling, and one of the valued men of that city, was born at Smithtown, Suffolk county, Long Island, July 26, 1819. He is the son of Joshua Wheeler, also a native of that county, where the family has always resided since the original settlement in an early day by five brothers who came from England. Charles H. was reared on the farm to his sixteenth

year, when he began an apprenticeship of four years at the tailor's trade. That being concluded, in 1841, he left his native county and removed to Orange county, N. Y., whence after two years he went to Baltimore. In 1844 he made his home at Cumberland, Md., where he remained about nine years, during the latter part of that period establishing a shop of his own. In 1853, he came to Wheeling, where he has since permanently resided, and in this city he embarked in business as a merchant tailor upon his arrival. He opened in Washington hall, being the first business in that well-known establishment. In 1860 he sold out his business and returned to New York state with the intention of remaining there, but after eighteen months' absence returned to Wheeling. In the fall of 1861, he engaged in the manufacture of clothing for various houses, and was so engaged until 1865, when he took the position of foreman for one of the leading tailoring establishments of the city, with which he remained for thirteen years. In July, 1879, he entered the establishment of Thomas Hughes, and remained there until January 1, 1889, when he and his son Charles opened their present rooms in the Reilly block. Both are practical workmen, with thorough knowledge of their art, and in the short time they have conducted their establishment have met with much success. In addition to their general business they carry a full line of suitings. Mr. Wheeler was married June 5, 1849, to Henrietta Lakin, a native of Cumberland, Md., and they have had eleven children, of whom but two survive. One of these, Charles H. Wheeler, Jr., the partner of his father, was born at Wheeling, July 21, 1866. He is a thorough master of his trade, which he has learned in all its details.

Joseph Wheeler, an active business man of Wheeling, engaged in the boot and shoe trade at 2801 Eoff street, was born at Dudley, Staffordshire, England, May 7, 1844. His parents, Jesse and Martha (Simons) Wheeler, were both natives of England. The father died when the subject of this sketch was quite young, and about the year 1850 the mother and her children came to the United States, and made their home at Wheeling. Here the mother died in 1859. Mr. Wheeler was reared and educated at Wheeling, completing his studies in the Duff commercial college, Pittsburg, Penn. At the age of fifteen years he found employment in a nail mill and learning the trade of a nailer, followed that in different mills, beginning as a nail feeder and rising to the position of nailer and factory manager. About 1879, he removed to Chattanooga, and managed a mill there. Then he was engaged at his trade in Wheeling until the spring of 1889, when he opened the establishment above mentioned, which he is operating successfully. In war times he did honorable service to the country, as a member of Carlin's battery, or Battery D, First West Virginia light artillery. He is now one of the leading citizens of the Sixth ward, and fraternally is connected with Nelson lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., Wheeling Union chapter, No. 1, Wheeling commandery, No. 1, K. T., Wheeling lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Alpha lodge, No. 424, K. of H., and Welcome lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. In 1870, Mr. Wheeler was married to Jennie McNaughton, daughter of Steenrod

McNaughton, and granddaughter of one of the pioneers of the city, Neil McNaughton, Esq.

In close connection with the local history of the Catholic church and its associate institutions, is that of Rt. Rev. R. V. Whelan, D. D., who, in 1846, though still bishop of the diocese of Richmond, which comprised the whole state of Virginia, came to reside for a while in Wheeling, and performed the pastoral duties almost unaided. In 1850 the diocese of Wheeling was established and the bishop of Richmond was translated to the new See of Wheeling. Until 1847, the little church which had been erected about 1822, was sufficient to accommodate the congregation, but at that time Bishop Whelan resolved to have a more capacious and grander edifice, one that would answer for many years to come. Accordingly the corner stone of the present cathedral was laid in 1847. Rev. Whelan himself designed it, and in person superintended the construction. In less than ten years he found it necessary to erect another church to accomodate the increasing members, and the separate church for the Germans was dedicated in 1858. In 1872, he erected a third church, that of the Immaculate Conception in the Eighth ward. Immediately after his arrival in Wheeling, in 1846, Bishop Whelan manifested a noteworthy zeal in the important matter of education. He was not content with establishing what are known as parish schools, but at once organized the Wheeling Female academy, and called to his assistance those famed educators, the Sisters of the Visitation, B. V. M. So exalted was his idea of education, that he, moreover, secured among them a teaching corps that has, ever since, gained for the Sisters' academy the very highest reputation. The academy continued in Wheeling until 1865, when it was removed to a point two miles east of the city, and was then called Mount De Chantel. No sooner had the Wheeling Female academy been removed to the country than the ever vigilant Bishop Whelan put St Joseph's academy in operation on the site of the old one. In 1850 he purchased an admirable property for the Wheeling hospital, on its present site, and greatly enlarged the building. He soon discovered another claim of charity. A home for orphans challenged his attention, and soon the act incorporating the Wheeling hospital was amended so as to read, "The Hospital and Orphan Asylum." The beautiful Mount Calvary cemetery was also one of the bishop's undertakings. It was laid out by the bishop himself. After an episcopate of thirty-three years, Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, D. D., died in the city of Baltimore, his birthplace, on the 7th of July, 1874. As a prelate his record is as bright and glorious as that of any bishop of his church from the days of the Most Rev. John Carroll, first bishop of the states, to his own day. He was a man of indomitable will, of wonderful courage and of a power of endurance that knew no bounds. As a churchman his life was so grand, so heroic, that it may be termed apostolic. His remains repose in Mount Calvary cemetery, beneath the altar of a beautiful chapel which the love and reverence and gratitude of the people erected to his saintly memory.

Among the early residents of Wheeling deserving honorable mention was John White, a native of Kings county, Ireland, who was born in 1808. In 1831 he was married to Bridget Dunn, who was born in Queens county, Ireland in 1805, and immediately after their marriage they came to the United States, stopping first at Philadelphia. In the next year they proceeded over the national road to what was then the west, and arrived at Wheeling, where the husband found employment in a woolen mill, he having worked in the old country as a woolcomber. Subsequently he acquired the trade of a machinist and local engineer and became connected with the city water works at their construction, and subsequently for many years was employed there. After leaving the water works he was employed as engineer for several establishments, and at the time of his decease was engineer of the water works of the Belmont mill. He took an active interest in the affairs of the city, and during the years of its development he was a valued citizen. Of the Catholic church he was a pioneer at Wheeling, settling there before a church was organized. His death occurred November 30, 1875. His widow is still living. Of the nine children born to them, three are living: Mary A., Ellen G., and John A. John A. White, son of the above, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, is extensively engaged in trade as a wholesale and retail dealer in leather shoe findings and specialties at No. 1117 Market street. He was born in this city April 18, 1843. He attended school in the basement of the Cathedral until his fourteenth year, after which he studied one year and a half at St. Charles college at Ellicott City, Md. Returning to Wheeling he took a position in a retail grocery store, and subsequently spent two years in the dry goods business as a clerk. He then took a full course at Duff's Commercial college, at Pittsburgh, from which institution he received his diploma on September 4, 1863. He then took the position of book-keeper for the wholesale grocery house of Mr. Reilly, and remained there until March, 1869, when he took a position with the firm of Berger & Hoffman, tanners and leather dealers. After that firm dissolved in 1876, he was for one year a member of the firm of Berger & White, which succeeded. This latter partnership was dissolved in 1877, and Mr. White then engaged in business for himself at No, 1121 Market street, whence he removed to his present place in 1886. He began on a limited scale, but has gradually increased his business until he now has the leading establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. White was married in 1869, to Margaret E., the oldest daughter of Jacob Snyder, a wholesale iron merchant of Wheeling. She is now deceased, leaving a son and two daughters. In 1883, Mr. White was married to Ellen Girvin, of Wheeling, by whom he has four children. He and family are members of the Cathedral church.

Col. Robert White, a distinguished citizen of West Virginia, formerly attorney general of the state, is a member of a family which has been notable in the history of Virginia. His great-grandfather, Robert White, was a surgeon in the British navy, and at an early period in the settlement of the state made his home in the valley of Virginia.

His two sons rose to distinction. Alexander, a worthy patriot, became a member of the first congress of the United States. Robert, the other son, a native of Winchester, did patriotic service in the field during the revolution, was an officer in the Continental army and received a severe wound at the battle of Monmouth, though at that time only seventeen years of age. Subsequently he became a successful lawyer; sat upon the bench some forty years, and was president of the old general court of Virginia. John Baker White, son of the latter, was born at Winchester in 1794, and was clerk of the circuit and county courts of Hampshire county from the time he was twenty years until the year of his death, 1862. He married Frances Ann, daughter of Rev. Christian Streit, who from his early manhood during the war of the revolution, down to 1830, the year of his death, was the minister of the Lutheran church at Winchester, Va. Mrs. White was born about 1809; was married about 1831, and her death occurred in 1879. These parent had nine children: Robert, John (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Christian, Alexander (deceased), Henry, Fannie, Lucy, and one who died in infancy. The eldest son, whose name heads this sketch, was born in the town of Romney, Hampshire county, then in the Old Dominion, February 7, 1833. He received his early education at the seminary taught by Rev. Dr. William Henry Foote, a celebrated Presbyterian divine, and subsequently entered his father's office as assistant clerk, when about fourteen years of age. There he remained, in the meantime reading law, until 1853, when he began attendance at the law school of Judge John W. Brockenbrough at Lexington, Va., where he took two courses. He obtained license to practice March 30, 1854, and opened an office at Romney on April 1, following. He was prospering in his profession, when in May, 1861, being captain of an uniformed militia company, organized some time previous, he was ordered by the governor of Virginia to report at Harper's Ferry for active service. He moved to that place with his command, and joined the forces of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, his company being assigned to the Thirteenth infantry, under Col., afterward Gen., A. P. Hill. Subsequently he raised a battalion of cavalry, which was increased to a regiment (the Twenty-third cavalry), of which he was commissioned colonel. He served as such until the close of the war, and then returned to Romney, May 14, 1865. Soon afterward he formed a law partnership with Judge J. J. Jacob, afterward governor of West Virginia, and this firm existed until the election of the latter to that office. He became noted as an attorney, and also took an active part in public measures. Chiefly through his efforts the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind was located at Romney, and he was for several years one of its board of regents and its secretary. He organized and was president of the South Branch Railroad company, the railroad now connecting his native town with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In the summer of 1876 Col. White was nominated by the democratic party for the office of attorney general, and was elected in the following October by a majority of nearly 17,000, the largest ever given in the history of the state. Believing

that the duties of his office demanded his removal to the then state capital, he left Romney April 1, 1877, and has ever since made his home at Wheeling. He retired from office March 4, 1881, and declining a renomination, resumed the practice of law, in which his brilliant talents and integrity of character have conjoined to crown his untiring industry with success. Since removing to Wheeeling he has served one term in the legislature as the representative of Ohio county. He is now senior member of the law firm of White & Allen, and city solicitor of Wheeling. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian church and a ruling elder, and also prominent in the Masonic order. He was first made a Mason in 1856, and is now a Knight Templar; was master of his lodge for a number of years, and is a past grand master of West Virginia. Col. White was married May 26, 1859, to Ellen E., daughter of James C. Voss, of Richmond, Va., and they have had six children, of whom two survive, Marshall V., clerk in the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and Catherine.

Daniel Whitehead was a leading business man of Wheeling for many years. His birth occurred in January, 1828, at Mount Pleasant, Lancashire, seven miles from the city of Manchester, England. He received a fair education, and then learned the painter's trade, which he followed in England until January, 1858, at which time he came to the United States. Settling in Wheeling, where George Wood, his brother-in-law lived, he worked at his trade until the breaking out of the rebellion. April of same year his wife and two children joined him in his new home. Enlisting in Company E, of the First West Virginia regiment of infantry of the Union army, he served with them two years and eleven months, fighting valliantly for his adopted country. He received an honorable discharge for physical disability and returned to Wheeling, where he resumed his old trade, continuing in this until his death, August 15, 1886. During his business career he carried on one of the largest businesses in his line, employing from ten to twelve men. The Custom house and the Mt. DeChantall college are specimens of his skill. He was a very well read man, pronounced in his views and having the courage of his convictions. He was a born republican, and his republican sentiments were the chief cause of his coming to the United States from England. He was reared in the Episcopel church and died in that faith. Mr. Whitehead was married in England to Hannah Wood, who still survives him, residing in Wheeling. Three children were born to this marriage: one son and two daughters, one of the latter dying in England; the other one was the wife of James McGranahan, a prominent contractor and builder of Wheeling, Mary H., died in November, 1871. The son is Ralph Whitehead, the subject of this biography. Ralph Whitehead was born in Staleybridge, near Manchester, England, August 1, 1851. He came to Wheeling with his parents in 1858, and has since lived here. He was educated in the public schools of the latter city, and in 1867 entered St. Vincent's college, where he remained for two years. After leaving college he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph company as dispatch copier, and in 1871 began to learn the

brick layer's trade with John Boring, deceased. He served two years with Boring and then entered the employ of Andrews & Kirk, furnace builders and bricklayers and contractors. He was connected with that firm for four years, and in 1877 started into business for himself as a contractor. Mr. Whitehead carried on this business for some four years, at the expiration of which time he entered the Wheeling postoffice, where he remained for three years. He then returned to brick contracting and met with success in this business until 1889, when he again entered the Wheeling postoffice, this time as superintendent of letter carriers, and he still holds this responsible position. Since 1870, Mr. Whitehead has been very prominent in political circles. In 1882 he became a member of the Ohio county republican executive committee, and was its chairman in 1886, and again in 1888, and is at present writing, filling this place of honor. He attends all of the state conventions as a delegate. In 1888 he removed from the Fourth ward to a handsome new residence on the Island. Mr. Whitehead is a member of, and the master of Ohio lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., Excelsior, No. 40, I. O. O. F., is also a member of the Bricklayers' Union, which organization he was a delegate to in 1889, in the international convention held at Cleveland, Ohio. He was married March 21, 1874, to Miss Lavinia Combs, of Wheeling. They are the parents of four children: Mary, George, Edmund and Stella.

Ludwig Wilhelm, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, is a native of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, born March 20, 1832. He was reared in his native land, and on June, 1852, he landed at Baltimore. He was married July 17, 1853, to Bertranda Mihm. They proceeded directly to Wheeling, where Mr. Wilhelm found employment in trimming and finally in the saddlery trade. In November, 1857, he opened a saddlery store on the south side, and has ever since continued to deal in harness, trunks, saddles, etc., his place being now one of the oldest and most prominent in the city. Subsequently he turned his attention to grapegrowing, and in about 1865 purchased four or five acres of land, and planted a vineyard, which he has carefully cultivated and improved until he now has one of the most productive vineyards of this region From the product of the vineyard he manufactures annually a large quantity of fine domestic wines, in which he deals at wholesale. The land which he took as a vineyard was, at the time of its purchase, a wilderness, but he has made it a most attractive spot. Mr. Wilhelm is a member of St. Alphonsus Catholic church. By his marriage, above mentioned, he has had thirteen children, five of whom are living: Josephine, Bertrand, Magnus; Matilda, wife of William Vogler, and Louis.

Albert L. Wilkie is a member of the extensive dry goods firm of George M. Snook & Co., doing an immense business in the city of Wheeling and vicinity. Mr. Wilkie is a native of Wheeling, having been born in that city, April 8, 1859. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Wilkie. The father is deceased, but the mother still survives. Mr. Wilkie received his education in the German and public schools of the city, and when but thirteen years old entered the em-

ploy of Henry Rœmer as a cash boy and remained in his service for seven years. His aptitude for the business was soon manifested and he was gradually promoted until at the time he left the firm he was one of the best clerks in the establishment. After leaving Mr. Rœmer's employ, Mr. Wilkie became connected with the firm of George E. Stifel & Co., as a clerk, and remained in this capacity for four years, he then became a member of the firm. In 1884 he embarked in the dry goods business with George M. Snook and George Rentsch, the firm name being George M. Snook & Co. This house has become one of the most popular concerns in West Virginia. Its members are all self-made men, and like all men who have made a true success in life, they are energetic and of known integrity.

George E. Wilkinson, manager of the Riverside forge and bar mills, was born at Cambridge, Mass., March 11, 1852. He is the son of Col. Nathan Wilkinson, deceased, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, who is mentioned elsewhere. Coming to Wheeling when about two years of age, Mr. Wilkinson has ever since made his home at this city. He received his education at the Linsly institute, and at Pleasant Hill seminary, West Middleton, Penn., after which, in September, 1867, he entered the employment of the Riverside Iron company, beginning as an iron worker. He perfected himself in his craft and rose gradually in position in the mill, until in 1881, he was made manager of the bar mill. In 1885 he was given charge of both the forge and bar mills, a position he has since held, having under his supervision over 180 men in the two mills and the coal mines. The duties of this responsible post he has discharged to the entire satisfaction of the corporation, and he is popular with all with whom he is associated. Mr. Wilkinson is a resident of the Sixth ward of the city, and is well-known and influential in various channels. He was married in 1872, to Frances Gregg, and six children have been born to them, but one of whom survives.

Will J. Willis, one of the most successful and enterprising young business men of Wheeling, was born October 1, 1868. His parents are Robert and Fannie (Smythe) Willis, of Canadian and Irish birth, respectively. Robert Willis is a descendant of a very old and distinguished Canadian family, and is at present one of the most extensive agriculturists in his native country. William Willis received his scholastic training in the schools of Stewarttown, Canada, his birthplace, and afterwards graduated from the college at that place. His first business experience was obtained in Toronto, Canada, where he learned the grocery business. In 1883 Mr. Willis came to Wheeling and at once entered the employ of his uncle, R. J. Smythe, with whom he remained until Mr. Smythe's death in 1887. The business was purchased by Conner & Snedeker at that time and operated by them until April 1, 1890. Mr. Willis continued in the employ of Conner & Snedeker until the retirement of Mr. Snedeker when he purchased his interest in the establishment and is now the managing partner. This firm is probably the largest retail grocery house doing business in West Virginia, and Mr. Willis's position in the firm speaks more

than any words could for his great ability and enterprise. It is seldom that so young a man attains such a marked success. At a time when the average man is but entering on his business career Mr. Willis has placed himself in a position for speedily becoming one of the most prominent commercial men in the upper Ohio valley, and it is safe to say that should he continue as he has begun it is but a question of a few years before he will take his stand in the very front ranks of the business men of Wheeling. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and a staunch supporter of the republican party.

Andrew Wilson came of old pioneer stock. His grandfather was Alexander Wilson, who was Scotch-Irish, and came to what is now Brooke county, W. Va., prior to the Revolutionary war. Samuel Wilson, son of Alexander, was the father of Andrew. He was a farmer and slaveholder, but manumitted his slaves before his death. He was married three times. His second wife was Mary Patterson of Brooke county. She was the mother of Andrew, who was born at the old homestead, May, 1810. The early life of Andrew was passed on the farm with but limited educational advantages. He served an apprenticeship as a millwright, but never worked at the trade. On attaining his majority he commenced taking cargoes of flour to New Orleans, and found it very remunerative. He was afterward engaged in the steamboat business. In 1837 he moved to Jackson county and engaged in the saw- and flour-mill business. In 1838 he married his cousin, Mary Patterson, daughter of Robert Patterson, of Jefferson county, Ohio,who was a member of the Ohio legislature for many years. She died in 1843, leaving two children, one of whom died in childhood. Her son, Robert P. Wilson, was educated in Wheeling, and in 1861 was appointed second lieutenant of the Seventeenth United States infantry. He served through the war with the "Army of the Potomac," and in January, 1865, was promoted to a captaincy, and the following March was brevetted Major in the Tenth United States infantry for "gallant and meritorious service during the war." His military reputation was that of a "brave and skillful officer, with great coolness and self-possession under fire." In his private life he was genial, quiet and gentle in his manners, and a great favorite with his family and friends. After the war he was transferred to the Indian frontier, and was in command at Fort Richardson, Texas, at the time of his death, which was caused by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in an ambulance while returning from a hunting expedition. His remains were brought to Wheeling and interred in Greenwood cemetery with military and Masonic honors. He never married, and was in his thirty-ninth year when he died, March, 1878. Andrew Wilson came to Wheeling in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business, and continued in that occupation until within a few years of his death. He was much interested in the public schools, and was a member of the board of education from its organization until his death, and for several years previous to his death he was president of that body. He was prominent in city affairs, and guarded faithfully every public trust. The following extract on his death is from

the *Wheeling Intelligencer:* "He was a man of vigorous intellect, strong convictions, and great moral courage, which made him a public leader time and again. He was one of the delegates to the convention of Union men of West Virginia, which met in Wheeling, June 11, 1861, which took the first step in the foundation of the state of West Virginia. Before that time he had held several positions of trust and honor. He was repeatedly elected to both houses of the legislature, and was prominent in many of the most important measures which have agitated the state. His memory was remarkable, and when he made an assertion, was always prepared to substantiate it. He was a life-long democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1832, and his last for Gen. Hancock, in 1880. He was for many years president of the Citizen's Railway company, was also president of the Fire and Marine Insurance company, and a director of the Belmont Nail mill, and of the People's bank. Andrew Wilson was married the second time, October, 1854, to Elizabeth C. Updegraff, daughter of Israel Updegraff, Sr. They had six children, four of whom survived him. He was noted for his generous hospitality and indulgence to his family. His friends were always welcomed to his house. He died April 2, 1883, and is buried in Greenwood cemetery.

Andrew U. Wilson, the secretary and treasurer of the Wheeling Steel works, was born in Wheeling, June 20, 1857. His preliminary education was obtained in his native city. For some time he was a student at Morgantown university, but did not graduate owing to circumstances beyond his control. His first business venture was made in 1873, when he entered the lumber business. Continuing in this for three years he then became connected with the People's bank as a clerk. His first knowledge of the iron business was obtained while in the employ of the Belmont Nail company. In May, 1886, he accepted the position of general secretary and treasurer of the Wheeling Steel works, in which capacity he is still engaged, having risen to this responsible position by strenuous effort and the strictest integrity in all his dealings with men. His marriage to Miss Virginia C. Pendleton, daughter of the late Joseph Pendleton, was solemnized in the year 1888. One child is the result of this marriage: J. Pendleton Wilson, born June 2, 1890. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Episcopal church, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is prominent. He is a staunch democrat, and for some time served as a member of the board of education, but resigned while serving his second term. Mr. Wilson is regarded as one of the most successful iron men in the upper Ohio valley, and doubtless has a bright business career open before him.

William P. Wilson, born in Delaware, 1800, died at Wheeling, 1873, was during the period of his active career prominent as a citizen, and efficient as a civic officer, of Wheeling, to which city he came in 1822. After being there a short time he learned the trade of carpenter with George Vennum, and subsequently was engaged in contracting and building in his own name until 1852, when he entered the firm of

McLure, Dunlevy & Co., boat builders. He served for a considerable period on the city council, and also one of the board of supervisors or commissioners of the county. He was a member of Ohio lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of Wheeling commandery, and was treasurer of the Grand lodge of West Virginia from its organization until his death. He was a director of the old National Insurance company and of the Savings' Insurance institution. His wife, Sarah, to whom he was married November 10, 1832, was born at Wheeling, in 1803, the daughter of George Pannell, an early citizen. These parents had seven children, two of whom are living, Mrs. G. W. Martin, of Brookfield, Mo., and William A. Wilson. The latter, who was born in this city July 3, 1842, began when fourteen years of age to learn the trade of ship chandler, which he subsequently worked at until 1864. In that year he took a position as clerk on a boat running on the Ohio and Cumberland rivers between Pittsburgh and Nashville. He then severed his connection with the river business in 1865 and became bookkeeper for Hanes & Blair, of the Union planing-mills, from which position he rose in July of the following year to that of a partner, purchasing the interest of Mr. Blair. The new firm, known as Hanes & Wilson, continued until 1875. Then J. E. Hanes, son of the senior partner was added, the firm becoming Hanes, Wilson & Co., and adding paint and oil to their trade. In 1881 Mr. Hanes withdrew from the paint business, which went into the hands of Mr. Wilson, and the mill into the hands of C. Hanes & Co., although Mr. Wilson retained his interest in the latter. In 1883 Mr. W. H. Chapman became a partner in the paint store, and the firm of Wilson & Chapman, then formed, is still a leader in the paint and oil trade. The old firm of Wilson and Dunlevy, in 1867, added to its boat yard business the manufacture of nail kegs. In 1873, the elder Wilson died, and six months later W. H. Dunlevy also, and the business thus fell to W. A. Wilson and H. H. Dunlevy, who wound up the old branch of the business and continued the manufacture of kegs until 1887, when Mr. Wilson bought out the Hanes planing-mill business and consolidated the two, which are now conducted by the firm of Wilson & Dunlevy. Mr. Wilson is also a stockholder in the Benwood Iron mill, the Wheeling Iron and Nail company, the Fire and Marine Insurance company and the Commercial bank. As evidence of his public activity it may also be stated that he is and has been for a number of years a member of the city council for the First ward, has served ten years on the board of education for the Washington district, is president of the Young Men's democratic club, was first president of the Y. M. C. A., and is president of the Builders' Exchange of West Virginia. He is a member of the North Street Methodist Episcopal church; his Masonic membership is with Nelson lodge, No. 30, of which he was a charter member, Cyrene commandery, K. T., and Osiris temple, Mystic Shrine. Mr. Wilson was married June 11, 1867, to Texana, daughter of Jacab Arndt, of Wheeling, and they have three children.

A. G. Wincher, a leading retailer of boots and shoes at Wheeling, has been for fifty years a resident of this city, and is prominent in its

business circles. He was born at Eckhartsberga, Prussia, June 29, 1830, one of seven children of Christian and Dorothea (Kobe) Wincher. The father and mother and their four children then born, immigrated to the United States in 1839, in the spring, and after a voyage of forty-five days landed at Baltimore. Thence they came to Wheeling in wagons over the national road, a fourteen days' trip, and here Christian Wincher, who was a cooper by trade, endeavored to find work, but was compelled for some time to take odd jobs. Finally engaging in his trade, he for years made cooperage quite extensively, and sold it all over the adjacent country, on several occasions also, makings trips with his goods as far as St. Louis. He and wife were members of the German Methodist church, and were highly esteemed. He died in 1874, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife in 1886, at the age of seventy-eight. From his ninth year A. G. Wincher was reared at Wheeling. His educational advantages were very limited, as his parents were too poor then to send him to school and pay the expenses, and the school law of Virginia at that time denied the privileges of free schools to children of those who possessed a trade. Learning the cooper's trade with his father, he worked with him until 1852, when he entered the wholesale grocery store of Pollock & Donlon. He remained with one wholesale grocery house or another until 1860, when he found employment with the shoe house of McClellan & Knox, and remained with that firm and its successors until 1885. In the latter year he opened his well-known retail establishment at No. 1123 Main street, one of the leading stores of the city. In 1885 Mr. Wincher made a visit to his native land, and re-visiting his native town after an absence of forty-six years, was able without assistance to find the house in which he was born, and recognize many once familiar faces and places. He spent three months in Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Wincher was married in 1852, to Fredericka Beisser, of Monroe county, Ohio, a native of Germany, and they have had ten children, five of whom survive. He and wife are members of the German Methodist church. He is one of the self-made men of the city, and his rise to prominence in business, unaided by aught save his industry and integrity, have won for him the esteem of all.

Frank A. Woeber, Jr., city receiver of Wheeling, is a son of Frank A. Woeber, one of the veteran business men of that city. The latter, a native of Bavaria, came to the United States about 1849, and proceeded directly to Wheeling, where in a few years he embarked in the grocery business, in which he has been prominently engaged for thirty-four years, now doing business at No. 2311 Market street. He is now in his sixty-fourth year. He was married after coming to this city to Rose Snyder, who was born in Hesse, Germany, but came to this country with her parents when three months old. She is now fifty-three years of age. She and her husband are members of the St. Alphonsus Catholic church. Of the nine children born to them four sons and three daughters survive. Their son, with mention of whom this article begins, was born in Wheeling, May 15, 1858. He attended the St. Alphonsus school until he was thirteen years of age,

and subsequently until he was eighteen years of age he assisted his father in his store. He then entered Frasher's Business college, and completed his education. Taking then a position as city salesman with the wholesale grocery house of Joseph Speidel & Co., he remained in that capacity six years, and at the end of that period accepted a similar position with Simon Barer's Sons, in the same business and continued with them three years. With Kraft Bros., and Rosenberg he then occupied a like position until February, 1889. Previous to this date he had been a candidate before the city council for the receivership, as the caucus nominee of the democratic party, but had failed of election. In February, 1889, however, the council being democratic, he was elected for a term of two years from February 13, 1889. He was married May 16, 1888, to Caroline Vierballer, of Wheeling, by whom he has one son. He and wife are members of the St. Alphonsus church, and he is a member of the Knights of St. George, and vice-president of the Arion singing society.

John William Wolvington, a prominent flour and grain merchant, of Wheeling, was born in Jefferson county, W. Va., the son of David R. and Mary T. Burkett Wolvington. The father was born in Shenandoah county, Va., in 1798, and the mother in Jefferson county, W. Va., about 1800. They were married in 1818, and had seven children: Eliza Margaret, John William, James Washington, Ann Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, David Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. James W. is a real estate agent at Baltimore, where he was formerly, for many years in the wholesale tobacco trade with his brother-in-law, Gerard S. Watts. The latter married Ann Elizabeth Wolvington, and he is now extensively interested in mining and manufacturing. Sarah Jane is the wife of James Morrison, a carpenter of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. David H., a painter, was twice married, and died about 1873. Thomas Jefferson, a machinist, was married at Lafayette, Ind., and died February 28, 1885. John William Wolvington, the subject of this mention, when a child, accompanied his parents to Morgan county, W. Va., and thence after the death of his father, he removed with the remainder of the family, to Cumberland, Md., where he learned the occupation of a locomotive engineer, which he followed until 1864. December 29, 1851, he was married to Mary L., daughter of Alpheus B. Beall, of Allegheny county, Md., and in 1853, he removed to Wheeling. His wife died January 7, 1860, leaving four children: Alvin Alpheus, deceased; Virginia Ann, Minerva Beall and John William. On May 12, 1861, Mr. Wolvington wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Loudenslager, of Marshall county, W. Va., by whom he had five children: Alpharetta, Loudenslager, Mary Cecilia (deceased), Thomas Jefferson and Gerard Watts (deceased). With his wife's father, Joseph Loudenslager, Mr. Wolvington was engaged in milling at Loudensville, Marshall county, from 1864, until 1870, when they removed to Baltimore, near where Mr. Wolvington farmed for a year. They returned to Wheeling in 1871, and the next year, Mr. Wolvington embarked in the wholesale tobacco trade, which occupied him until the spring of 1883, when he established his present business at No. 37 Thirty-third street. Mr.



J. J. Woods

Wolvington is prominent in business and influential in municipal affairs. He served as a member of the first branch of the city council from 1879 to 1883.

Joseph J. Woods, attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., well-known throughout the state as speaker of the house of delegates during two sessions of the legislature, is of a family prominent in the history of Ohio county from a very early day. His great-grandfather, Andrew Woods, was sheriff of Botetourt county, Va., under a commission bearing date, October 18, 1777, signed by Patrick Henry, an interesting document now in the possession of Mr. J. J. Woods. His grandfather, Col. Archibald Woods, a native of Botetourt county, Va., entered the Continental army when a mere boy, near the close of the Revolutionary war, and served until peace was gained, being wounded at the decisive engagement at Yorktown. About the year 1790, he, with two brothers, came to the Ohio valley, then the western frontier, and the colonel settled on land two miles east of the site of the present city of Wheeling, the brothers also settling within the present bounds of Ohio county. Col. Woods was a man of much force and integrity and was a member of the Richmond convention, which ratified the constitution of the United States, and for many years was president of the old county court of Ohio county. His death occurred in 1847, when he was aged eighty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Pogue, lived until 1856. Of the large number of children born to them, not more than four or five reached maturity. One of the younger of these, John Woods, was born in 1807. He was raised as a farmer and followed that occupation during life. He was married to Ruth H., daughter of Dr. Joseph Jacob, an early physician of the county. She is still living, and has her home on the farm that Col. Woods purchased a century ago. In the spring of 1888 her husband died. Six children were born to them, of whom four survive: Archie, Joseph J., George W. and Hamilton, all residents of Ohio county. Joseph J. Woods was born December 15, 1851. He received an academic education while a boy, and then entered Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1872. Choosing the profession of law as his vocation, he entered the office of Judge James Paull, of Wheeling, and after the election of the latter to the court of appeals, he went into the office of J. H. Good, with whom he read law until 1874, when he was admitted to the bar. He then began the practice of law with Mr. Good, and after that gentleman's death, continued in the practice alone, and has achieved success and an honorable position in the bar of the county. Mr. Woods is distinguished for his long and valuable service in the legislature of the state, to which he was first elected in 1878, as a member of the senate, for a term of four years. Upon the expiration of this term he declined a renomination, and became the candidate of his party for the house of delegates, as a representative of Ohio county, and was elected for a term of two years. Upon the organization of the chamber in 1883, he was elected speaker, an office that he filled with notable tact and ability. In 1886 he was again nominated and elected to the house of delegates, and

was again elected in 1888, and for a second time in 1889, presided as speaker of the house. He has represented faithfully and efficiently the interests of his county and his admirable discharge of the duties of presiding officer, have earned for him many friends throughout the state.

Alfred D. Work, of Wheeling, prominent among the retail grocers of that city, was born in Perry county, Penn., October 27, 1842. He is a son of Washington and Sarah Work, both natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of whom died when Alfred was about twelve years old. The father died in 1863 from disease contracted in the service of the Union army. Mr. Work was reared on the farm home of his parents until 1860, when at the age of eighteen years he went to Pittsburgh and worked for six months in a rolling mill. He then came to Wheeling, which has been his home since March 20, 1861. He found employment in the LaBelle Iron works for a time, but on May 11, 1861, enlisted in Company B, First Virginia infantry, U. S. A., with which he served three months. At the battle of Phillippi he was wounded by a ball just above the right knee, and this confined him in the hospital one month. This wound was the first received by a private soldier in battle in the war of the rebellion. After his recovery Mr. Work returned to Wheeling, and soon re-entered the LaBelle Iron works, and there and in the Belmont works was engaged until March 13, 1865, when he re-enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company C, First West Virginia cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. Subsequently he was engaged as a huckster a few months, and he then again became associated with the LaBelle mills, where he has ever since been employed. By continuous industry he amassed considerable means, and in 1889 he erected a handsome brick business block at No. 3114 Eoff street, in which he now conducts a completely equipped grocery store, owned by Mr. Work and his son, H. H. Mr. Work is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W., and politically is a republican. He has sat upon the city council one term and has served as a member of the board of education six years. October 27, 1861, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Culp, by whom he had six children: Ida M., Francis M., Harry H., Edward W., George E., and Minnie E., the latter deceased. Mrs. Work, whose maiden name was Malia, by her first husband, Joseph Culp, who died in 1859, had two children, Mary A. and Anna L.

John Wright, for many years prominently identified with the iron and nail manufacture of the city of Wheeling, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., September 19, 1824. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Ward) Wright, natives of England, who came to America in the early part of the present century, and were subsequently married at Pittsburgh. The father was a skilled mechanic, and assisted in building Sonneberger's Iron works at Pittsburgh, in 1824, and was engineer of those works during a period of forty-five or fifty years. Subsequently removing to a farm a few miles from Pittsburgh, he died there a few years later, and that is now the home of his widow,

who is in her ninety-second year. The subject of this mention, when a small boy, was employed as an assistant engineer of the Juniata works, and remained there until the fall of 1849, when he came to Wheeling, and took charge of the engine of the Belmont Nail works. This position he held until 1852, when he became one of the organizers of the company which established the La Belle Iron works. When the institution was started he took the position of engineer, and so continued until 1876, when he retired from active life. Mr. Wright has been a director of the La Belle Iron works since it was changed to a stock company, and for several years he served as a director of the Jefferson Iron works, of Steubenville, Ohio, owned by the La Belle company. He is also a stockholder of the Street Railway company and the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge company. Since his retirement from business Mr. Wright has enjoyed the fruits of his active career at his home, a large and handsome residence, formerly the home of George Caldwell, deceased, and situated on the old Caldwell estate on Caldwell run. He was married in April, 1852, to Eleanor Madden, of Wheeling, and seven children have been born to their union, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Wright is a member of the United Presbyterian church. In political affairs Mr. Wright has never taken a prominent part, but has been since its organization a staunch member of the republican party, and during the war period he was an active supporter of the Union.

Among the younger of the enterprising grocers of the city should be named Adam J. Yahn, who was born in that city June 15, 1860, the fifth of eleven children of Conrad and Catherine (Blum) Yahn. His parents, natives of Germany, came to America in the spring of 1847, and were married at Wheeling in 1851. The father is now sixty-five and the mother fifty-five years of age. Their children, all of whom are living, are as follows: Agnes, Mary, Theresa, Joseph A., Adam J., Elizabeth, William C. and John A. (twins), George E. and Emma (twins), and Edmund. The father conducted a grocery store at Wheeling, and in this, at the age of thirteen years, Adam J. Yahn began his apprenticeship in trade, and at about the same time he began the learning of cigar making, in a factory conducted by his father. He remained in the grocery business with his father until 1884, when he succeeded his father as proprietor, and has since, at No. 158 Seventeenth street, conducted one of the prosperous grocery establishments of the city. Mr. Yahn was married September 29, 1885, to Dorothea, daughter of George and Katherine (Kapitz) Werner, natives of Germany, who at the time of her birth resided at Grafton, W. Va., but now have their home at Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Yahn are members of the Catholic church. He is also associated with the Knights of St. George, Arion Singing society and the Grocers' Protective association. Energetic in the conduct of his business, and courteous in his relations to the public, Mr. Yahn is meeting with well-deserved success in his line of trade.

Well-known among those engaged in that popular Wheeling industry, the manufacture of cigars, is Joseph Yahn, a native of Ohio

county, born March 10, 1858. He is a son of Conrad Yahn, who was born in Germany, and emigrated thence in about the year 1849, and soon afterward settled at Wheeling, where he has since resided. His wife also survives and they have a family of eleven children, all of whom are living. Parents and children are members of St. Alphonsus Catholic church. Joseph Yahn was reared in Wheeling and received his education in the Catholic schools. When about thirteen years of age he began to learn the trade of cigar making, at which he has ever since been engaged. He embarked in the manufacture independently in 1879, and in April, 1888, removed to his present advantageous place of business, at the corner of Eighteenth and Jacob streets, where he manufactures a general line of cigars, making a specialty of the stogies. He is one of the popular citizens of the Fourth ward, and was chosen some four years ago to fill an unexpired term in the city council. In January, 1889, he was elected as the representative in the council of the Fourth ward. Mr. Yahn was married in 1880 to Louisa Heimiller, of Wheeling, and they have four children. He and wife are members of the St. Alphonsus Catholic church.

Alexander T. Young, a leading druggist of Wheeling, was born at that city, July 3, 1853. He is the son of John Young, who emigrated to America from England, his native land, at an early day, with his father, William Young, one of the pioneer glass blowers of Wheeling. In the family of William Young were three children: William, John and Caroline, the latter of whom became the wife of John Laughey. John Young was reared and educated at Wheeling, and learned the trade of pattern-maker. He is now the manager of the Centre foundry, of Wheeling, an extensive institution. He was married to Hannah Gillogly, a native of Greene county, Penn., daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Callahan) Gillogly, of Scotch-Irish descent. Their only son, Alexander T. Young, received his early education at Wheeling, and then entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in pharmacy, in 1875. He then embarked in business for himself, opening a drug-store at his present location, and though starting with little, he has built up a lucrative business, which has steadily increased from year to year. Thoroughly imbued with that spirit of enterprise which is so rapidly advancing the city, he has contributed to many manufacturing undertakings, and is a stockholder in the leading iron mills and glass works of Wheeling and the Ohio valley, is one of the directors of the Centre foundry, is a director of the Warwick China company, and is also largely interested in real estate. Taking an active interest in municipal affairs, he has been twice elected to the city council by the democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. Mr. Young was married in 1880, to Mary E., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tantum) Odbert, of Wheeling, by whom he has three children: Delphia, Harold and Nellie.

One of the early German residents and pioneer brewers of Wheeling, was Fred E. Zeigler, who was born in the fatherland about the year 1821. In that country he became a millwright by occupation,

and on coming to this country and settling at Wheeling in 1854, he continued to work at his trade for some time. He subsequently was engaged, in succession, in flour-milling at Portland, Ohio, then in the hotel business on Main street, at Wheeling, and in the bottling business. He then founded what was the beginning of the Schmulbach brewery at the head of Thirty-third street, and was engaged in brewing until he sold out to the Nail City Brewing company, and retired from active life. He died in 1886. He came to Wheeling possessed of but little means, but his career was characterized by such persistent and effective industry that he became one of the substantial citizens of the city, respected by the entire community. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. His wife, Hannah Schwertfeger, who survives, gave to him the following children, Lizzie, Annie, Emma, Mary and Frederick E. The latter is now a well-known business man of Wheeling, a member of the firm of Kyle & Zeigler, plumbers. He was born September 20, 1864, at Wheeling, and was there reared and educated, completing his studies at the Commercial college. In April, 1888, he engaged in plumbing and gas-fitting business with Robert Kyle, having previously learned the trade, and the firm of Kyle & Zeigler are now doing a profitable and extensive business. Mr. Zeigler is a member of the Lutheran church.

Rev. Paul Ziegelmeyer, pastor of Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran church, of Wheeling, is a native of Europe, but has been a resident of America since June, 1885. He was born at Strasburg, Alsace, September 23, 1861, and remained at his native city, pursuing his studies until he had reached his nineteenth year, when he enlisted in the German army and served one year. He studied at the universities at Strasbourg and Leipzig, then entered the German Lutheran seminary at Kropp, where he remained three years. At the end of that period he came to the United States, and at Leechburgh, Penn., in the latter part of August, 1885, he was ordained by Prof. Herman Gilbert, of the Pittsburgh, synod at the meeting of that body. In the meantime he had, immediately after his arrival in this country, become pastor of the congregation he is now serving, and he was duly called in the following September. He has since remained with this church, and his earnest and devoted efforts have contributed to its prosperity. On March 1, 1886, the Rev. Ziegelmeyer was married by Rev. William Berkemeier, to Alma Wettern, also a native of Germany, and they have one child, Elizabeth Mary Sophia, who was born December 9, 1886. During the summer of 1889, the pastor and his wife and daughter visited Europe, and passed several months with relatives and friends in Germany and France.

The following sketches came too late to appear in their proper alphabetical order:

Of the many old and prominent families of the upper Ohio valley probably not one is more widely known and respected than the List family, members of which have been conspicuously identified with the commercial and banking interests of Wheeling for over half a

century. The first of the family to locate in Wheeling was John List, Sr., who was a native of England, where he was born in the year 1757. He came to the United States about 1806, bringing his family with him, and after a brief residence in New York came direct to Wheeling, where he died in 1828. John List, Jr., his son, was born near the city of London, England, about the year 1790, and was between sixteen and seventeen years of age when he accompanied his father to Wheeling. In the year 1809 he entered the store of Joseph Caldwell, one of the pioneer merchants of Wheeling, with whom he remained as a clerk until January 1, 1814. At this time he was taken into partnership with Mr. Caldwell for a period of three years, and at the expiration of that time the partnership was renewed on January 1, 1817. When the Pioneer bank of Wheeling was organized in 1819 Mr. List retired from the mercantile business to accept the position of book-keeper for the bank. Subsequently, when this institution was succeeded by the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, he became the teller of the same. Upon the death of Thomas Woods, brother of Archibald Woods, the president of the bank, in 1832, Mr. List became the cashier of the bank, and held that position until his death in May, 1848. Mr. List was cashier of this bank at the time it was robbed of $70,000 in 1832, the particulars of which robbery, and the subsequent recovery of a considerable portion of the money by Mr. List, is still fresh in the minds of the older citizens of to-day. Mr. List was twice married, the first time to Miss Hannah Carter, to which union three sons and one daughter were born. His second marriage was to the widow of William Pallister, an Englishman. Though of a retiring disposition, caring nothing for official position or political preferment, Mr. List was in every sense a public spirited man, and took a deep interest in the public affairs of both his city and state, and could have entered public life at his pleasure. But it was as a financier and a man of sound judgment and conservative ideas that he was recognized and appreciated, and his influence both in banking and commercial circles was great. He is remembered to-day not as a public man and politician, but rather as one of the safest financiers that Wheeling has ever produced. Mr. List was very active in religious matters, and was a pillar, sound and true, of the Methodist Episcopal church, rendering much aid in progressive church work. Both as a Christian gentleman and a good citizen Mr. List left a name which survives him, serving as a monument to his exemplary life, and as a model for the men of future generations to pattern after. The children born to the first marriage of John List were as follows: John, who was accidentally killed in Wheeling by a provost guard, on July 6, 1865; Mary, now the widow of Robert Morrison, formerly of Wheeling, now of Delaware, Ohio; Daniel C., president of the Bank of Wheeling; and Henry K., president of the City Bank of Wheeling.

James Maxwell, a well-known citizen of Wheeling, who during a long and successful career was closely identified with the commercial and banking interests and public affairs of the city, and contributed

much to its growth, development and general prosperity, was a native of the county and a son of one of its early settlers. He was born on the farm of his father, John Maxwell, at Roney's Point, February 25, 1821, and his boyhood was passed at his birthplace. Early in youth, however, he came to Wheeling, and became engaged in the boot and shoe business, with the late Ephraim Pollock. Subsequently he was for many years a wholesale dealer in groceries, at the head of the old and well-known houses of Maxwell, Paxton & Donlon, Maxwell, Campbell & Tingle, and Maxwell, Tingle & Isham. In 1881 he retired from mercantile pursuits. Aside from the business associations named, Mr. Maxwell was identified with banking as president of the National bank of West Virginia, and with another very important enterprise as vice president of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge company. With characteristic public spirit, he sought to advance the interests of the municipality, and rendered valuable service as a member of the common council, the board of education, and the board of county commissioners. In more private channels, also, the influence of Mr. Maxwell was felt for good. With true Christian charity, he never failed to respond to the promptings of a generous heart, where there was poverty to be relieved or distress to be alleviated. He was unostentatious and retiring by nature, and his life was an exemplary one, though without austerity, as his friends found him open and frank, and those in need found him warm hearted and generous. The death of Mr. Maxwell occurred suddenly from failure of the heart on the evening of May 21, 1881. His wife and two daughters survive him. His only son, a bright and promising youth, was drowned September 10, 1881, at Lexington, Va., where he had gone four days before to become a cadet in the Virginia Military institute.

LIBERTY DISTRICT.

Prof. Robert A. Armstrong, the able principal of the West Liberty Normal school, was born at Frenchton, Upshur Co., Va., September 23, 1860, the son of Jared M. and Eliza (Bennett) Armstrong, who were natives of Virginia. His father was the eldest son of John Armstrong and was born June 10, 1814. John Armstrong was born in Highland county, Va., the son of William Armstrong, who emigrated from Scotland at an early date. Eliza, the mother of Prof. Armstrong, was a daughter of David and Jane G. (Stuart) Bennett, the former of whom was a son of William Bennett, and he a son of Joseph Bennett. This family was prominently identified with the politics of Virginia, a great uncle of Prof. Armstrong, being at one time auditor of the state of Virginia, and his brother a member of the assembly. Prof. Armstrong was educated in the common schools of Frenchton, and subsequently attended the French Creek academy. When he was eighteen years of age he began to teach, and continued until 1882, when he was appointed a cadet in the state university of West Virginia at Morgantown. He was graduated at this institution June, 1886, and in the meantime had served a short time as county superin-

tendent of the schools of Upshur county, and for two years had charge of the French Creek academy. In July, 1886, he was elected principal of the West Liberty State Normal school, a prominent position which he has since held, evidently filling the place with ability and credit, as the attendance has doubled during his principalship. Prof. Armstrong has taken a considerable interest in military affairs, having been graduated as captain of the cadets of the university, and during his residence at West Liberty, he has served as captain of the Light Guards. In August, 1889, he was elected major of the Eighteenth regiment West Virginia National Guard.

Samuel Bell, a leading merchant for many years at West Liberty, Ohio county, is a son of Andrew Bell, a native of this state, and a prominent farmer of Ohio county in an early day. He was born in 1783, and died October 13, 1849. His wife, Barbara Wade, the mother of the subject of this mention, died when the latter was a small boy. Samuel Bell was born in Ohio county, October 3, 1828, he was educated in the private schools of his native county, and then engaged in farming, at which he was occupied until 1853, when he embarked in general merchandise at Roney's Point. He did business there two years and then came to West Liberty, of which he has been one of the prominent tradesmen ever since. His long and honorable career has made him one of the conspicuous and highly esteemed men of the town. He has served his fellow-citizens as overseer of the poor one term and as school commissioner. On November 4, 1857, Mr. Bell was married to Mary Bosman, of Brooke county, who was born March 17, 1833. They have two children: Mrs. Emma F. Glass, born December 27, 1858, and Arthur S., born March 20, 1865.

M. L. Connelly, a prosperous farmer of Liberty district, Ohio Co., was born in this county, September 29, 1842, the son of Elisha and and Lorena (Edmunds) Connoly. His father was born in Maryland, November 6, 1812, and was married to Miss Edmunds December 22, 1834. By this union they had four sons and two daughters, one son of whom died in Montana. The father is a prominent farmer of Richland district. M. L. Connolly received his education in the school of this county, and also attended two terms at the West Liberty academy, after which he engaged in farming, which has been his vocation since. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, at Roney's Point. He is influential in public affairs, and has been on the board of education of his district for two terms, and was candidate for the house of representatives on the first prohibition ticket in the county, in 1886. On March 29, 1870, he was married to Mary E. Giffen, who was born in Ohio county, April 1, 1843, a daughter of Robert and Mary J. (Arthur) Giffen. To this union have been born four children: Lena, born January 20, 1871; Frank, born April 20, 1874; Laura, born March 24, 1876; Luther, born February 23, 1879. Mrs. Connelly died October 27, 1885.

Among the earliest settlers of the upper Ohio valley, was Michael Cox, who was born in 1752, and was prominent in this region in the days of border warfare. He died January 14, 1832. Jeruthea, his

wife, survived him until October 28, 1863, dying in the nineteenth year of her age. Their son, Abraham Cox, prominent in the next generation of the settlement, was born September 20, 1809. In 1843, April 13, he was married to Eliza A. Foster, by whom he had the following children: Annie, born February 13, 1844, died April 24, 1878; Archibald, born July 2, 1845, died January 11, 1851; Wylie, born March 20, 1847; Mary, born August 19, 1848, died January 10, 1851; Elinor, born February 11, 1852; Abraham, born May 19, 1854; Jane E., born July 11, 1855; Linda, born January 6, 1857; Zach Cox, born June 4, 1858; Susan, born October 31, 1859. The father died August 14, 1889. Zach Cox, the youngest son, is now one of the enterprising young men of Liberty district. He was married May 11, 1882, to Mary J. Smith, who was born March 21, 1861, to Theodore and Sarah (Whitnah) Smith, the former of whom was born in Maryland, and the latter in Berkeley county, Va. Mrs. Cox's father died in the Union army in 1865, and her mother died April 20, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have two children: Lester W., born March 21, 1883, and Harry V., born July 9, 1885. Mrs. Cox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Liberty.

Will F. Crow, teacher of the public school of West Liberty, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., November 23, 1865, the son of Martin and Eveline (Davis) Crow, both natives of Marshall county. Martin is the son of Jacob Crow, a well-known early settler of Marshall county, who was born in that county February 11, 1797, and died in 1884. He was married October 16, 1824, to Damaris Terrill, who was born at Fairfield, Conn., August 23, 1800, and died October 25, 1886. Her parents removed to West Virginia in 1804. He had nine sons and three daughters. Martin Crow, who was born September 3, 1831, was a farmer in early manhood, and until 1850, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, He then purchased a farm near Glen Easton, where he followed his trade. He was married November 27, 1856, to Eveline Davis, who was born December 8, 1831. She lost her mother before she was a year old, and was then taken to Ohio, where she lived until near the time of her marriage. By this union she had one son, Will F., born November 23, 1865, and two daughters, Josephine, born March 9, 1859, and Nora, born December 29, 1862. Will F. was educated in the common schools of Marshall county, spending one term at Moundsville, and completed his studies at the state normal school at West Liberty. He was then, in the fall of 1889, tendered a position in the West Liberty school, which he is filling with credit. His family is among the oldest and worthiest in the upper Ohio valley.

James Curtis, one of the earliest settlers of the valley of the upper Ohio river, first came to the territory now known as Ohio county in about 1780, and located a settler's claim for the Morgans, other early settlers, and one for himself, but in a short time, being a minor, he was driven from his claim. He then returned to his old home in the east, and there remained until 1786, when he came back to West Virginia with Edward Morgan. He brought his family with him, and in

1787, made his home on the land which has since belonged to his descendants. James Curtis reared a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. He himself lived to the age of ninety-one years. Salathiel Curtis, one of the sons of the above, was born in 1782. He became one of the prominent lawyers of Ohio and adjoining counties. Forty years before his death he retired from the practice of law, and devoted much leisure to poetry, composing some very interesting poems, notable among which is one of considerable length, entitled, "The Colonists." The wife of this well-known gentleman was Mary Foreman, whose father, Reuben Foreman, owned originally all the site of West Liberty, west of Main street.

Gen. W. B. Curtis was born at Sharpsburg, Md., on the Antietam battle ground, April 18, 1821. He was the oldest son of Josiah and Hester Curtis. His great-grandfather, upon his father's, side immigrated from Wales in the seventeenth century, and settled in Maryland. His grandfather, John Curtis, was a soldier in the revolution, and was wounded in battle, for which he was pensioned during his lifetime. His mother, Hester Curtis, was of German descent. In the year 1832 his family moved to West Liberty, W. Va., at which place his mother died. The year following, W. B. Curtis indentured to Jeremiah Clemens, in the city of Wheeling, for the term of four years to learn the cabinet-making trade, after which he returned to West Liberty and continued in that business. In 1840 he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in February, 1844, was married to Hannah M. Montgomery. In the year 1848 he entered into the mercantile business, and was elected justice of the peace, and continued as such until 1862. In the year 1861, when public opinion was so much divided in West Virginia, in reference to the right of secession, he remained a firm supporter of the general government, and was a member of the convention that met in the city of Wheeling, in the month of May, 1861, to organize the state government. After the state of Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession he recruited a company of home guards, and had them uniformed, armed and equipped, and was commissioned as their captain, August 21, 1861, and tendered their services for home protection to F. H. Pierpoint, who had been elected governor of the restored state of Virginia. In the year 1862, when Lincoln called for 300,000 more troops he enlisted a company, took them to Camp Willey, on Wheeling Island, elected as their captain, and they were mustered into the service as Company D, Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer infantry. He commanded his company until June 17, 1863, when he was promoted to major, and put in command of the regiment. As major he continued in command of the regiment, being the only field officer with it, and on the 26th day of January, 1864, he was promoted to colonel of his regiment. He continued in command of his regiment until October, 1864, when he was given command of a brigade consisting of the First, Fourth and Twelfth regiments West Virginia Volunteer infantry, doing duty in the valley of Virginia. In the month of De-

cember, 1864, while in command of the post at Stephen's depot, his brigade was re-organized by withdrawing the First and Fourth regiments, their time having expired and their places filled with the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania and the Twenty-third Illinois regiments. On the 20th of December he was transferred to the army of the James, and his brigade was consolidated with the Twenty-fourth Army corps, as Second Brigade Independent division of that corps. His brigade participated in the assault upon the rebel works in front of Richmond, in the spring campaign of 1865, and on Sunday, April 2, had the honor of capturing Fort Gregg, near Petersburgh, for which the Twelfth regiment received a bronze eagle, presented to them with the following inscription: "Presented to the Twelfth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer infantry, by the their corps commander, Gen. John Gibbon, for gallant conduct in the assault upon Ft. Gregg, near Petersburgh, Va., April 2, 1865." In this assault there were 715 men and officers killed and wounded. The Twelfth regiment had three color bearers killed in planting their flag upon the parapet. Three of its members, Lieut. J. M. Curtis, Andrew Apple, and Joseph McCauslin, had medals presented them by congress, and Gen. Curtis received his general's commission from the president for gallant conduct in this assault. Richmond was immediately evacuated when this fort surrendered. His brigade followed in the pursuit of Lee, and marched thirty-five miles on the 8th of April to get support of Sheridan, who was in front of Lee with cavalry, and were present and witnessed the surrender, and had the honor of receiving the army and colors the first day, after which he returned to Richmond with the command, and was discharged June 20, 1865. He was afterward elected as a delegate for Ohio county to the legislature in 1866, and served one term; was superintendent of the West Virginia penitentiary in 1870 and '71; was aide to the department commander of the G. A. R., of West Virginia, in 1887 and '88, and aide on the grand commander's staff of the G. A. R., in 1888 and '89, and is now retired.

Samuel Finley, Jr., a well-known citizen of Ohio county, and one of the prominent farmers of Liberty district, was born in that district April 30, 1836, the son of Samuel Finley and his wife, Emily Stewart. His father, one of the leading early settlers, was born in May, 1807, on the farm which is his present home. Samuel Finley, the subject of this mention, after receiving his education in the schools of his youth, took up the vocation of farming, to which his life has ever since been devoted. He has been prospered in his undertakings, is now well-to-do, and is highly respected by all. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church. On February 10, 1863, Mr. Finley was married to Rachel Marling, and to this union have been born one son and four daughters.

John Gardner, a well-known blacksmith of West Liberty, was born July 10, 1839, in Washington county, Penn. He is the son of Samuel and Jane Gardner, who were born in what is now West Virginia, he in May, 1816, and she in March 27, 1817. Her family name was Noah. To this union were born four sons and six daughters, of whom eight

are now living. The mother of these children died in 1852, and subsequently the father was married to Margaret Sease, by whom he had five children, two sons and one daughter of whom survive. The father now resides at New Brighton, Penn., where he is engaged in working at his trade as a blacksmith. John Gardner was educated in the public schools of Brooke county, and also in an academy of Washington county, Penn., after which he went to work in a blacksmith shop with his father, and this trade he has followed ever since. On August 22, 1862, Mr. Gardner enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry, and followed his trade in the army until he received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, June 1, 1865. He then came to West Liberty, which has since been his home. He is an influential citizen, was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and held the office to the general satisfaction four years, and is now the school commissioner of Liberty district. He is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R. By his marriage to Keziah Cunningham, of Allegheny county, Penn., he has had seven daughters and two sons, two of whom are deceased.

Melvin T. Hartley, a prominent young farmer of Liberty district, Ohio county, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., April 5, 1860, the son of Thomas and Ellen (Howard) Hartley. The father, who has been a farmer for many years in Marshall, Ohio and Brooke counties, was born in Marshall county, July 7, 1839, and his wife was born in Ohio county, February 14, 1840. They were united in marriage in November, 1858, and nine children have been born to them, six of whom are sons. Melvin T. Hartley was educated at the West Liberty Normal school, and after leaving school he engaged in teaching, a vocation which he followed for two years. He then engaged in farming, which is his present calling. He is a worthy and popular young man and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of West Alexander, No. 966, under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. On December 24, 1884, Mr, Hartley was married to Zella R. Faris, a native of this county, and a daughter of John and Rebecca Faris.

Norman D. Jobes, M. D., a popular young physician of West Liberty, was born in Washington county, Penn., January 17, 1863. He is the son of Campbell Jobes, a devoted minister of the Christian church, who was born January 16, 1839, in Pennsylvania, and is now a resident of his native state. His wife, Phœbe Mitchell, the mother of Dr. Jobes, is a native of Indiana, and was born May 8, 1841. Dr. Jobes received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and subsequently attended the California State Normal school. He completed his literary education by a two years' course at Bethany college, and then deciding to devote himself to the profession of medicine, attended the Eclectic Medical college, of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in January, 1888. While attending the latter college, he practiced three years in the Cincinnati hospital, and after receiving his degree he removed to Claysville, where he practiced six months, thence coming to West Liberty, June 1, 1888. Here he has in a short time built up a remarkably extensive practice, and gained

the confidence of the community. He is a member of the Christian church, and is highly esteemed socially. The doctor was married February 16, 1888, to Anna, daughter of John and Nancy (Reed) McKibben, of Lima, Ohio. To this union one child has been born: Ida Grace, March 17, 1889.

Jesse Lazaer, a well-known citizen of West Liberty, was born in Brooke county, July 17, 1845. He is the son of Jerome B. Lazaer, who was born April 12, 1813, and died in Brooke county, April 12, 1878. He was a school teacher in early manhood, but in later years devoted himself to farming. He was married to Susan J. Keach, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Jesse Lazaer was educated in the common schools of Brooke county, and then found employment upon a farm. He was engaged exclusively in agriculture until recently, when he took the contract of carrying the mails from Wheeling to West Liberty. In connection with this business he runs a hack between these points. Mr. Lazaer was married November 8, 1866, to Rosanna Biggs, and to this union have been born two sons and one daughther. Mrs. Lazaer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Liberty.

Robert L. Prall, a resident of West Liberty and a well-known business man of Wheeling, was born January 19, 1848, in Washington county, Penn. He is the son of Benjamin Prall, a native of Maryland, who was married in 1833, to Catherine Nickerson, a daughter of one of the early inhabitants of what is known as the Dutch settlement of Pennsylvania. Benjamin Prall and wife had six sons and three daughters, of whom three sons survive, and the mother, who resides with her son, Robert L., at his home on Wheeling Island. The latter received his education in the schools of Washington county, and subsequently taught school for five years. He then accepted a situation as salesman for the merchant tailoring establishment of J. H. Stallman & Co., of Wheeling, with which he has been connected since 1871. Mr. Prall was married April 20, 1875, to Ella S. Paul, of Washington county, Penn., who died March, 1876, leaving one daughter. In February, 1881, he was married to Jennie E. Stallman, of York, Penn., by whom he had one daughter. His wife, Jennie, died in December, 1884, and on September 26, 1889, he was married to Julia A. Curtis, of West Liberty. She is a daughter of John Curtis, who was born in this district, May 27, 1787, a son of James Curtis, the famous pioneer, elsewhere mentioned. He was the youngest of ten children of James, and lived until February 9, 1882. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Martin, was born in Ohio county in April, 1800, and died October 14, 1876. Her parents were natives of Maryland. John Curtis and wife were married April 15, 1824, and to their union were born four sons and four daughters. John Curtis was an intelligent and worthy man, and he and wife were among the original members of the Christian church on Long run, founded in 1829. On account of his remarkable age he was in his latter years a conspicuous figure. Mrs. Prall was born May 13, 1848. She lived with her parents until their death, and she then cared for

her two uncles, T. C. and W. D. Martin, in their declining years. She is a member of the Christian church of West Liberty. Mr. Prall is a member of the Presbyterian church of Wheeling. He is connected with the Merchant Salesmen's association of Philadelphia.

V. H. Vanmeter, a venerable farmer and influential citizen of Liberty district, Ohio county, is a son of Joseph Vanmeter, who was a nephew of John and Joseph Vanmeter, who were prominent in the settlement of the upper Ohio valley. The latter named of these built Fort Vanmeter on Short creek. In 1778 he was killed by Indians or drowned in the Ohio near the village of Tiltonsville, Jefferson Co., Ohio. Forty years afterward his gun barrel was found in the river when low by some boys at play, and was identified by some of the surviving comrades of the pioneer. The name of the latter was given to the father of our subject, who was born in the Shenandoah valley December 3, 1778. In August, 1800, the latter was married to Margaret Whitnah, and nine years later they removed with their family to Wheeling. In 1810 Joseph Vanmeter moved to the farm upon which the subject of this mention now resides, which he purchased in the following year. There he lived until his death, January 14, 1822. He had four sons and one daughter, the latter of whom and two of the sons survive. V. H. was born on the farm he now owns June 7, 1817. He received such education as was available in that day, and then engaged in farming, which has been his occupation through life. Though he has lived in an age of great changes and improvement he has kept abreast of the times, and is one of the county's most esteemed citizens. He was married March 6, 1845, to Margaret A. Whitnah.

TRIADELPHIA DISTRICT.

One of the leading farmers of Ohio county, John Baird, was born on the farm where he now resides, near Elm Grove, February 6, 1836. He is the son of Josiah Baird, who was born in 1807, and was married in 1835 to Rosanna Merchant, who was born in 1812. Their union was blessed with five children, two of whom are deceased. Joseph Baird subsequently was married to Elizabeth Chambers, in 1851, and by this marriage had two sons, William C., born March 9, 1852, and Josiah W., born September 21, 1856, and a daughter, Rebecca E. Baird. The father passed away January 26, 1861, and the mother died in September, 1859. John Baird, the oldest son by the first marriage, was married October 26, 1865, to Mary L. Nicoll, of Wheeling, who died November, 1876. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he liberally contributes, and is esteemed by all as an enterprising and public spirited man.

William J. Brown, one of the notable men of Elm Grove, Ohio county, has held the position of justice of the peace for Triadelphia district since his first election in 1876, and has made an honorable record. He was born at West Alexandria, Washington Co., Penn., January 31, 1844, the son of George and Sarah (Chisnell) Brown.

The father was born July 4, 1801, in Washington county, and was married April 5, 1838, to Miss Chisnell, who was born January 5, 1815, in Lancaster county, Penn. They had one son and one daughter. The father died April 17, 1859; the mother is still living. William J. was reared in his native place, and was attending school there when the war broke out. He at once enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company B, First West Virginia cavalry, August 23, 1861, and served as became a brave and patriotic man, for three years and three months. His regiment has a notable record among the bravest of the army. It served under the brave Kilpatrick and George A. Custer, and was engaged in seventy-three engagements. It lost two brigadier generals, Bayard and Farnsworth, the latter being killed while leading the right wing of the army in a charge against Hoods' division at Gettysburg. The regiment has to its credit at Washington, eight captured battle flags, three more than was taken by any other regiment of the army. At the close of the war Mr. Brown acquired the blacksmith's trade, and removed to Ohio county, in 1866. Two years later he was elected clerk of the board of education, as which he served two years, and then declined re-election. He is a member of the Mystic lodge, K. P., at Elm Grove, and of the grand lodge of the state. Mr. Brown was married September 28, 1869, to Sarah K. Burkham, who was born December 20, 1842, the daughter of Isaac and Nancy Burkham, of Ohio county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children: Nannie J., born September 13, 1870; Georgia, December 4, 1872; W. B., February 29, 1876; Frank, January, 1881; Allen C., November 10, 1885.

George Atkinson Cracraft, deceased, formerly a physician of Triadelphia, Ohio county, was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1815. He was educated at a medical college in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1848. He at once removed to Triadelphia, and began the practice of medicine, which he continued until 1852. He was at that date appointed postmaster at Wheeling by President Pierce, and he held that office during the Pierce administration. Subsequently he retured to Triadelphia, and practiced there until 1862. During the war period he served in the south as a surgeon of the Nineteeth regiment Virginia cavalry, and at the close of the struggle he returned to his home and practiced medicine until the time of his death, April 17, 1888. He was married in Washington county, Penn., to Jane Knox, of that county, born in 1814 and died in 1876. Twelve children were born to them, seven sons and five daughters. Three of the sons and three daughters are living, viz.: George Cracraft, who is practicing law at Sterling, Ark.; Emma, living at Triadelphia; W. A., of Elm Grove; Mrs. Mattie Ferrell, of Elm Grove; Mrs. Alice Hornbrook, of Elm Grove; Dr. Frank Cracraft, of Triadelphia, died Oct. 20, 1889, and Homer, of Triadelphia.

Dr. William A. Cracraft was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1844. Coming to Triadelphia when a child he was reared there and received his early education at West Alexander academy. In 1861 he went south and entered the confederate army, becoming a member of

the Shriver Grays, Company G, Twenty-seventh Virginia infantry, Stonewall brigade. Two years later his time of enlistment having expired he joined the Twentieth Virginia cavalry, Col. Arnett's regiment, and was second lieutenant of Company I until the close of the war. Subsequently he studied medicine at the University of Virginia during the session of 1866–7, and began the practice at Triadelphia in June, 1867. In 1871 he removed to Elm Grove, where he is now enjoying a lucrative practice. He was appointed physician to the county infirmary in 1872, and has ever since held that position. The doctor was married in 1875 to Mary, daughter of Abner Key, of Elm Grove, and they had four children, one of whom, a daughter, is deceased. Dr. Cracraft is a prominent citizen, a Presbyterian and is generally esteemed.

Joseph A. Dimmey, a prosperous citizen of Ohio county, engaged in the dairy business, came to the United States from Germany, his native land, in 1847, and in making the journey experienced dangers and hardships that made that chapter of his life a thrilling one. He landed from the ocean steamer at New Orleans, and took a river boat up the Mississippi. When opposite Baton Rouge, the boat was suddenly discovered to be on fire, and Mr. Dimmey barely escaped with his life by swimming to shore, all of his property being destroyed. His lot was a hard one, penniless in a strange land, but he was determined to proceed to Wheeling, his destination, and boarded the next boat, for Cincinnati, and worked his passage. Taking another steamer at Cincinnati, he proceeded in the same manner to Wheeling. Arriving here, he found employment in the lumber business for thirteen years. In 1862, he removed to a place above Wheeling, on the Ohio river, and established a dairy at first on a small scale, and remained there for seven years. Having prospered he removed subsequently to his present location in Triadelphia district, and has gradually increased his business until it is now quite extensive. Mr. Dimmey was born September 8, 1821. In 1850, he was married to Rosina Bachman, by whom he had twelve children, of whom three sons and five daughters are living. Mr. Dimmey and family are members of the Catholic church at Wheeling.

G. R. E. Gilchrist, a prominent attorney of Wheeling, was born at Beaver, Beaver county, Penn., January 8, 1857. He received a thorough academic education, and completed his literary studies at Wooster university, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1879. He then began preparation for the profession of law, and pursued a course of study in that department for two years, 1880–81, in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. In July, 1881, he was admitted to the bar, and he then formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Hon. E. G. Cracraft, of Wheeling, with whom he was associated until the death of that venerable gentleman and distinguished practitioner. Among the attorneys of Wheeling, which Mr. Gilchrist has chosen as his field of labor, he now occupies a creditable place, and has in a notable degree, the confidence and esteem of the community. He is at present one of the commissioners in chancery for

the circuit court. Mr. Gilchrist has his residence at Elm Grove. He was married April 25, 1883, to Jennie E. Murphy, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and to this union two daughter have been born, Ethel, October 16, 1884, and Mabel, January 5, 1888. Mr. Gilchrist is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Wheeling.

Joseph M. Gonter, a well-known citizen of Elm Grove, is a son of Adam and Catherine (Fanning) Gonter. Adam Gonter was born at Waynesboro, Penn., in 1794, and his wife was born April 7, 1801. The former was a wagon-maker by trade, and followed that vocation through life. He had ten children in all, seven sons and three daughters, of whom five sons are now living. Joseph M. was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, W. Va., March 14, 1835, and there received his education, and subsequently learned the trade of painter and paperhanger, at which he has since been engaged. On September 23, 1860, he was married to Catherine Rupp, of Wheeling, who was born February 9, 1841. The war breaking out soon afterward, Mr. Gonter enlisted in Company G, First West Virginia infantry, having previously been rejected from Battery D, First artillery, on account of disability. His last enlistment was in 1864, and he then served until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Gonter's marriage has been blessed with seven children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Jane McCormick, the oldest, resides in Wheeling, and Martha C. and George B., reside with their parents. Mr. Gonter is a worthy citizen, a member of the Evangelical church, of Wheeling, of the G. A. R., and of Mystic lodge, No. 24, K. P., of Elm Grove.

J. R. Greer, one of the old citizens of Ohio county, and leading business men of Wheeling, came to that city in 1834, and embarked in the hardware business, in which he has continued to the present time, meeting with exceptional success. The wife of Mr. Greer is a daughter of Rev. John Armstrong, who came to Wheeling in 1820. This notable divine was the founder of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church, and ministered to the same until his death on June 11, 1827. His son, William Armstrong, succeeded to the pastorate after a period of three years during which the vacancy was filled by Rev. J. T. Wheat. Rev. John Armstrong continued as minister of this church during a period of twenty-five years.

G. F. Hartlieb, of Elm Grove, has been since 1884, the proprietor of the Elm Grove Hotel, one of the best places of entertainment in the valley. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, May 15, 1849, and is the son of Jeremiah Hartlieb. The latter removed from his native land to the United States in 1853, and after making a stay of nine months in Philadelphia, removed to Ohio county, where he has since made his home upon a farm and followed agriculture as his occupation. G. F. coming to this county in childhood, sought his education in the Wheeling schools, and subsequently was occupied upon the farm with his father for a considerable period. On October 26, 1871, he was married to Rosina Schroeder, of Ohio, who was born in that state, September 25, 1853. He and his wife lived upon the farm until April 1, 1884, when he purchased the Elm Grove hotel. He

and his wife have had eleven children, of whom eight are living: William F., born July 8, 1872, died January 27, 1882; Mary R., born November 9, 1874; Anna C., January 11, 1875; Katie, July 21, 1876, died January 30, 1882; Lizzie C., born February 23, 1878; Lena, November 26, 1880, died February 13, 1882; Emma, born March 11, 1882; Frederick, September 26, 1883; Nellie M., May 20, 1885; Nicholas J., November 4, 1886. Mr. Hartlieb is a member of the German Lutheran church, and of the Odd Fellows lodge, of Triadelphia, and of Germania lodge, No. 7, K. of P., of Wheeling.

J. L. Kimmins, a leading citizen of Elm Grove, was born at Haneytown, W. Va., January 9, 1851. His father, A. H. Kimmins, who was in his day a prominent farmer and engaged extensively in stock-dealing throughout Ohio, Marshall and Wetzel counties, W. Va., and Washington county, Penn., was born September 18, 1815. He married Mary Chambers, who was born November 2, 1816, and to their union were born three sons and one daughter, two of whom survive, J. L., of Elm Grove, and E. L., of Denver, Col. The father died March 10, 1889, but the mother is still living. J. L. Kimmins received his early education in the common schools and then was a student for a limited time at the college at Waynesburgh, Penn. Leaving school, he found employment in an auction store at Wheeling, and while there he was married to Louisa Kerston, of that city. During the year after his marriage he was engaged in farming, and he subsequently became the proprietor of a planing-mill and carriage shop at Dallas, W. Va., also managing in this connection, an undertaking establishment. Selling out in a short time he removed to Elm Grove, and again engaged in the manufacture of carriages, and adding an undertaking establishment a year later, he conducted this business for six years. At the end of that time he sold out, and during one year traveled extensively throughout the United States. On his return he purchased and conducted for one year a steam flouring mill at Moundsville, which was destroyed by fire, causing him a loss of over $5,000. Returning to Elm Grove he built a stone building and engaged in business, but he was compelled by ill health to remove to California, after two years. In the fall of 1888 he returned to Elm Grove and rebuilt this store, which had been destroyed by the great flood of 1888, and since that time he has lived a retired life. Mr. Kimmins is a member of Mystic lodge, No. 24, K. of P. He has five children: Harry, born May 24, 1874; Ollie, born July 20, 1876; Sallie, born May 25, 1878; Mary, born August 28, 1881; and John A., born January 18, 1889.

The superintendency of Wheeling park was intrusted in August, 1889, to Ernest Krieger, one of the leading young men of Triadelphia district. He is the son of John and Caroline (Wedmond) Krieger, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father was born in 1832. In the fall of 1862 these parents, with their family, came to the United States and settled at Wheeling, where the father engaged in gardening near the city, and pursued that vocation for four years, being at the end of that time employed as night-watchman for the Belmont

Iron mills for several years. Subsequently he was again engaged in gardening for five years, after which he removed to Monroe county, Ohio, where he is now living. His son, Ernest Krieger, was born in Germany, September 14, 1862, but being brought to Wheeling soon afterward, grew up there, and was educated in the public schools. He adopted his father's calling, and was engaged in gardening until 1884, when he entered the employment of the Wheeling Park association, with which he has ever since remained. Mr. Krieger was married on January 13, 1887, to Amelia Craft, and they reside near the park of which he is general superintendent.

Robert B. McLain, deceased, formerly a prominent business man of Wheeling, was one of seven children (five sons and two daughters), of J. G., native of Scotland, and Eliza E. (Baird) McLain, native of Ireland. John G. McLain was prominent for a considerable period as the senior editor of the *Wheeling Argus*, a newspaper at Wheeling, which has since been discontinued, and his son, Robert, after leaving school, was employed in the office as a printer for a short time. At the age of fourteen, however, he chose another occupation, and engaged in the drug business with his second brother, Henry B., and youngest brother, Thomas B., as partners. Subsequently, the second brother retired from the business, and a younger brother took his place in the firm. John G. became a partner, and the firm so continued until the death of Robert B. McLain, which occurred February 13, 1889. At a considerable period before this, however, in 1880, Robert had retired from active participation in the business. Arrangements are now made by which John G. retires from the business, and Mrs. L. A. McLain, widow of Robert, goes into business with her brother, L. B. McLain. Mr. McLain was a worthy man, a prominent member of the Reformed Episcopal church of Wheeling, and was a consistent Christian throughout his life. He was married on November 22, 1866, to L. A. Fisher, who was born in New York city, and is the daughter of John F. and Caroline M. Fisher, of New York. Their marriage was blessed by three children: Louise Elenor, born September 12, 1867; Henry F. B., born November 26, 1869; Robert B., Jr., born August 16, 1877.

J. D. Rice, proprietor of a leading grocery store at Leatherwood, Ohio county, was born in Marion county, W. Va., October 30, 1861. His father, M. D. Rice, was a prominent farmer of Marion county until 1878, when he engaged in railroading. In 1887 he removed with his family to Wheeling. He was born October 25, 1835, and in 1859 was married to Arah A. Horner, who was born February 2, 1837. To this union were born six sons and two daughters. The fourth and fifth, being a boy and a girl, are deceased. J. D. Rice came to Ohio county, in 1878, his father coming here to engage in railroading at that time, and he became employed at Hobbs' Glass works, where he remained three years. At the end of that time he engaged in the market business, and at Hutchinson's feed store, until in 1888, when he purchased the grocery store which he is now conducting with much

success. Mr. Rice is a young man of integrity and is held in high regard by the community.

Thurston H. Rowles, one of the most skillful and well-informed teachers of Ohio county, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 12, 1850, the son of Thomas J. and Mary I. (Thurston) Rowles, of Belmont county. The father is a blacksmith by trade and still follows that vocation. Thurston H. Rowles was educated in the schools of his native county, and began teaching there in 1872. After following his profession in Belmont county for seven years he removed to Ohio county, and in the schools of the latter county he has ever since done faithful and valued service. Mr. Rowles was married October 16, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Brice, daughter of Thomas B. and Adeline (Ragen) Brice, of Belmont county, and their union has been blessed with five daughters: Maude C., born July 15, 1876; Addie B., born September 24, 1879; Ilma G., born May 21, 1881, and Grace and Alice, born July 5, 1889. Mr. Rowles is a member of the Masonic order at Powhattan, Ohio.

Charles Seibert, a leading ice-dealer of Wheeling, who resides at Elm Grove, was born February 12, 1858, the son of Conrad and Catherine Seibert, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Mr. Seibert received his early education at Beech Glen school, and attended St. Vincent's college one year. He then took a business course at Frazier's Business college, where he was graduated in 1874. On leaving school he became general superintendent and book-keeper for his father, and a little latter, in 1885, he and his brother purchased the ice business from the father, and managed it in partnership until 1888. In the latter year Charles Seibert purchased his brother's interest, and he has since managed the business alone, and has a prosperous and lucrative trade. Mr. Seibert was married November 22, 1882, to Otillie Schaefer, a native of Germany, who at the time of her marriage resided in Iowa. Three children have been born to them: Albert W., born November 5, 1883; George, born October 22, 1885; and Rhea, born April 10, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert are members of St. John's Protestant church, and are held in high esteem by their many friends.

Seibert's Garden, one of the most popular resorts near Wheeling, is owned and managed by George Seibert, a well-known young man, who is a native of Ohio county. His father, Conrad Seibert, a native of Germany, was married in that country to Catherine Zeigler, and they afterward came to the United States in 1856. He was a bookbinder by trade, but on coming to this country engaged in the business of paper hanging at first, and subsequently started a dairy, which he managed for eleven years. He then embarked in the ice trade, which he followed for thirteen years, finally turning the business over to his two sons. George remained in the ice business five years, and then rented the place where he now is, from his father, erected a handsome establishment, beautified the grounds and has made it a very attractive spot. It is in great favor, and its management by Mr. Seibert leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Seibett was born at Wheeling, October 1, 1862. On March 31, 1887, he was married to

Elizabeth Schuman, daughter of Frederick Schuman, of Wheeling, born February 7, 1863. To this marriage have been born two children: Harry Leroy, born January 16, 1888, died July 14, 1888, and Archie, born February 25, 1889. Mr. Seibert is a member of St. John's church of Wheeling.

A. L. Simms, one of the leading young business men of Elm Grove, Ohio Co., was born in that county, December 2, 1861, the son of Matthew and Ruth (Lytle) Simms. His father, Matthew Simms, was born in Greene county, Penn., in 1881, and removed to Ohio county at an early day, where he followed his trade as carpenter, with good success, and was known as a worthy and influential citizen. He and his wife, above named, had ten children, five sons and five daughters, seven of whom are living. A. L. Simms is the sixth born of these children. He received his early education in the public schools of the county, and then entered Frazier college, at which he was graduated May 15, 1884. After leaving college he worked as a clerk for several years, until November 5, 1887, when he and his brother, A. J. Simms, formed a partnership in a general store, at Elm Grove. In this business he is still engaged, having met with gratifying success.

John N. Thornburg, a well-known citizen of Elm Grove, is a grandson of Ezekial Thornburg, one of the earliest pioneers of Ohio county. The latter was the third settler on Little Wheeling creek, taking possession of his farm in 1774-5 and was a prominent man in the days of old Fort Shepherd, and the era of Indian wars, and was a frend of the Wetzels and other worthies of that time. He married an adopted daughter of Col. Shepherd. His son, David, who was born June 3, 1796, succeeded to the old homestead. The latter was married June 15, 1826, to Sarah Martin, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1802. He died March 10, 1881, having survived his wife, who died July 15, 1880. To these parents eight sons were born, of whom three survive: John N., Daniel S. and D. M. John N. received his education in the common schools, and was reared as a farmer. He has given his attention principally to agriculture, but has also since April, 1883, in partnership with his two brothers, been engaged in the business of undertaking at Elm Grove. In January, 1884, Mr. Thornburg was appointed surveyor of public roads, an office he holds at the present time. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at the forks of the Wheeling, and is highly esteemed by the community. In December, 1869, he was married to Anna Smith of Missouri, who died July 9, 1874, leaving one son. He was subsequently united, November 22, 1883, to Anna Jones, of Elm Grove, by whom he has one daughter.

WASHINGTON AND RICHLAND DISTRICTS.

Robert L. Ashbrook, M. D., a successful and popular young physician of Fulton, Ohio county, was born in Washington county, Penn., March 13, 1865. He is the son of Absalom and Sabina (Allion) Ashbrook, the former of whom was born in 1813 and the latter in 1815,

and who were married in 1845. These parents had eight sons and five daughters, and eight of their children survive. Dr. Ashbrook received his early education in the common schools of Washington county, and subsequently he studied at Ada, Ohio, and California, Penn. After teaching school six and a half months he attended the college of physicians and surgeons, of Baltimore, where he was graduated in the spring of 1886. He at once began the practice of his profession in Marshall county, W. Va., and after eighteen months came to Fulton, where he has now a good practice in the town and surrounding country, and has promise of a successful and honorable career as a physician. During the past year he improved his professional education by a post graduate course in the Polyclinic institute at New York. The doctor is a stockholder in the Nottingham Iron and Land company, of Alabama. He was married October 17, 1888, to Lena Dorsey, who was born in Marshall county, September 29, 1867. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fulton.

W. E. Criss, a leading business man of Greggsville, Ohio county, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was brought by his parents to this county when quite young. He was born in Washington county, November 27, 1855, the son of J. C. and Anna E. (Hill) Criss, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed with their family to Ohio county in 1856, and were highly esteemed residents of this vicinity. The father died March 20, 1884, but the mother is still living, with her home near Wheeling. The subject of this notice received a limited education in the common schools, but has well improved all the other opportunities for general information and business training. After leaving school he was occupied in mining until 1882, when he went into the dairy business for two years. At the end of that time he opened a general store at Greggsville, in which he had considerable success. Mr. Criss is a member of the Odd Fellows, lodge No. 699, of West Alexandria.

James W. Downing, teacher in the public schools of Richland district, Ohio county, was born February 15, 1869, a son of Joseph and Anna E. (Whiltingham) Downing. His father was born in Marshall county, W. Va., September 23, 1844, and his mother is a native of the same county, born August 7, 1848. By their marriage, which occurred April 18, 1867, were born two sons, the subject of this mention and Thomas F., the latter of whom was born October 13, 1872. The parents, who are still living, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and highly esteemed citizens. The subject of this mention was educated in the common schools of Richland district, and subsequently for a short time at the Linsly institute, after which he attended the State Normal school at West Liberty, and was graduated there in the class of 1889, with first honors. He had taught somewhat before graduation, and he is now engaged in the same profession in Richland district. Mr. Downing takes considerable interest in the militia of the state, and is a leading member and first sergeant of the West Liberty light guards.

Robert P. Glass, a prominent young citizen of Clinton, Ohio county, was born in Allegheney City, March 21, 1858. He is the son of Robert P. and Anna (Walker) Glass, the former of whom was born at Pittsburgh, March 25, 1825, and died at Allegheny City, June 1, 1864. Anna, his wife, was born in Brooke county, March 8, 1831. Four children were born to them, of whom the subject of this mention was the third. Montgomery W. was born April 24, 1854; Harry H., March 2, 1856, and Alexander, December 18, 1860. Robert P., Jr., was educated in the public schools of Brooke and Ohio counties, and in the State Normal school at West Liberty. After his school days were passed, he engaged in farming in Brooke county, and continued in that vocation until January 1, 1877, when he entered the employment of John Gardner, of West Liberty, as a blacksmith. He remained there eight months, and then was with William Smith for a like period. Going to Wheeling, he was engaged with Jacob Eidamiller for a time, and then after another short engagement at West Liberty, he came to Clinton and opened the shop he is at present conducting with much success. Mr. Glass was married July 9, 1883, to Mattie Gibson, who was born August 19, 1862, the daughter of John and Jane (Smith) Gibson, of Ohio county. They have one son, Robert G., born June 1, 1884. Mr. Glass is a member of the Knights of Pythias, lodge No. 24, of Elm Grove.

Ferdinand Jenny, a prominent resident of Fulton, Ohio county, is a native of Switzerland. He was born December 25, 1832. In 1863 he came to the United States, and first made his home at Wheeling, where for a number of years he was proprietor of a cigar manufactory. Finally he removed from Wheeling to Parkersburg, and did business there a short time, and thence he removed to Fulton, in April, 1889. Here he established a cigar factory, which is doing good business, and he also conducts a hotel, which is winning a good patronage. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Switzer society, and is a popular citizen. He was married in 1864, to Mary Hofer, a native of Switzerland.

Robert M. Lazear, a prominent farmer of Richland district, Ohio county, was born in Brooke county, January 12, 1843, and is a son of Jerome B. Lazear, of whom mention has been made on another page. Robert was educated in the common schools of his native county, and then began farming there, and remained in Brooke county until 1874. He then came to Richland district, which has since been his home. On February 20, 1868, he was married to Margaret Glass, of Brooke county, and by this union had three children: James J., born March 16, 1869, died November 27, 1871; Lulu, born July 16, 1870; Minerva, born December 11, 1872. His wife, Margaret, died October 7, 1873, and on January 12, 1876, he was married to Juliet Morgan, who was born in Ohio county, November 10, 1846. By the latter union three children have been born: Margaret, July 19, 1877; Joseph E., January 6, 1878, died December 25, 1880; Mary E., April 7, 1883. Mrs. Lazear is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church

of Short Creek. Both she and her husband are highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

James Ridgely, a well-known citizen of Richland district, Ohio county, W. Va., was born October 4, 1825, on a farm near Girty's Point. Mr. Ridgely is a grandson of Peregrine Ridgely, an early settler of this region, who was born December 25, 1765, and was married to Mary Ann Gray, August 6, 1789. Peregrine Ridgely died February 18, 1852, and his wife passed way March 12, 1824. James Ridgely was reared at his native place, and then moved to a farm near West Liberty, where he remained until 1870, when he came to the farm where he now lives. He has never married. Mr. Ridgely is one of the substantial people of his district and is highly regarded by all.

J. B. Shannon, postmaster and proprietor of a general store at Short Creek, Richland district, is a son of N. W. and Mary J. (Wiley) Shannon, the former of whom is a well-known stock dealer and prominent citizen of this district. The father was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 22, 1822, and his wife was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 8, 1820. She died December 30, 1887. By their marriage, which occurred March 25, 1852, five children were born, three sons and two daughters. The subject of this mention was born December 2, 1862. He and his brother, N. W., are twins, and the youngest of their parent's family. He was reared in Richland district, where he received his early education. He then attended the State Normal school at West Liberty, and was graduated there in the class of 1886. After his graduation he taught school for two terms near his home, and then embarked in his present mercantile business, which is quite prosperous. He is an enterprising citizen, and it was through his efforts that the postoffice at Shannon was established at Short Creek in July, 1889. He was appointed postmaster, and on October 28 the first mail was received at the office. Mr. Shannon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Short Creek.

Michael Stein, the first mayor of Fulton, Ohio county, was born in Germany, November 21, 1833. At seventeen years of age he emigrated to the United States, and landed at Baltimore, May 18, 1850. He proceeded directly to Belmont county, Ohio, but after a short residence there returned to Fulton in the fall of 1851. He endeavored to find employment at his trade, which was that of a wagon-maker, but not obtaining work he took up the vocation of a butcher, and was engaged with Mr. Zeigler until 1858. He then did business for himself one year, and at the end of that time returned to his original trade, at which he continued until 1884, when he again went into business. He established a wagon and carriage shop which his two sons succeeded to and are now carrying on. Mr. Stein is one of the popular and influential men of the township and has held several offices of importanee. In 1873 he was elected a member of the board of education of Fulton, and he has been connected with the board ever since, being the president. In 1880 he was elected one of the board of

commissioners of Ohio county, and this important office he held during four terms, and is at present a member of the board of health. At the first town election of Fulton, July 3, 1889, he was elected mayor. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church of Wheeling, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Turner's society, and the Order of Red Men, in which he has held the highest office, that of great sachem. On June 8, 1858, Mr. Stein was married to Eleonora Kreuder, who was born in Germany, July 3, 1835, and they have had six sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION — EARLY SCHOOL TEACHERS — SCHOOL-HOUSES — THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM — PREJUDICE AGAINST IT — SOME PROMINENT INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING — EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

THE EARLY SETTLERS of the upper Ohio valley were not indifferent to the importance of the subject of education, especially was this the case among the Scotch-Irish portion of the population. The first school of which we have any knowledge (which is exceedingly limited) that was established in Ohio county, and, indeed, the only one in the Panhandle, was located in the vicinity of West Liberty, and was taught by the grandfather of the late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, the distinguished politician and statesman who supplemented his mental with his manual accomplishments, being in the habit of using his leisure hours in the laudable task of mending and cobbling the shoes of his neighbors, in the performance of which he turned many an honest penny. This was not unusual among the teachers of this early day who were prone to eke out a scanty living by moving about from place to place seeking such employment as might tend to contribute to their support. Hence in the intervals of "keeping school," they manufactured the shoes and garments of their friends and patrons. Their learning, as a rule, was quite limited, as it generlly extended no further than the rule of three in arithmetic, and in orthography to the spelling of words in three syllables. They had great faith in the use of the rod and applied it assiduously enforcing discipline by coercive measures which won for them a distinct notoriety.

The school-houses were architectural buildings of the most primitive simplicity, being built of unhewn logs and containing sometimes one and sometimes two windows, with a clapboard roof and a door of the same material which swung on wooden hinges, with rough benches of split logs, which being destitute of any support for the back pre-

vented the pupils from indulging in any lazy lolling and compelling them to sit bolt upright in their places. Here would gather the boys and girls from miles around carrying their dog-eared "Dilworth's," and their much worn and blotted copy books, these latter often made of coarse brown paper, but which for all practical purposes were as useful as if made of the finest letter press.

But with a later day a decided improvement was visible. The teachers were more competent, and progress was made in the curriculum of studies which were adopted, and gradually better and more comfortable school-houses were erected, and better accomodations provided. Schools and academies began to multiply, and the attention of the people began to be more directed to their value and importance. They were not, however, fostered by the state, but principally by private means. It was not until the year 1846 that the state of Virginia passed an act for the establishment of a district public school system, which among other things provided that where one-third of the qualified voters of any county should petition the county court, who at the preceding election had voted for delegates to the general assembly, that it was the duty of the court to certify the same to the commissioners of election for the county, when at the succeeding election the commissioners were required to open a register for the votes of the electors qualified to vote for delegates. In this register two columns were required to be kept, one in favor of the establishment of district schools, and the other for those opposed to it.

It required two-thirds of the legal voters to adopt. The school commissioners were made a body corporate by this act, and the general curriculum was to consist of reading, writing and arithmetic (and where practicable), English grammar, geography, history (especially of the state of Virginia, and of the United States), the elements of physical science, and such other higher branches as the school commissioners might direct; and all white children, male and female, resident within the respective districts into which the county was divided under its provisions were entitled to receive tuition free of charge.

Three trustees were to be appointed annually for each district, two by the qualified voters of the district, at the annual election for school commissioners, and one by the board of school commissioners at the first meeting after the election.

Teachers were required to keep registers of the names and ages of pupils, the names of parents and guardians, dates of entrance and leaving the school, and daily attendance, etc. At the end of the term this register was to be delivered by the teacher to the clerk of the board of school commissioners. The penalty for failure was one-fourth of the compensation of the teacher.

The expenses of school-houses, furniture, etc., was to be defrayed by the inhabitants of each county by a uniform rate of increased taxation upon the then existing subjects of the revenue tax and the county levy.

This was styled in the act the general system, which also included

another known as the special system. As will be perceived the act of 1846 was optional in its character, hence to remedy this, and with a view of making the public system obligatory on all the counties the general assembly passed the act of 1852, which provided for districting all of the counties of the state, appointing commissioners, fixing their duties and compensation and giving to the county courts the power of rearranging the districts, etc. Under the act of 1846, Ohio, Marshall and Kanawha counties were the only ones which adopted it, but this was all they did, and they went no further, except in the case of Ohio county, which not only adopted it, but put the law into operation and organized under it. Hence the first county in the southern states to adopt and put into operation the public school system was Ohio county, and the first public school established in the south was the Third ward public school in the city of Wheeling.

But this was not accomplished without an effort. A decided opposition was manifested upon the part of a respectable minority of the citizens of the community, composed principally of those financially able, which nominally took the ground that the increased taxation necessary to support the system was unjust and oppressive. If the prejudices of some of these against the general and public character of the schools could have been successfully met they would have found no difficulty in giving to the system their approval. The prejudice of others led them to base their opposition to it on the foolish pretense that it was a Yankeeism, and therefore was un-Virginian.

They enforced their respective views by the fallacious argument that it was unfair as well as unjust that they should be taxed for the education of others who were too poor or too straitened in their circumstances to confer this boon on their offspring, and that it was an invidious distinction which discriminated in favor of a large class at the expense of a few.

But this spirit of selfish opposition did not prevail, yet it lingered in the communities for a long period after the successful establishment of the schools, and while it ceased to be demonstrative, yet its latent and baneful influence was felt upon all opportune occasions.

In the present it has entirely ceased, and we doubt whether among those surviving in the different counties where it was most strenuously opposed one can now be found who would acknowledge their opposition. In the four counties composing the Pan-handle no more intelligent, moral and virtuous people can be found than their inhabitants, and certainly none who esteem more highly the blessings of education. Among some of the most prominent institutions of learning in these counties we may name Bethany college, founded by the late Alexander Campbell, the Linsly institute of Wheeling, and the Wheeling Female college. The first-named institution was established in 1840. The establishment of this claimed the labors of Mr. Campbell through many years, who devoted his untiring energies to the herculean task of establishing an institution which should attract and gather together the youth from all portions of the country. And in

this he met with great success, and before his death saw his pet project no longer an experiment but a fixed and permanent institution. North and south, east and west, are hundreds of its alumni occupying some of the highest and most important positions of a social, literary, religious and political character who to-day point with pride to Bethany college as their alma mater. The old building was destroyed by fire in the year 1857, but was rebuilt during the succeeding year by one of attractive appearance and magnificent dimensions.

In this connection we would also call attention to the fact that as early as the year 1799 an academy was incorporated in Brooke county, called the Brooke academy, three years after the organization of the county. In 1862 the corporation was revived and Hugh W. Crothers, Danforth Brown, Sr., David Fleming, O. W. Langfitt and Samuel George were appointed trustees. In the year 1858 West Liberty academy was opened under favorable conditions, and its public opening the writer who was present well remembers, the interest shown in its success by the presence on the occasion of some of the ablest and best educators of the day, among whom were Bishop Campbell, Rev. R. V. Dodge and Prof. A. F. Ross, this latter being the principal of the institution. It is now one of the normal schools of the state.

The Linsly institute, located in Wheeling, was chartered in 1814, and was endowed by Noah Linsly, Esq., a benefactor of Wheeling, who should be held in lasting remembrance. He donated the ground for the building and also a perpetual fund. For many years the philanthophic object of the institution was defeated by bad management, but subsequently the institution was revived and improved under a board of more judicious trustees, who have made it a useful institution. It is mainly supported by tuition fees.

The Wheeling Female seminary was chartered in 1848, and went into operation in the winter of 1850. At the time it was regarded as a great accession to the educational interests of this section of the state. The successful projection of this institution was attended with difficulties. The late Rev. William Wallace, D. D., was, however, untiring in his efforts to secure its establishment. Nor were they in vain. It opened under the management of D. W. Telford, and the degree of excellency and efficiency which it subsequently attained, gave assurance of what it was intended to be, one of the best female seminaries. During its existence it has turned out 278 graduates up to the present time, six of whom have become missionaries in the foreign field. The present president, Rev. H. R. Blaisdell, has contributed much to its improvement. He is a gentleman of fine executive abilities, and a born educator. Under his direction we think there is a grand future before this institution. He is assisted by a competent corps of teachers, seven in number, who appear to worthily second his efforts in making an institution of which West Virginians may well be proud, and one where their daughter can receive a first-class education.

But we have neither time nor space to give to the consideration of

the educational institutions of this portion of our state, but suffice it to say that these are so abundant and of so high a grade that none need send their children out of the state to obtain an education.

Early Religious History of the Upper Ohio Valley.— In shaping the moral and religious character of the upper Ohio valley, Presbyterianism had much to do. It was among the earliest religious denominations to enter the field. As early as the year 1782, which was the year following the organization of the Presbytery of Redstone, Rev. John McMillan was appointed at a meeting held October 16, to supply at Ohio Court House (West Liberty) on the third Sabbath of November following. A year afterward Rev. Joseph Smith was sent to supply the same place, under another name, however, viz.: Short Creek, which continued to be the name of the church for perhaps fifteen or twenty years, when it was called West Liberty. Revs. John Brice and James Hughes, were two of four candidates who were licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Redstone. Brice settled at Three Rigges (West Alexander, Penn.), and the forks of Wheeling, known as the Stone meeting house, about six miles east of Wheeling, and Hughes, at Short Creek and Lower Buffalo, and the last-named was installed pastor on the 21st of April, 1790. In these congregations Hughes labored for upward of twenty-four years with encouraging success. He resigned his charge on the 29th of June, 1814. He was an early and decided friend of missions and an active member of the board of trust of the Western Missionary society, for a number of years.

In July, 1775, Rev. John McMillan, D. D., preached at Chartiers, on the fourth Sabbath of August, and on the Tuesday following at Pigeon Creek, now in Washington county, Penn. At the meeting of his Presbytery in April, 1776, he accepted a call which was presented to him from the congregations of Chartiers and Pigeon Creek, and was dismissed to connect himself with the Presbytery of Donegal, then the most western Presbytery, but did not remove his family to the west until the year 1778, on account of the unsettled and disturbed condition of the country and the exposure of the frontier settlements to the hostile incursions of the Indians. He, himself, however, visited his congregations as often as practicable, ordained elders, baptized their children and performed such other acts of pastoral labor as circumstances would permit. He was the first minister who settled as a pastor west of the Allegheny mountains, and was one of the original members of the Presbytery of Redstone, and was its first moderator. In the month of October, 1802, there was a great revival and a wonderful manifestation of God's presence, in which great mental misery and bodily weakness was experienced by many by reason of conviction of sin. Owing to the scattered population of the country and the scarcity of church buildings, it was customary for the Presbyterians to hold camp meetings in different portions of some of the counties now composing the Pan-handle, where great numbers would congregate and listen to sermons all day, and these gatherings often lasted for days at a time.

The Presbyterians were followed by the Methodists. The numbers and influence of the latter, though not so great as the first named, soon worked its way into notice, overcoming many difficulties in its progress. Itineracy was a marked peculiarity of this sect. The eccentric Lorenzo Dow was one of these early traveling preachers passing through the sections of which we write, in the year 1806, preaching as he went. He was a man of shrewd wit, and ready speech, and quite eccentric.

Another Methodist minister of these early days and a man of very eccentric character was Jacob Ruber, sometimes called Jacob Gruber. He was born in the Cumberland valley, Penn., and came to this section of the state in the early years of the present century. For some years he was the presiding elder of the Short Creek circuit. One of his peculiarities was especially manifested in the matter of apparel. In those early days the Methodists, as a rule, were as pronounced in their style of dress as are the Friends of the present day. The female members of the denomination wore caps destitute of frills or ruffles, which fitted closely to their heads, and a bonnet in pattern much like a scoop, and by which name they were denominated. Nor did they adorn themselves with those vain ornaments, rings, ear-rings or other articles of jewelry, while the males wore broad-brimmed hats and straight cut coats with standing collars and other dress corresponding thereto, and all cultivated gravity of speech and demeanor, and were circumspect in their conduct and actions. What a contrast between the past and the present. Now the members of a Methodist church discard the simple fashions of the past and are undistinguishable from the members of other denominations so far as garb and appearance are concerned. The subject of our sketch was frequent and emphatic in his denunciations of any departure from the regulation dress, and did not hesitate on any occasion when it was infringed upon to reprove the offender publicly, as well as privately.

As illustrative of this peculiarity of his, if such it can be called, an anecdote, is related of him as being in point. On one occasion, while he was attending a camp-meeting in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where he was a visitant, in passing along, he came across a company of females richly attired in silks and satins, who were at the time engaged in devotional services, whom he joined and engaged with them in singing. The couplet of one of the hymns runs as follows:

"I long to reach my heavenly home
And find my long sought rest."

On reaching this portion of the hymn he surprised and confounded them all by rendering the couplet

"I long to reach my heavenly home
And find my long silk dress."

The females became indignant and at once withdrew, but their places thus vacated were immediately filled by others who were clothed in the more subdued and less costly raiment of their profes-

sion, when they continued the singing of the same hymn, he uniting with them in the use of the correct words.

Among the early Methodist preachers of that day and subsequent were Rev. James Finley, Page West Waterman, young Bascom, Hudson and others, who were men of piety and faith, and zealous laborers in the vineyard of the Master.

We may be pardoned if in this connection we mention an incident which occurred in the Methodist church in Wheeling. Bascom, whose fame as a preacher always attracted large audiences, was announced to preach in Wheeling. He was a person who was very neat and rather precise in his dress, and took pride in appearing in a well cut and fitting garb. He was in the habit of carrying in his hand a small rattan cane. On this occasion as was usual he had with him his rattan, and carried it with him into the pulpit. This act of his at once created an unfavorable impression upon the part of his congregation. But when he arose to open the services, preparatory to doing so he capped the climax by drawing from his pocket a white cambric handkerchief and proceeded to brush his face with it, it was looked upon by those assembled, in an ostentatious manner, which aroused a feeling of the most pronounced disgust on the part of his congregation, which was not entirely overcome by his wonderful and effective eloquence, so foreign were these things to the habits and usages of Othodox Methodists.

The next denomination in this section of importance were the Baptists. They, like the Methodists, in the inauguration of their efforts for the building of their cause were required to overcome opposition and prejudice, which they eventually succeeded in doing, and they became quite strong in numbers and influence. The denomination, however, in a few years separated into different sects.

The indefatigable efforts of Rev. Joseph Doddridge, who alone and by his single handed labors, endeavored to build up the Episcopal denomination, must not be overlooked. Although time and again promised material aid by his brethren in the east, yet they kept the promise to the ear only to break it to the hope. His earnest zeal in the cause so far as they were concerned went unrewarded. He succeeded in collecting a small congregation at West Liberty, where he held services regularly, also in what is now Brooke county, also in Charlestown (now Wellsburg), and also in Jefferson county, Ohio. He also held occasional religious services at Steubenville, Grave Creek and Wheeling.

This worthy man was devotedly attached to his church — her forms and ordinances. The following extract from his memoir shows the position which he held as an out-post of Episcopacy in this western field.

"Although for nearly twenty-five years he occupied the cheerless position of an advance guard in her ministry, yet he faltered not in his labors, but untiringly exerted himself to promote the growth and prosperity of the church, and to awaken an interest in the trans-

montane dioceses by appeals to their bishops in behalf of the scattered members of the fold, who in the vast regions of the west were as sheep without a shepherd, destitute of that nourishment and fostering care essential to their spiritual growth and happiness."

CHAPTER XIV.

SETTLEMENT OF WHEELING — ORIGIN OF THE NAME — POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS — BROOKE COUNTY — IDENTIFIED LOCATIONS — PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE — MARSHALL COUNTY — TOMLINSON, THE FIRST SETTLER — EDUCATION — CHURCHES — BENWOOD — REMARKS OF A TRAVELER IN 1807 — HANCOCK COUNTY — EARLY INHABITANTS — FIRE CLAY INDUSTRY — STATISTICAL — GAS AND OIL — WOOL — IRON AND STEEL — GLASS MANUFACTORIES — POTTERIES — CIGARS AND TOBACCO — THE WHOLESALE TRADE — CONCLUSION.

WE PROPOSE in this chapter to mass together in an abbreviated form, that which refers to the counties composing the district known as the Pan-handle, preparatory to doing which, however, we shall give a brief account of the inception and growth of the city of Wheeling. The settlement of Wheeling was begun in 1769, when Ebenezer Zane, Jonathan Zane and Silas Zane, three brothers, at the time living on the south branch of the Potomac, moved further west, with the intention of locating and settling on lands supposed to be more desirable. The settlement was made during the peace and friendly intercourse existing between the whites and succeeding the treaty of Col. Bouquet, and almost simultaneously with other settlements in this region and along the borders of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, which were then free from Indian depredations.

Prominent among the early settlers, were the Wetzels, McCollochs, Poes, Boggs, Mills, etc. Several origins are assigned for the name of Wheeling. One is that it was derived from the circuitous course and abrupt wanderings of the creek which flows through the city, another, that it took its name from a Catholic priest by the name of Wheelan, who was reputed to have been a missionary among the Indians, the orthography having been changed to Wheeling, and still another, and which is probably the correct one, that it was derived from the bloody significance of a murdered individual who had been shot through the head, which was placed on a pole which was erected at the mouth of the creek. The Delawares when asked where they had shot an animal (if in the head) would say Weeling. This was subsequently

corrupted into Wheeling. The existence of Wheeling as a town, dates back to 1793, when the first lots, 112 in number, were laid out by Col. Ebenezer Zane. The original town composed the territory lying between North Eleventh and Seventh streets. A number of additions have since been made which are all within the corporate limits. The plat of the Island known at the time as the town of Columbia as laid out in 1836, has been all changed, the lots which were sold, having all been bought back by Daniel Zane, Esq.

Wheeling was incorporated as a town in 1806, and as a city in 1836. In the year 1796 it contained about forty houses, all of them built of logs or frame, scattered along at intervals from what is now Eleventh street and extending up about as far as Ninth street. Col. Ebenezer Zane's house stood on the brow of the hill, now the corner of Eleventh and Main streets. Fort Henry was situated immediately opposite on the high bank of the river, on the site of the present row of store buildings on Main street, above Eleventh street.

Where the old Northwestern bank formerly stood, and which has since become the residence of George K. Wheat, together with the ground adjoining, there was a graveyard. The entire space between the fort and the creek was used as a meadow and cornfield, and as late as 1810 there were but few buildings erected there. Where the site of the Second Ward Market house now is, was an orchard, and Centre Wheeling was covered with forest trees, with here and there a corn field. This is the description of Wheeling in brief at the commencement of the present century. An indication of its progress may be presented by the following statement of its population at different periods:

In 1800 the population was about 500; in 1810, 914; in 1820, 1,567; in 1830, 5,221; in 1840, 8,793; in 1850, 13,161; in 1860, 20,000; in 1870, 23,000; in 1880, 30,000; in 1890, estimated between 40,000 and 45,000.

Notwithstanding the social and financial disasters through which she has been compelled to pass, resulting from bankruptcies, monetary difficulties, frequent depressions and effects of the rebellion, her growth has been sure, if slow, and in its manufacturing, commercial and financial interests, it has made certain progress. But as already indicated, we now turn our attention to the consideration of the entire territory, of which this history treats as a whole. We do this not because there is not much of interest which it would be profitable and instructive for us to treat in detail, but, as already intimated, we have not the space, as it would easily require a large volume of many hundreds of pages to do full justice to its civil, political, manufacturing, agricultural and other interests and then come far short of exhausting all that might be said in the presentation of these subjects.

The first county carved out of the original territory of Ohio county was the county of Brooke, in the year 1796. A brief sketch of its early settlement has been kindly furnished us by Hon. Eugene Tarr, of Wellsburg, as follows:

"Among the early settlers on the western border of Pennsylvania, then an almost unbroken wilderness, many tales are told of a land of

wondrous beauty and fertility that lay away off to the westward. Around their cabin fires at night, hunters, and the more daring of the settlers, pictured to the imaginations of their comrades the beauty and loveliness of this "land of promise." More particularly did the fancy of the hunter dwell on that portion of this El Dorado which constituted the valley of the "Big River" that lay buried in the depths of the forest. Here he had pictured a land most favored by the Creator, and which was crowned with everything that could contribute to the comfort and happiness of man. The soil on the banks of the unknown river was of fabulous depth. Tall oaks, of wonderful symmetry for building purposes, grew on the hillsides and the upland glades, while in the bottoms and along the banks of the streams, giant walnuts and sycamores stretched out their broad arms, and from their branches the wild grapes hung in tempting clusters which, through all the seasons, had ripened in the October sunlight, awaiting the coming of the settler. In the recesses of its untrodden wilds roamed, unmolested in security, the wild bear, the deer, and the elk, and rested themselves in the shade of the tall trees, undisturbed by the sound of the settler's axe, or the crack of the hunter's rifle. In search of this paradise of hunters on a bright September morning in the year 1772, three men left for the old settlement at Brownsville, Penn. They were Jonathan, Israel and Friend Cox. Each of them carried a rifle, an axe of small size, a blanket and sufficient ammunition, in the shape of powder and lead, to last during the supposed time of their expedition, trusting entirely for their subsistence to the game which they might secure on their way. After following a well defined trail, made by hunters coming to the settlements, for a few miles they boldly struck into the woods to the westward, aiming to keep along the high ridges, for the purpose of being better able to cross the streams they might find in the course of their journey, and also to enable them more readily to discover the approach of danger from any direction on their route. For many days they kept their course to the westward, anxiously looking for signs of the "Big River," until almost discouraged. They resolved, however, to travel one more day in the direction they had been following and then, if no signs of the valley appeared, they determined to retrace their steps to their home at Brownsville.

In about an hour after leaving camp, on the following morning, after making their resolve, the party stopped on the hill overlooking the present site of Wellsburg, and their hopes were fully realized. In speaking of it afterward to one of their descendants, they described their halting place as having been on the big hill east of town, and most likely from the impression from their description, it was the hill owned by John Lewis, Esq. After feasting their eyes on the panorama spread out before them, they prepared to descend. Picking their way carefully down the hill-side they came to what was then a deep and wide ravine covered with an almost impenetrable thicket of willows and wild plum bushes. This ravine commenced at the creek and extended up to where the present run is west of the railroad, and

reached to where the Episcopal church now stands. Circumventing this by crossing above it, our party found themselves on the river bank about 200 hundred rods above the mouth of the creek. Here it was decided to camp for the purpose of exploring the valley which seemed all that they could desire; and here the first log cabin ever built on the site of the town of Wellsburg, was erected in the month of September, 1772. It stood about the end of the present Washington street, and about eighty rods west of Water street and the river. It was built of round logs with no implements but the small axes carried with them, and it served as a protection against wild animals, and to some extent against the weather. Taking the mouth of the creek as a starting point, the hunters prepared to lay claim to this land which was so desirable. They blazed the trees up the river bank to a point opposite the mouth of Queen street, and then turning east followed about the course of that street to the base of the hill, aiming to strike the ravine coming down just north of the pike, thence turning to the right they followed the base of the hill to the creek, making the creek the south line, the hill the east, and the river the west, and the line mentioned above the north. This constitutes the first claim ever made by white men to the land on which the town now stands. In the following spring of 1773, the three brothers again made their appearance in the valley; this time with the intention of making it their home. They improved their cabin, and more firmly defined the boundaries of their land.

The fame of the new settlement had been carried back by them to Brownsville, and others began to turn their attention in the same direction. About this time a party of hunters, headed by the Tomlinsons, who were famous hunters, struck the Ohio river at Grave creek and established a camp there. Other adventurous spirits had located at Wheeling, and the fame of the Ohio valley soon spread all over the east. Sometime after this, George Cox, a cousin of the three brothers named by us, came out and took up a claim under the tomahawk right, extending up the river bottom almost to Cross creek. A few years went by and the war of the revolution was over, and many adventurous spirits who had taken part in that contest began to find their way into the valley and take up claims under a tomahawk right, allowing 400 acres to each settler.

Cap. Van Swearingen came out and traded a rifle for part of the claim held by one of the Coxes, and which constitutes the present fair ground and homestead of J. G. Jacob, Esq. And here one word in favor of the trio of brothers whose adventurous daring first led the way to the valley. One was surprised in his camp while hunting along McIntyre creek in Jefferson county, Ohio, and killed. He was buried in the creek bottom just below Plumer's mill. Another was killed some distance down the river on the Ohio side in a fight with Indians. One alone remained to die in his cabin and he, if I mistake not, was the ancester of the present Coxes, Squire, Friend, Dr. Elsey and others now living on the waters of Buffalo Creek in this country.

The Van Swearingen log cabin stood on the bluff back or a little

north of the spring on J. G. Jacob's property. Van Swearingen was a person who was much looked up to by the settlers. He was a man of powerful frame, bold and daring in manner, and the leader in many of the border scouts. He had commanded a company in Morgan's celebrated rifle corps during the war of the revolution, and boasted that many a red-coat had crossed the dark river at the crack of his deadly rifle. He was buried in a gravelly knoll a few feet behind the brick house and to the right of the road going up to the Freshwater homestead. The Van Swearingen house stood facing the west; it was a double cabin with a passage way between. In this passage way was hung on pegs driven into the logs, the saddles, blankets and various articles belonging to a hunter's outfit. This cabin was supplanted in the course of time with a large oaken frame building built by Gen. Connell in 1808, and it in turn gave way to the present mansion of J. G. Jacob, Esq., which was built by William Farr in or about 1848. At the foot of the bluff was the spring. This spring in early days was a famous place of resort. A beech tree of uncommon size spread its sheltering branches above the water and beneath its cooling shade, hunters often met to recount the deeds of the past and talk of their plans for the future. On the rough bark was carved the names of many distinguished in border history, such as Brady, McColloch, Van Swearingen and Buskirk. The oldest recognizable date was 1792. The two Wetzels often visited at Van Swearingen's. The old tree stood until about 1840, when age and decay having wrought their work it fell to the ground and today not a vestige of it remains.

The old block house stood on the bank of the river, west of the Van Swearingen mansion. At that time and for a long time afterward, a pond of water about an eighth of a mile in length and about twelve rods in width, extended north and south parallel with the river. At the lower end of this lake stood the block house surrounded with palisades. It was never regularly garrisoned, but was built more for a place to retreat to in case of a raid by the Indians. It went into the water about the year 1802. If standing now it would be almost exactly on the northwestern corner of what is now within the corporate limits of the town.

Old Maj. McMahon, so called, took up a right of 400 acres on the land now owned by S. Jacob, Esq. His cabin stood about 200 rods east of the Jacob's mansion on the left of the pike where there is a spring and at present writing a small grove of locust trees. When Gen. Anthony Wayne organized his expedition against the northwestern Indians, he invited McMahon to join his army in the capacity of a scout or guide. He had been with Wayne at Stony Point and promptly responded to the call of his old commander. He was killed in the battle which took place with the Indians during that campaign.

Valentine Mendel took up a claim to the lands now constituting the farms of Henry Mendel, Clarence Farr, Kelly Park and the old Park homestead, reaching to Panther run. He devoted himself entirely to clearing lands and establishing homes for himself and children.

George Cox was a man of some education, and was much more de-

voted to the arts of peace than war. In this he differed greatly from his more adventureous cousins. He came from western Maryland and brought many slaves with him. He built a large log house a few feet from the brick mansion now owned by Thomas Everett, Esq. He also built cabins for his colored people, and while they deadened the timber on the bottom and cleared out the brush, he, as became the old-time Marylander, spent his days in ease and idleness. Of these daring men but little is left to tell. On hillsides, in the corners of deserted pasture fields, in the tangled and briar-grown thickets, in unknown and nameless graves sleep the pioneers of those early days.

History has done but little and the nation still less to preserve their memories or record their deeds. Tradition alone is left to tell how they watched and toiled and fought that their descendants might enjoy the grander type of civilization with which we are now surrounded. New means of transportation and a new market had to be found in distant regions for our surplus products. Hence the broad-horn and flat boat were brought into requisition and our enterprising traders — the Bradys, Tarrs, Marshalls, Palmers and others were the first in every southern market with the products grown on our soil, while the Doddridges, Edgingtons, Wrights and Hammonds dispensed the law from the bench or pleaded in the forum.

But not alone did our county excel in the arts of peace, but when the mutterings of the storm of the second war of the revolution was heard, and a call was made in behalf of the public defense, more than fifty of her chosen riflemen flew to the rescue. Of the spirit which prompted these brave men in defense of the flag much might be said. They had been born and raised mostly in the primitive log cabins of that early day. Innured to hardships from their earliest days, many of them having been revolutionary soldiers, the spirit of emulation ran high. Their chivalrous Captain Cougleton had been a captain of the revolution. Many a tale the old hero told them around the camp fire at night of the stirring scenes of revolutionary history, of Monmouth; of the retreat on Long Island, and how the young French general, Lafayette, became so excited at Brandywine, that he swore terribly at the American soldiers because they could not understand his commands given in broken English, and how Washington himself, reproved the young Frenchman in the presence of the soldiers, for his profanity. Of these grand old heroes none now remain. A few, Miller, Moran, Tarr and Stephens, lingered along down to the time of our civil war, and then passed away.

Marshall County.— This was the next county taken off the territory of Ohio county. It was organized in the year 1835. The act establishing this county made Elizbethtown the county seat. In the year 1770, Joseph Tomlinson accompanied by his brother, Samuel, both of whom were Marylanders, settled on the "Flats of Grave creek," and built a log cabin near the site of the late Judge Caldwell's residence. The entire country was a wilderness abounding in the finest timber, and an abundance of game. Samuel returned shortly to his Mary-

land home where he died, but Joseph settled and spent his life in the valley of Grave creek. The name of his wife, whom he married in Maryland, was Elizabeth Harkness, and she was the first white woman who took up her residence in Marshall county. The names of other prominent early settlers of this county are the Wetzels, the Bakers, Parrs and Shepherds. The soil of the county is very fertile and productive. The surface of the county is hilly, but nowhere mountainous, and the tops of the hills are as rich as the soil in the valleys and bottoms. The people of the county have a reputation for generosity and hospitality, which is proverbial. Since the inauguration of the free school system the schools have made great progress, and the improvement made in the mental and moral character of its population gives evidence of the success which has attended them.

Moundsville, the present county seat, is located on one of the most beautiful bottoms which can be found on the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to its mouth, and affords room for a city of two or three hundred thousand people. Its original name was Elizabethtown, so called after the name of the wife of its founder, and was laid out by Tomlinson in the year 1831.

The first school taught in this county was by one William Ransom, an Irishman, in a small log cabin, and the first regular school-house was built in 1833. A society of the Methodist Episcopal church was formed here at an early day. It was, however, not made a station until the year 1842, before which time it was attached to the Grave Creek circuit. Rev. R. J. White was the first stationed minister.

The Presbyterian house of worship was erected in 1835. The first Presbyterian minister called was Rev. John Knox. However, as early as 1802 Grave Creek was reported to Synod as one of its vacant congregations, and as early as 1796 supplies were asked for by Grave Creek from the Presbytery of Ohio.

About the year 1874 the Disciples church organized a society. The Catholic church was built in 1854, but no society was formed until after the building of the B. & O. R. R. An Episcopal church was erected about 1850. The society is, however, small, but lately it has made progress, especially since the erection of its new edifice of worship.

These constitute the number of religious societies, among which should be included the organization known as the Young Men's Christian association, which promises to become a large and influential institution.

The first newspaper printed in what is now Marshall county was established before the organization by Dennis Parriott, who was its editor and proprietor, and was called the *West Virginia*.

The state penitentiary is located at Moundsville, which is a fine stone structure of excellent architectural taste and proportions. It is under the charge of a board of directors appointed by the executive. Several branches of industry are carried on within its walls, such as wagon-making, shoe-making, whip-making, etc. It is not self-sustaining, but is a source of necessary expense to the state.

An important manufacturing point in this county is the town of Benwood, situated four miles below the city of Wheeling, and next to Moundsville the largest town in the county. It is an important suburb of Wheeling, and is connected with the latter by a line of electric cars.

There are other small towns in this county such as Glen Easton on the B. & O. railroad about twelve miles east of Moundsville, Dallas situated in the northeastern part of the county and near the Pennsylvania line, also Bellton and Board Tree, all of which are small villages.

An important point for trade in this county, is the town of Cameron, situated on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about twenty-eight miles east of Moundsville. Situated in the midst of a rich country it is the center of a large business of miscellaneous character. We quote from a writer who visited Grave Creek in the year 1807, who thus speaks of the Mound:

"Mrs. Tomlinson obligingly permitted one of her sons to guide us to what is called the Indian grave, which is a short quarter of a mile to the southward of the house. It is a circular mound, like the frustrum of a cone, about 180 yards in circumference around the base, sixty around the flat on the top, and about seventy feet perpendicular height. In the center of the flat top is a shallow hollow like the filled-up crater of an old volcano, which hollow or settle is said to have been formed within the memory of the first neighboring settlers, and is supposed by them to be occasioned by the settling of the earth on the decayed bodies. The whole mound appears to be formed of clay, and from its regularity is evidently a work of art, though I am not of opinion that it has been a public or a general cemetery, but either a mausoleum raised over, and in memory of some great Indian chief, a temple for religious worship, or the site of a fortification, or citadel to serve as a place of retreat from a superior foe. About three years ago the neighbors perforated the north side, at about half the elevation, digging in horizontally about twelve feet without any other satisfaction to their curiosity, than the finding of a part of a human jaw-bone, the bone rough and honey-combed, but the teeth entire, and the surrounding clay of a white chalky consistence.

"There are four or five small mounds, all within a few hundred yards of the great one, each about thirty feet in diameter, much lower in proportion than it, all rounded over the tops, and like the great one showing their antiquity, by the size of the trees, plants and shrubs which cover them, and having more than it the appearance of tumuli. The bark of the trees which crown this remarkable monument is covered by the initials of visitors cut into it, wherever they could reach, the number of which considering the remote situation is truly astonishing." The father of Capt. A. O. Baker, the present clerk of the circuit court of this county, was born in Tomlinson's fort. His name was John Baker. In 1791, he removed to Round Bottom, where he bought a tract of land at the lower end of the Bottom, where he

lived and died. His oldest son, John, intermarried with Elizabeth, the daughter of Jonathan Roberts. In other portions of this history have been recorded numerous incidents occurring at localities within the present boundaries of this county, to which the reader can refer if curious to learn concerning them.

We now proceed to give some attention to the next county in the Pan-handle, that is to say:

Hancock County.— This county was organized under an act of assembly passed January 15, 1848, out of the northern end of Brooke county. The act establishing the county provided for the appointment of justices by the governor, the establishment of a county court, a place for holding the same, etc. The first county court was held on the 10th of April, 1848, at the house of Samuel C. Allison, in New Manchester. The court was composed of the following justices, viz.: John Pettinger, David Pugh, Andrew Henderson, John Gardiner, David Wylie, William H. Grafton and John Mayhew. John H. Atkinson, Esq., was elected clerk; Robert Brown, prosecuting attorney; Josiah A. Adams, commissioner of the revenue; Thomas J. Hewitt, surveyor, and the followiug named persons as commissioners of election: For New Manchester, James Hewitt, George Baxter, Thomas Elder, Robert Herron, David Pugh. For Holliday's Cove: Greenbury Wilcoxson, William Beall, Isaac Van Nostrand, James Gardner and James Campbell. David Wylie and Joseph Cameron were appointed to hold the first election. The levy for county purposes for 1848 amounted to $157.13. As soon as convenient after the organization of the county measures were taken looking to the erection of a court house. At the election held under the act establishing the county, to decide upon the county seat, New Manchester was selected by a majority of one vote.

The following rise and progress of the fire brick business of this county is inserted by permission of John H. Atkinson, Esq., who compiled it:

"Prior to the manufacture of fire brick, there were not fifty individuals to people the space lying between the mouth of King's creek and extending to the head of Black's Island, and these were living in less than a dozen houses of the rude construction of the early settlers. At the mouth of King's creek was found a large log dwelling known as the 'Ferry house,' part of which is still standing. Mr. Philip Beall lived in a brick house, which forms part of the one at present near the brick yard of Thomas Anderson. A large log house at the mouth of Holbert's run upon the site of the Freeman Brothers' brick yard, served for a tavern and ferry house, while Mr. John Gamble lived a few rods from the river upon said run, and had opened the first fire clay vein in this region. A mile further up the river was found a log house known as the Black Horse tavern, and ferry, now the Black Horse brick works. The site of New Cumberland was then covered with a dense forest, except where small openings had been made by the grandfather and father of John Camp-

bell, Esq. The first located upon what is called the ridge near where the house of J. H. Atkinson now stands, and the second near the mouth of Hardin's run, upon the bank of the river.

"The mill now owned by Mr. Smith at that early date ground out the grist of the farmers for miles around, as they came upon pack-horses along the bridle paths. Another large log house with double doors stood upon the grounds of the present Clifton works, having at that day served for half a century as a house for several families, and a refuge against the incursions of the Indian maruaders. It still serves as a home for a family, and although the storms of a century have passed over it, bids fair to last a generation longer."

"These completed the settlements, while all between was forest and tangled wood which could have been purchased at from $1 to $10 per acre, the inhabitants of that day little dreaming of the wealth underlying these hills, or of the population that would succeed them."

"It is about sixty years since the first clay was taken from the banks of Mr. John Gamble, by Mr. Thomas Freeman, and by him made into brick in the city of Pittsburgh. But experience soon taught that to prosecute the business successfully the manufacture must be conducted at the mouth of the clay bank, and where coal and wood could be found in abundance with which to prepare the bricks for market. Accordingly, in the spring of 1832, Mr. James G. Porter, then a young man, moved to a small house near the present site of W. B. Freeman's brick works, and commenced the making of brick—the first made in the county. Two years afterward Mr. Thomas Freeman followed with his family, and Freeman's Landing became known to river men as quite a place of business, and soon opened up to the farmers of the vicinity a home market for their products."

"About 1837 James G. Porter and Philip Beall formed a partnership under the title of Porter & Beall, at what is now the brick yard of Thomas Anderson. Thomas Freeman and Messrs. Porter & Beall for several years supplied the whole market. Then a keel boat that would carry 20,000 brick was considered quite a vessel, but would appear rather insignificant alongside of our modern keel or barge freighted with 100,000 to 150,000 brick. Those small boats served to carry on the trade with Pittsburgh, while Wheeling obtained her supply with small flats propelled from that city to Freeman's Landing in about two days by horse towing, or the still more primitive mode of pole, or the hand tow line. These laden with 5,000 or 6,000 brick and a few tons of clay would descend in about a day."

"About the year 1837 brick were made very cheaply. Good hands could be hired at $10 per month and board, or $16 without board. Flour cost but $2.50 to $3.00 per barrel. Pork 2 to 3 cents and good beef at from 4 to 6 cents per pound, while boats and lumber did not cost more than one-third of the price now paid for them. Mr. Philip Beall dying in the spring of 1844, Mr. James S. Porter opened a new yard where now stand the works of John Porter & Co., and Thomas Anderson continued to make brick at the old site of Porter & Beall's yard."

"Beginning with the season of 1838, a small trade had been opened up with the sugar planters of Louisiana which had been wholly supplied with fire brick from England. So rapidly had grown the iron trade of the Ohio valley that the brick trade of some 200,000 in 1837 had grown to more than 1,500,000 in 1844. About the year 1846 Messrs. Begham, Stewart and Harper commenced to make brick above and adjoining New Cumberland, and prosecuted the business until near the beginning of the war, when the property came into the hands of Smith, Anderson & Porter, since which time the works have not been in operation. In 1846 Shanley & Flowers opened a new yard, and Carson & Minn opened another at what is now Williamson's saw-mill."

"In 1858 James L. Freeman started the yard at the mouth of Holbert's run and successively took into partnership his brothers, Samuel D. and Charles A. Freeman, under the firm name of J. L. Freeman & Bros., until 1875, when the senior partner retiring, the name was changed to Freeman Bros. In 1856 a new yard was started by J. H. Atkinson and Thomas Garlick, adjoining that of J. H. Atkinson, under the name of Atkinson & Garlick."

"About the year 1866 Thomas Huston commenced to make brick. About the year 1853 Thomas Manypenny, with his three brothers, purchased the Ætna works of Thomas Freeman, and conducted the business under the name of T. Manypenny & Co. The following is the production for 1867: Campbell & Logan, 300,000; Porter, Anderson & Co., 600,000; Huston & Wilson, 400,000; Thomas Anderson, 800,000; John Porter & Co., 800,000; W. B. Freeman, 700,000; J. L. Freeman & Bros., 400,000; Morgan & Son, 300,000; Smith & Porter, 900,000; J. H. Atkinson (old yard), 900,000; J. H. Atkinson (new yard), 600,000; Joseph Stewart & Co., 400,000; T. Manypenny & Co., 700,000. Total amount, 6,800,000."

In the following year quite a number of yards were opened, but it is unnecessary for us to trace this industry further. Enough has been stated to show its rapid growth and importance. For the following statistical information the writer is indebted to Mr. John Porter, of New Cumberland. Within a radius of five miles of New Cumberland there are fourteen fire brick works with an invested capital of $250,000, while the business amounts to $750,000 per annum. There are also in this county one iron stone china works and two sewer pipe and terra cotta works, with an invested capital of $100,000.

The fire clay was first utilized in 1830. The manufacture of it was commenced with very crude machinery. The mud was mixed by oxen and the bricks were transported to market in small keel boats drawn by horses. Pittsburgh was then the principal market. There are about 100 gas and oil wells in the county, although the gas is not so great now as it was, having decreased in volume. It is utilized in burning fire clay products.

The production of oil in barrels is about 220,000 barrels per annum, which is piped to Washington and Pittsburgh, Penn. The oil is of a superior quality, and its value is about $275,000 per annum. Some of

the largest oil producing wells in the county are known as the Brice Bros.', which flows on an average of 100 barrels per day. Fisher's, which flows about eighty barrels per day, and several others in the eastern and southern portion of the county. Other territory is now being developed, which will no doubt largely increase the above totals. This is the most northern county of the Pan-handle and the state, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the Ohio river, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by Brooke county and on the west by the Ohio river. It is about thirty miles in length with an average width of about six miles. The surface is uneven and inclined to be hilly, but like all of the counties composing the Pan-handle the soil is fertile and well adapted to the raising of grain, producing largely of wheat, oats and corn. Land demands good prices—improved land selling from $40 to $125 per acre, and unimproved from $10 to $40 per acre, but very little of either being for sale. To some extent iron ore has been discovered, which is said to be of a superior quality, but the cost of excavating for it would not justify the outlay.

The section of country embraced in the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall in West Virginia, and in Washington county, Penn., is the best wool raising country in the United States and even in the world, say competent judges, surpassing even the Australian wool in the fineness of its texture, and is largely used in the manufacture of "ladies' dress cloth." The reason of the superiority of the wool raised in the territory mentioned is to be found in the character of the soil, it being a limestone clayey soil. In addition to the soil the water and the climate are also elements which enter into its composition.

For the last twelve or fifteen years wool growers have labored under difficulties. During this period the growing of wool has not only decreased but it has also depreciated in price. This is due, in a great measure, to certain rulings under the tariff, as for instance Australian wool shipped in scraps paid a duty of from three to five per cent., while fleeces were compelled to pay a duty of from ten to fifteen per cent. The Australian shipper took advantage of this, and instead of shipping in fleeces adopted the practice of shipping scraps, thus securing the benefit of an almost free tariff for his wool which enabled him to compete successfully with the home producer. Upon investigation the ruse was discovered and now Australian wool pays the duty according to its value. The result is, therefore, that the price of wool which has been depreciated for the last fifteen years, is demanding a steadier and increasing price.

The superiority of the wool raised in the section named over other sections of the country may be demonstrated by this illustration. Take a flock of sheep from this section and transfer them say to Iowa or any other western state and the wool loses the firmness of its fibre and texture, thus depreciating in grade, and in the course of two or three years, at the furthest, it will be on a par with the grade of wool raised in the states referred to. But bring back this same flock of sheep to this section from whence they were originally taken, and in

the same period of time which occasioned its depreciation it will recover its superiority in all respects.

The farmers and sheep growers in these counties find that the value and productiveness of their lands are enhanced by raising sheep, because the soil is not exhausted by the growth of crops which require annual plowing, as is the case in grain. Hence the rains do not wash and waste the soil, and thereby destroy its recuperative powers.

The favorite and the general breed of this section is the Spanish Merino. There are a few clips of the Saxony, Mr. Ninian Beall, Sprigg Jacob, James Ridgely, John Baird & Bro. and John Faris & Son, have the Saxony.

Of the counties named in West Virginia, wheat, oats and hay are the staples. The prices of grain have greatly depreciated during the last fifteen years because of the competition of western grain, which can be brought here and sold as cheap as that raised here. The effect of this has also been to depreciate the value of farming lands in the counties named. Wheat, on an average, brings about $1 per bushel; oats average about 30 cents per bushel; corn about 40 cents per bushel, and hay about $10 per ton. In the territory embraced in these counties is raised the finest quality of fruits as well as the finest flavored vegetables of all kinds and varieties.

Iron and Steel.—Iron and nails is and has been the leading industry of Wheeling for more than a generation past. When the manufacture of nails was first introduced here they were made by hand, and the iron used in this industry was brought here on pack horses from the east. It is now one of the largest iron producing cities in the world. There are eight nail factories in the locality and seven blast furnaces. Three steel plants convert large quantities of its iron into steel, which is in such demand that it far exceeds their capacity to furnish the supply. There are three sheet mills, two bar mills, and many foundries, forges and machine shops, which turn iron into every known shape and purpose.

The first iron mill erected in Wheeling was built in the year 1834, having been built by Messrs. Shoenberger & Agnew, on the site of the present Top mill. The next in order was the Virginia mill, organized in 1847, by E. M. Norton & Co., which was engaged in the manufacture of nails only, and was located at the point of confluence of the creek with the river, now occupied by the site of the B. & O. railroad depot. This mill started with forty machines. The Belmont mill was the next in order, and this also was built by Mr. Norton and others, in 1849. In 1853 the Virginia mill was re-organized and removed to Benwood, Marshall Co., four miles below Wheeling. In 1852, E. C. Dewey, Esq., established the Eagle Wire mill. In 1860, Dewey, Vance & Co., operated the Wheeling Iron and Spike works. The next to be mentioned is the Riverside Iron and Steel works, of which J. N. Vance is president. In 1852 the La Belle mill went into operation under the auspices and control of Bailey, Woodward & Co. The following information concerning these industries has been contributed by our friend, J. N. Vance, Esq., one of the best informed

and most enterprising of our fellow citizens in the line of his business. He says: "We have seven nail mills with a combined capital of $4,100,000, containing 1,140 nail machines, with an annual capacity of 2,830,000 kegs of steel nails, which are distributed all over the country, but mainly through the west and south, including California and Oregon. The superiority of the Wheeling steel nails is acknowledged in all sections of the country, and they command a higher price and have the preference over all other brands. We have in successful operation three Bessemer steel plants, with a combined capital of about $1,200,000, and producing about 210,000 tons of soft steel annually. This steel is used for a great variety of purposes, and has largely superseded the use of wrought iron. Three mills here manufacture bars and sheets in all their varieties out of iron and steel, and have an annual production of 38,000 tons, which meets with a ready sale in all parts of the west and northwest. Five blast furnaces are located here using Lake Superior ores and Connellsville coke, and producing about 180,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron yearly, which is all used here in the steel plants. Steel, gas and steam pipe is being successfully manufactured here by the Riverside Iron works. This is a new industry, being the only establishment manufacturing steel pipe in the country. It has an active sale, and is growing in favor rapidly where a high pressure and great strength is required."

In 1880, Wheeling, including those in its vicinity, according to the census report of that year, had thirteen iron works. Of this number eight are credited to Wheeling. These eight had: Capital, $2,274,425; employes, 2,629; yearly wages paid, $1,098,296; raw material used, $2,502,053; value of product, $4,416,567.

Glass Manufacture.— Within the limits of Wheeling are three glass manufactories having seven furnaces and eighty odd pots in which are employed about 1,500 men in various branches of the work. In 1815, a glass-works was established in Wellsburg, and in the year 1820, they are estimated to have turned out a product amounting to $20,000 in value. In 1831, there were two factories in operation in Wellsburg. In 1840, she had but one, which did a good business. At present there are Dalzell Bros. & Gilmore Table Ware factory, the Riverside Glass works, the Lazear Glass works, the Wellsburg Window Glass works and the Venture Glass works. There are few places possessing greater advantages for the manufacture of glass and other industries than Wellsburg. The first glass factory in Wheeling was built in 1821. Its specialty was the manufacture of window glass. Another was opened about 1829, on the side of the hill opposite the head of Tenth street. This was a cut-glass factory. In 1835, the Messrs. Sweeney (Thomas and Michael, brothers), built a flint-glass house in the north end of the city. Later, Plunkett & Miller operated a glass factory in East Wheeling, on the site of the present school building in Union district, and afterward they operated the South Wheeling works. In 1845, J. L. Hobbs & Son carried on these works, J. L. Hobbs having been connected with them from that time down to within the last two or three years when he retired from active con-

nection with them and they are now operated by a new company. In 1889, Wheeling had three glass houses with seven furnaces and seventy-two pots and they had a combined capital in round numbers of a half million of dollars and employed nearly 900 hands. The Wheeling glassware for excellence and beauty cannot be surpassed. The city is noted for her manufactures in this line of industry. It is shipped in large quantities to Europe, and especially is this the case with the Central Glass works which makes large shipments annually to Germany. Dealers in glassware from the principal cities of the country periodically visit this city, to examine styles and designs and to leave their orders for stock.

Potteries.— The first lot of vitrified china ever made west of the Allegheny mountains was produced at the factory of Homer Laughlin, in East Liverpool, Ohio. It suffered nothing from comparison with the best French, German or other vitrified china. The first step in the art in what is technically called potting, is to get a list of the bodies used in it, and the second is to classify them, as for instance, bodies, glazes and colors. Then there are bodies known as earthenware, china, porcelain and terra cotta, includin g all the varieties of white and colored glazed dey or vitrious. The manufactury of pottery has been practiced for a long time, though the specimens of taste or workmanship were not of the choicest, for we find that Pompey's soldiers carried some from Pontus to Rome, B. C. 64. The progress made in the last fifty years has been truly wonderful and especially do we have reference to our country. To this day there are potteries in England working exactly on the same lines they did when they first started in the business a century ago. The same methods of making slip by hand — the same process of drying — the same throwing wheel turned by hand, the same turning lathe worked by the foot, in fact everything the same as when they first commenced. The great improvement in machinery and the skill of our workmen is placing this industry not only in competition with foreign manufactures of the same character, but have already in a general way excelled them. The excellence of American earthenware is nowhere more forcibly shown than in the potteries of the Pan-handle. The facilities available for the prosecution of the industry are admirable, and the results developing the fact that their wares are enabled to successfully compete in prices and quality with any similar industry elsewhere located.

Cigars and Tobacco.— One of the most important of the manufacturing interests of the city of Wheeling, and which is carried on to a greater or less extent, in all of the counties composing the Pan-handle, is the manufacture of what is known to the trade, of a cigar called the "Stogie," which has attained to such a degree of prominence, as to have extended its popularity and field of occupation from the Ohio river to the distant shores of Behring's Straits. Manufactured tobacco for chewing and pipe smoking is an increasing industry. Millions of pounds are annually produced. The internal revenue office of this district, derives a large and constantly growing revenue from this source, as is evidenced by the large and increasing number

of stamps required by manufacturers. The returns of the internal revenue office in the city of Wheeling, shows that the value of stamps sold in the first six months of the fiscal year 1889, amounted to the sum of $172,341.93. For the corresponding six months of 1890, the value of the stamps issued amounted to the sum of $236,044.55, showing an increase in value of $64,702.62, in the first six months of the current year, and that the increase has been regular and steady.

The Wholesale Trade.— This trade is annually expanding, keeping pace with the increase in wealth and population of the surrounding country. Not only are the merchants of the Pan-handle, known in every portion of West Virginia, but they have become known and have extended their trade into southern Pennsylvania, western Maryland, eastern Ohio and in Kentucky.

In hardware and agricultural implements, boots and shoes, hats, dry goods, notions, confectionery, cigars and manufactured tobacco, drugs, queensware, glassware and groceries, the volume of business is very large, and no competition has been able to prevent its growth and increase.

The whole jobbing trade, embracing all branches, is in the hands of men of ample capital and first rate credit, able to buy low and sell at reasonable prices. Their character for fair dealing, and this may be said of those engaged in all branches of business, is above reproach, and none enjoy the confidence of eastern merchants to a greater degree than do the business men of the Pan-handle, among whom there are fewer failures in proportion to their numbers than a like community in any other portion of the country.

But it is not our purpose to enter into a detailed description of the different branches of trade carried on in this section, but only in a general way to give some idea in a very limited space, of some of the most prominent industries (and not all of them) so that the reader may form some slight idea at least of the advantages of the upper Ohio valley in a business point of view, and the facilities it enjoys as a manufacturing center.

CHAPTER XV.

BENCH AND BAR OF THE PAN-HANDLE — FIRST COURT IN OHIO COUNTY — EARLY ATTORNEYS — SKETCHES OF LEADING LAWYERS OF OHIO COUNTY — EARLY JUDICIARY OF BROOKE COUNTY — ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS OF BROOKE COUNTY — PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE BROOKE COUNTY BAR — EARLY COURTS OF MARSHALL COUNTY — LAWYERS OF MARSHALL COUNTY — COURTS OF HANCOCK COUNTY — SOME LEADING LAWYERS OF HANCOCK — THE BENCH — SKETCHES OF JUDGES.

LAWYERS and the judiciary always form an interesting part of the history of every community, and much might be chronicled, but in this mention only the conspicuous actors can receive notice. Indeed, many of this class have passed into oblivion, as no record has preserved the facts connected with their lives and labors. The members of the judiciary of the various courts, viz.: County, "circuit-superior," circuit, municipal, Ohio county (special), federal and court of appeals, all have secured some, although many but brief mention. Of the bar of the older counties only the leaders are given special notice.

The first court held in Ohio county after its organization was at Black's cabin, on Short creek, January 6, 1777. This was a county court, composed of justices of the peace elsewhere mentioned. John McColloch was appointed high sheriff, and Philip Pendleton, who came from Berkeley county, was commonwealth's attorney, and James McMechen clerk. George Brent, Esq., was at the same term admitted to the bar. At each term of court many non-resident attorneys were admitted to practice, and at this date it is difficult to ascertain the names of those early attorneys who were residents of Ohio county. Philip Doddridge commenced the practice in the latter part of the eighteenth century and had a large share of the practice in the county court. Charles Hammond, a student of Doddridge, was at Wheeling in 1805. A. Hamilton and W. A. Harrison were also admitted to the bar at an early day. Samuel Fitzhugh and Moses Chaplaine were for some time partners. The latter was the first mayor of Wheeling, serving from 1836 to 1840. Samuel Irvin came to the county in the early part of the century. Morgan Nelson, who became wealthy, was from Kentucky. He was licensed to practice in the circuit court in 1820. Lewis Summers was a regular attendant upon the court held at Wheeling, but was not, however, a resident of Ohio county. Asa Andrews, William E. Russell and Samuel Atkinson were familiar names at the bar in the decade of the thirties. E. H. Fitzhugh and

Nathaniel Richardson were men of more than ordinary legal attainments and both were active practitioners for many years.

Noah Linsly, an early attorney, came from Branford, Conn. His family was of English descent, his earliest ancestors in this country, being John Linsly, who emigrated from London, England, in 1644, and settled here in New Haven. Noah was the third son of Josiah Linsly, his mother's maiden name being Rachel Fowler. He prepared for college at East Gifford, under the Rev. Dr. Todd, and was admitted to Yale in 1787, graduating in 1791. For a time after graduating, he taught school at Feathersfield, when he left for a tutorship in William's academy, now William's college, under President Fitch. After leaving Yale, Mr. Linsly commenced the study of law at the law school in Litchfield, under Tapping Reeves, but at what time he was admitted to the bar is not known. After completing his law studies he moved in 1797–8 to Morgantown, Va., now West Virginia, where he remained two years, and then removed to Wheeling, where he practiced with success for several years and was for a time commonwealth's attorney. He died of hemorrhage of the lungs in 1814. In his will he made provision for the establishment and maintenance of a school in the town of Wheeling, on what was known as the "Lancasterian" system, and what is now Linsly institute, as the outgrowth of his bequest.

Perhaps one of the most brilliant lawyers who practiced at the bar of Wheeling during the first half of the present century, was Samuel Sprigg. He was admitted to the practice early in the century, and was as early as 1814 appointed commonwealth's attorney. The estimation in which he was held by the people may be imagined when it is known that for nearly sixteen years he was retained as the attorney for the commonwealth of Virginia. His professional career was one of unusual activity, his name appearing more frequently in the bar docket than that of any of his contemporaries. Perhaps no better estimate of his character and ability can be obtained at this time than that found in the record of a meeting of the bar at the time of his death, which occurred in 1843. At the meeting Zachariah Jacob, was chairman, and E. H. Fitzhugh, secretary. The following testimonial was offered by Gen. James S. Wheat: "Death has come among us and has stricken down our brightest ornament, Samuel Sprigg. While we bow with submission to the force that has terminated a life of honor and usefulness, we would with fond regret dwell upon his virtues and remember his merit. With talents peculiarly adapted to his profession, exalted and strengthened by an ardent temperament and generous ambition, he was an advocate of unrivaled favor, whenever the opressed needed vindication and support, or the vicious exposure or punishment. He gained the highest honors of his profession and wore them with the modesty peculiar to his merit. A long and intimate association with him left upon our memory, nothing to lessen our admiration and affectionate regard. As a man we all loved him, as a citizen he was the able and untiring advocate of every public interest."

Zachariah Jacob, who for many years stood at the head of the bar of Wheeling, was a native of Ohio county. He was admitted to the practice in the twenties. His long life of usefulness as a lawyer and citizen was never tainted by a suspicion of dishonesty. The records of the courts show that his practice was very large. He did not excel as an advocate, but as a lawyer he perhaps had no superior at the bar. He was a useful citizen, and was always in the lead in whatever promised to promote the interest of the community. He died late in the sixties much lamented.

Gen. James S. Wheat came to Wheeling from Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar of the circuit court in October, 1831. He at once became prominent as an attorney. He was a man of refinement and culture, and courtly and faultless in his manner. While he was not considered so profound in the law as some of his compeers, he was nevertheless one of the best equipped attorneys of his day. He was a ready and fluent speaker, and on all public occasions was much in demand as an orator. He served as attorney general under the re-organized government of Virginia, and was also a member of the constitutional convention of West Virginia in 1872.

Joseph H. Pendleton, father of Hon. John O. Pendleton, was born in Louisa county, Va. He entered Bethany college in Brooke county, W. Va., in about 1844. He attended the college four years, and after graduating entered Judge Thompson's law school at Staunton, Va. After finishing the course at the latter school he returned to Brooke county and entered upon the practice of law at Wellsburg, and in August, 1851, he removed to Wheeling, where he soon became one of the leading attorneys of Ohio county. In 1861 he joined the Twenty-third regiment Virginia infantry, entering as major, and served through the entire war. He also represented Ohio county in the Virginia legislature during 1863–4–5, holding at the same time his commission in the confederate army. At the close of the war he spent four years at Wellsburg and Bethany, Brooke county, and in 1870, after his disabilities were removed he returned to Wheeling and again entered the practice. While not a student in the strict sense of that term, he was by intuition a lawyer, and as an advocate ranked among the most brilliant men of the West Virginia bar.

Among the prominent and brilliant members of the Wheeling bar previous to the late war, and one who figured conspicuously in the affairs of both the city and state during that period, was Charles Wells Russell, deceased. He was a native of Virginia, having been born on July 19, 1819. Mr. Russell came to Wheeling and attended school for about one year, and next entered Jefferson (now Washington) college at Cannonsburg, Penn., from which he graduated. Returning from college he became a law student in the office of Z. Jacob, and upon receiving his license he entered the practice and at once took rank as a most promising attorney. As time passed he developed all the necessary qualities of a brilliant and successful lawyer, and by 1861, when he went south, he was recognized as the peer of any member of the Wheeling bar. In public matters he was a leader

and when the war of the rebellion began he espoused the southern cause and for four years was a member of the confederate congress from Virginia. At the close of the war he went to Canada and remained there between eight and nine months, when he returned to the United States and located at Baltimore and practiced his profession in that city with distinction until his death, which occurred in November, 1867.

Hon. A. B. Caldwell, now practically retired from the practice, enjoys the distinction of being the first attorney general of West Virginia. He served two terms and was the first and the last republican to hold that position. He was for a time prosecuting attorney for Ohio county, and has had a long and useful career.

Col. Robert White served the state as attorney general, having been elected in 1876. He was educated for the law at the school of the famous Judge John W. Brockenbrough, of Lexington, entered the practice at Romney in 1854, entered the confederate army in 1861, and rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he returned to Romney and again resumed the practice with ex-Gov. Jacob as a partner. After his retirement from the office of attorney general he became a permanent resident of Wheeling, and has since practiced here with much success.

Hon. Alfred Caldwell, at present filling the office of attorney general of West Virginia, was elected to said office by the democratic party in 1888. He had previously served in the state senate, where he became conspicuous for his ability. Although a young man he is recognized as one of the brilliant and able lawyers of the state.

Brooke County Bar.—The territory now included in Brooke county was prior to the organization of said county a part of Ohio county, and before the organization of a court at Wellsburg there were one or more resident attorneys. Philip Doddridge had long been a member of the Wheeling bar. At the first session of the court held in Charleston (now Wellsburg), Philip Doddridge and John Relfe were admitted to practice. The latter was appointed attorney for the commonwealth, and had a long and successful career at the bar. The court was composed of the following justices: John Henderson, John Beck, William Griffith, Alexander Stephenson, John Connell, Richard Elson, Francis McGuire, Isaac Meek, George Hammond, Josiah Gamble, Robert Caldwell, and James Griffith. William Griffith was the senior and became presiding judge. The first term of the circuit court was held by Judge Joseph L. Fry in 1831. Dr. John C. Campbell was appointed commonwealth's attorney. He had been a successful practitioner of medicine, but gave it up to engage in the law. He was one of the few men who have succeeded in an eminent degree in two professions. After a long professional career he became a banker, and before his death, removed to Wheeling, where he was connected with the old Northwestern bank.

Jesse Edgington was an early settler in Brooke county. He bought a large tract of land opposite Steubenville, and at one time represented Brooke county in the house of delegates of Virginia, also in

the senate. He was not a profound lawyer. Daniel M. Edgington, brother of Jesse, was raised and educated in Brooke county, and practiced there for a time. He was a fine lawyer, a polished orator, and had but few rivals as an advocate.

O. W. Langfitt, conspicuous at the bar of Brooke county for many years, was an able lawyer and strong advocate. Dr. George W. Caldwell, who was accidently killed in June, 1887, was for many years the lender of the bar. James Hervey was long in the practice at this place. J. C. Palmer, now longer in the practice than any resident member of the bar, was admitted to the practice in 1854. He is now practically retired from the law and is devoting his best energies to the management of the Wellsburgh National bank. The present members of the bar are: John C. Palmer, H. C. Hervey, Thomas Boyd, J. R. Braddock, D. A. Hindman and J. F. Cree.

The following sketch of Philip Doddridge, who was, perhaps, the most conspicuous and distinguished lawyer of West Virginia, is taken largely from the press accounts published at the time of his death: Philip Doddridge was the second son of John Doddridge, who was a native of Maryland, born there in the year 1745, where on the 22d of December, 1765, he married Mary, the daughter of Richard Wells of that state. They emigrated from Maryland to Bedford county, Penn., and there Philip was born on the 17th of May, 1772. In the spring of 1773, they removed to Washington county, Penn. At that time this place was within the jurisdiction, and was supposed to be in the territory of Virginia. But afterward when Mason and Dixon's line was established, and the western boundary of Pennsylvania was drawn due north from the western terminus of Mason and Dixon's line, the residence of the Doddridge family was included, by a short distance, within the territory of Pennsylvania. During the minority of young Philip the facilities for acquiring an education were very meager in the vicinity of his residence. There were neither colleges nor academies there, and the common schools were of an inferior character. Indeed, there were few schools of any grade. Nor did the circumstances of his parents enable them to send him to distant seats of learning. Until he was seventeen years of age he was kept at home working upon the farm, receiving, however, from his father, who was a "good English scholar," such instruction as the intervals of their toil permitted the one to give and the other to receive. At the age of seventeen he was placed at school in Charlestown, now Wellsburg, Brooke county, W. Va., under the tuition of a gentleman by the name of Johnson. Here he remained a short time devoting himself principally to the study of the Latin language. In 1799, Mr. Doddridge married Miss Juliana P. Musser, of Lancaster, Penn., who survived him twenty-seven years. She died at Liverpool, Fulton county, Ill., in the year 1859. The records show that at the first court held in Brooke county, Tuesday, May 23, 1797, Philip Doddridge was admitted to practice as an attorney in said court. Having thus established himself in life as well as in the profession he had adopted, he pursued it with little intermission until the

autumn of 1829. There is little in the routine of the life of a member of the bar to excite the public attention. The investigation of abstruse and naked questions of law before the courts, or the trial of issues of fact before juries, has seldom much attraction beyond the limited circle of those directly interested in the result. Nevertheless, his growing reputation as an able counselor and advocate soon extended beyond the quiet village where he resided, until he became famous in most of the counties of northwestern Virginia, and finally came to be acknowledged as among the first, if not the first lawyer in that section of the state. His practice also extended into the state of Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The first important official position filled by Mr. Doddridge, so far as we have ascertained, was that of a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, for the year 1815–16. He represented the extreme northwest point of the state — Brooke county. The abilities of Mr. Doddridge commanded a respect not usually extended to members from his section. He was placed on the committee on courts of justice; also, on the committee of finances; and during the session was added to the committee on taxes on lands, etc. The journals of the house exhibit ample evidence of his industry, activity and influence during the session. It was at this session he commenced his opposition to the arbitrary and oligarchical principles of the then existing constitution of Virginia, which he never relaxed until the convention of 1829–30 crowned his efforts in behalf of popular rights with partial success. He was again a member of the house of delegates from Brooke for the year 1822–3, and again in 1828–29. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1829, and distinguished himself as a statesman, perhaps, the equal of anyone of that, the most distinguished body that ever assembled in Virginia.

In 1823, Mr. Doddridge was a candidate for a seat in the house of representatives of the United States, from what was called the Wheeling district of Virginia. At that time the election was held and continued, on the first day of the county courts of the respective counties composing the district, during the entire month of April. There were, that year, five competitors for the position, all of whom appeared on the hustings at Wheeling on the first Monday of April, and addressed the people, according to the custom prevailing in Virginia. It soon became apparent, however, that the contest was, in fact, between Mr. Doddridge and Joseph Johnson, Esq., of Harrison county, an able competitor, who had served with Mr. Doddridge in the legislature of Virginia, and who was then just fairly entering upon his long career of public life; and on the second Monday, all the candidates retired from the canvass, excepting Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was one of the most popular and effective speakers who ever appeared on the hustings in Western Virginia. He also had the advantage of belonging to the dominant party; and when the voting was concluded on the last Monday of the month, it appeared that Mr. Doddridge was defeated, notwithstanding his acknowledged peerless abilities. In 1825, Mr. Doddridge and Mr.

Johnson were again opposing candidates for the same position, and with the same result. In 1829, they were a third time competitors, when Mr. Doddridge, after an animated canvass, was successful.

His duties as a member of the Virginia convention detained him in that body until its adjournment on the 15th of January, 1830; so he did not take his seat in congress until after that time. He found himself still surrounded by several distinguished men of Virginia, some of whom had served with him in the convention. Among them were, Philip P. Barbour, William F. Gordon and Charles Fenton Mercer; and with them, John S. Barbour, William S. Archer and Andrew Stephenson. His reputation, acquired in the convention, had preceded him; and he at once occupied an intellectual rank equal to that of any of his eminent colleagues, and hardly second to any member of the house. Especially was this so, upon all questions involving the discussion of legal and constitutional questions. Soon his assiduous, intelligent, and effective attention to the business referred to the committees to which he had been assigned, attracted the notice, and commanded the confidence of his associates. He did not often address the house; but when he did so, he uniformly confined his remarks to the distinct question before it, speaking with brevity and perspicuity, as well as pertinacity. As a consequence, he was listened to with a respectful attention, not often accorded to each other, by the members of that tumultuous assembly, and commanded the confidence and influence to which his talents entitled him.

A special committee was appointed during this session of congress, to draft a code of laws for the District of Columbia, with leave to sit during the recess, before the next session, but instead of remaining together at the city of Washington, they apportioned their labors among themselves and went home. The portion of the code allotted to Mr. Doddridge was the judiciary department. His mode of preparing it was this: He obtained the codes of several states. When he wished to prepare a particular chapter, he would read the corresponding chapters in these codes, and then laying them all aside, would, with wonderful rapidity, write off a bill to suit himself. It was, uniformly, much shorter than that in any of the codes he consulted. His faculty as a draftsman was remarkable. He had a wonderful power of condensation. The appropriate words, like well-drilled battalions, fell harmoniously into their proper places; and there were neither too many, nor too few of them. It is related of Mr. Webster, that he should have said, during a tour he made through the western states in 1833, whilst stopping at Wheeling, that he would be willing to give all he possessed if it would secure to him this extraordinary faculty of Mr. Doddridge in the same degree of perfection. The great Massachusetts statesman often took occasion to express his admiration of the abilities of Mr. Doddridge. During the tour referred to, he stopped at Wellsburg, on his way from Steubenville to Wheeling, for the express purpose of paying his respects personally to Mrs. Doddridge. Hearing that there was a portrait of Mr. Doddridge in the town he called to see it; and whilst he was looking at it,

remarked: "He was the only man I ever feared to meet in debate." According to the agreement before stated, Mr. Doddridge having prepared the part of the code entrusted to him, went on to the city of Washington several weeks before the assembling of congress to meet his colleagues on the committee. After a brief illness, he expired to Gadsby's Hotel, on the 19th of November, 1832. His manners were simple and unostentatious. He was the charm of the social circle. His conversation flowed as a perennial fountain, sparkling with a genial wit, and redolent of the kindness and goodness of his heart. With a memory stored with the treasures of history, and rich in anecdotes and personal incidents, he had the happiest facility in relating them; and was the center of attraction and delight, in whatsoever society he was placed. Mr. Doddridge possessed the faculty of intuition, in a remarkable degree. In the investigation of cases at the bar, he seemed to comprehend them, oftentimes, long before all the facts were disclosed by the evidence. His great experience, doubtless, qualified him, in a measure, to do this; but aside from this, he had an extraordinary penetration, that anticipated what was to come with almost unerring certainty. He frequently surprised witnesses by telling them what they knew, before they had fully stated it; and such as were disposed to prevaricate, or to falsify, seldom escaped from his examination without being exposed and confounded. He often cut short the prolix stories of his clients, in making known their cases, by giving the particulars of them himself.

Charles Hammond. Extract from sketch by Judge G. L. Cranmer: "Charles Hammond, who was perhaps the most profound lawyer that ever practiced at the bar of what is now the first judicial circuit, was a son of George Hammond, who emigrated to what is now Brooke county, in this state, in the year 1785, and settled on the waters of Buffalo creek, about five miles east of Wellsburg. The father was a man of education and some culture, and possessed a retentive memory and appreciative taste. He would frequently recite whole plays of Shakespeare, and he had committed to memory Young's "Night Thoughts," and many other poems. He was a man of uncommon mental force and physical endurance. His strong, bold views concerning men and things, he impressed indelibly and distinctly upon the young and susceptible mind and heart of his son Charles. The studious habits of Charles, together with his love of composition and books, led his father to determine that he should follow the profession of law. Accordingly he was entered as a student in the law office of Philip Doddridge, a man of genius and ability, and one of the first lawyers of his day. Here he studied not only law, but devoted a portion of his time also to the study of political economy and the philosophy of history, in which, as well as in the study of the law, he made rapid progress. He also now wielded his pen in the discussion of local and general questions, but he attracted but little attention as a writer, until the year 1799. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, and immeniately opened an office in Wellsburg, Va. Judge Burnet, a man of culture and eminence in the line of his pro-

fession, was one of the committee appointed by the court, at the time in session in Marietta, Ohio, for the purpose of examining young Hammond as to his legal qualifications and ability. So thorough and complete did he prove himself to be in the mastery of the principles of his profession that for years afterward this able and distinguished jurist was wont to mention with great satisfaction the readiness and thoroughness with which the young law student had responded to the searching inquiries put to him by the examining committee. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he removed to Wheeling, then a small village containing a population of 400 or 500, where he remained until the year 1810. In October of the same year, he entered into a matrimonial alliance with Miss Sarah Tillinghast, of Wellsburg. The development of Wheeling as a municipality began in 1806, in which year it was incorporated as a town, and Mr. Hammond was appointed the first recorder. During the period of his residence in Wheeling, an incident occurred, illustrative of his fairness and honesty of his character, in the highest degree commendable. Gambling at that time prevailed to an alarming extent in the community. It was the fashionable vice of the day, and was indulged in by nearly all classes of society. During a session of the court a large number of indictments were found against the least influential members of the community, under which they were put on trial and convicted, and heavy fines were imposed on the offenders. Mr. Hammond was indignant at what he deemed the injustice practiced on these humble persons, and being unable to restrain himself he addressed the court substantially to the following effect:

"'May it please the court, it is impossible for me to stand this any longer. Here are a number of individuals who have been indicted and fined for this offense who I know are unable to pay their fines, while a still larger number, greatly more able and far more guilty, escape the notice of the prosecuting attorney wholly. I beg leave, therefore, first to file information against myself, and next against your honor, and then against the gentleman who prosecutes, and then upon the other members of the bar. When these I have mentioned are fined, there will be little difficulty in fining those who are not less culpable.' As a lawyer he had few equals, and was surpassed by none. Possessed of a quick, vigorous and sententious mind, he detected as if by magic the weak points in his adversary's case, and promptly took advantage of them. His business grew rapidly. It was not confined to the courts in Wheeling but extended throughout all the counties of West Virginia and eastern Ohio, as well as in the courts of the United States in these respective states, and in the supreme court of the United States. In the judicial field he met as competitors such men as Obadiah Jennings, Samuel Paul, Noah Linsly, Philip Doddridge, John C. Wright, Benjamin Tappan, John M. Goodnow, Jeremiah Hallock, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Sergeant and others, "all foemen worthy of his steel." His sun paled in splendor before none of these luminaries, but shone as brightly as any. In the spring of 1810 he changed his residence from Wheeling

to Belmont county, Ohio, and located on a farm about four miles east of St. Clairsville, and since known as the "Woodmanse Farm." Here he engaged in the practical duties of an agriculturist, while at the same time pursued the practice of his profession. In 1823 he moved to Cincinnati. During his residence in Belmont county he perhaps was the instrument of settling amicably more cases than all the other members of the bar together. No man was ever more free from the charge of fomenting litigation than he. So marked was this trait in his character that the sheriff of the county was accustomed to express himself by saying that unless Charles Hammond left the county, he and the clerk would starve for the want of fees. As we have already intimated he was a man of fixed opinions, which he earnestly and diligently sought to promulgate. Hence he embraced frequent opportunities of giving currency to them in newspaper communications. His federalist views, to which he tenaciously clung, were not only unpopular, but daily growing distasteful. As the hostilities between our own country and England became more imminent, and finally culminated in the war of 1812, those who had always respected his ability and sincerity shrank from publishing his views when tendered by him. His opposition to the war was fearless and outspoken. As a consequence he was denounced, threatened, abused and mobbed. But this conduct on the part of his opponents only intensified his purpose in and resolving to maintain his rights by their exercise, he founded and established a journal of his own. Such was the origin of the *Ohio Federalist*, printed for him at St. Clairsville, Ohio, by one John Berry. Its motto was significant of the character of its owner, being the following extract from one of Cowper's poems:

> "'In freedom's field, advancing his firm foot
> He plants it on the line that justice draws,
> And will prevail or perish in her cause.'

"In 1816 Belmont county sent him as her representative to the legislature, and in 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820 he represented that county in the house of representatives and in the senate of the state. Here his great ability was at once made manifest. The acts drafted by him were models of perspicuity and brevity. He prepared during his legislative career and revised the laws regulating descents and distributions, together with many of those referring to legal and chancery proceedings. Many of the most important statutes were amended and revised, removing many ambiguities and repetitions, and introducing into them greater method and order.

"As a great constitutional lawyer he ranks with Marshall, Story and Webster. His review of the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the Bank of the United States vs. Osborne et al., is one of the most masterly arguments on record. This argument, before its delivery, he submitted for inspection and perusal to Thomas Jefferson, who read it carefully and returned it with his approval to this effect: 'Your position is impregnable. Your arguments cannot be answered. But the case will go against you, notwithstanding.' And it did. In speaking

of this argument to William Wirt, Chief Justice Marshall said to him, that 'Charles Hammond had produced in that case the most remarkable paper that had been placed on file in any court since the days of Lord Mansfield. That it had persuaded him that wrong was right in the case.' This from such a source was certainly high praise.

"He died in Cincinnati in the sixty-first year of his age, a worn-out and overworked man."

Judiciary of Marshall County.—Marshall county, as well as all the Pan-handle country, was at one time a part of the territory of Ohio county. The act passed by the legislature of Virginia establishing the county of Marshall went into effect on the first day of May, 1835. The law provided that eight persons should be commissioned justices of the peace for said county and should meet for the purpose of holding court on the first Thursday after the third Monday of each month. The county seat was located at Elizabethtown by commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature, approved December 8, 1832. The justices who constituted the first court were Jacob Burley, Benjamin McMechen, Jacob Parrot, Samuel Howard, Zodoc and Masters. The meeting was held at the brick school-house in Elizabethtown on the 18th day of June, 1835. A. Wood a justice of Ohio county, administered the oath to the justices. The first act of the court was the election by voice of Elbert H. Caldwell, attorney for the commonwealth, and James D. Morris, clerk. The court then selected as a temporary place of holding court the residence of Mrs. Susan Parriott, of Moundsville. The first grand jury convened at the afternoon session of the court, and was constituted as follows: Walter Gray, gentleman, foreman, Jesse Burch, John Criswell, John Riggs, Vincent Cockayne, John Ward, Samuel Burris, John Barto, John Huggans, James Dunlap, Reuben Roberts, Edward Gregg, James Riggs, John Taylor, Zachariah Wayman, John Anderson, William McFarland, Benjamin Cockayne, Samuel Vencies, William Woodburn and John Brown.

The first court house was erected by Elisha Linsey, in 1836, at a co st of aout $4,200. Court was then held on the first floor. The present ourt house was completed in 1876. On the opening day of the first court Moses C. Good, William McConnell, Zachariah Jacob, John McFerren, Francis C. Campbell, Lewis Steenrod, Morgan Nelson, Isaac Hoge, James Clarke and J. Y. Armstrong, were licensed to practice law in the county court. Later Gen. J. S. Wheat, of Wheeling, was admitted to practice. Of the above but few were resident attorneys. Moses C. Good and Gen. Wheat were at the time leaders of the Wheeling bar, and their practice extended into many of the counties of Virginia. E. H. Caldwell, the first prosecuting attorney, is mentioned elsewhere. William McConnell, who was admitted to the bar on the first opening of court in Marshall county, was one of the ablest resident attorneys of the county in early days. He had few of the graces of a polished orator, but in his arguments before the court or jury he was plain, though logical and earnest, and his arguments were always effective. In courts of chancery he was able to cope with the best lawyers of his day. Isaac Hoge was one of

the brightest lights on the Marshall county bar. He did a large and what was then considered a lucrative practice, and is remembered as both an able lawyer and a good advocate. Wiley H. Oldham, who practiced in Marshall and adjacent counties for many years, was one of the best equipped lawyers of his day. As an advocate and a jury lawyer he was without a rival in this county, and his special talent in this line was in demand both at home and abroad. He is remembered as a man with an unimpeachable character, and popular with the masses. He removed from Moundsville to Marietta, Ohio.

Hancock County.—The first court convened in Hancock county was on April 10, 1848. The county having been erected by an act of the legislature, approved January 15, of the same year, the justices of the peace for Brooke county, residing within the territory of the newly organized county, were commissioned by the governor, and directed by the act of the legislature to meet at New Manchester, now Fairview, for the purpose of organizing a county court. The meeting was held at the house of Samuel C. Allison, and those presenting commissions as justices of the peace were: John Pittenger, David Pugh, Andrew Henderson, John Gardner, David Wylie, William H. Grafton and John Mayhew. Robert Brown was elected commonwealth attorney, and J. H. Atkinson clerk of the court. The selection of a location was decided at an election in favor of Fairview. A brick court house 50x60 feet was built, and in February, 1850, the first court was held therein.

Soon after the organization of the county, R. C. Brown, of Holloway Cove, and Daniel Donehoo, of Langfitt & Donehoo, Wellsburg, located in New Manchester for the practice of the law. Mr. Brown had been appointed and was subsequently elected, prosecuting attorney, which position he filled with satisfaction to the public until his removal to the west, which occurred in 1855, he having in the meanwhile removed to New Cumberland, when it became temporarily the county seat. Mr. Donehoo remained in the practice, still associated with Mr. Langfitt, until 1852, when he became deputy and acting clerk of both circuit and county courts, which position he held for several years, resuming practice shortly after the close of the civil war, and serving as prosecuting attorney, as member of the house of delegates and as director of the hospital of the insane. He subsequently removed to Jersey City, and became connected with a large mercantile establishment of Philadelphia about 1871, and this connection still continues. About 1849, T. W. J. Long, noted as a lawyer rather than as an advocate, removed from Winchester, Va., and located at New Manchester, removing to the state of Iowa in the spring of 1853. He formed a business connection with George M. Lee, of Columbiana county, Ohio, who for several years attended regularly the Hancock courts, and the firm of Long & Lee received and transacted a large portion of the business before the courts. James L. Gray was also a resident lawyer, for several years from and after 1848. He lived at New Cumberland, and was reasonably successful, although more of a teacher than a lawyer. Some time after the departure of Mr. Long,

George M. Scott and Thayer Melvin were admitted to practice and located in New Manchester, the former being associated with O. W. Langfitt.

Joseph Burns, who had formerly been a minister, and who was a man of considerable native ability, residing at New Manchester, was admitted about 1859, and continued to practice until his death, some ten or twelve years thereafter.

John R. Donehoo, a brother of Daniel, was admitted about 1856, but removed to Wheeling, and subsequently to Pennsylvania, engaging for some years in newspaper work, and acquiring a reputation as a journalist. He located in New Manchester about the close of the civil war, and has since then pursued his profession successfully, removing recently to the present county seat. He has served as prosecuting attorney, and as senator from the first senatorial district, and is, at present, a member of the board of regents of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind asylums.

James G. Marshall, who had performed for many years the duties of commissioner of the revenue, was admitted to the bar some years before the war, and became the junior member of Langfitt & Marshall. Since the death of the senior member, which occurred in 1866, Mr. Marshall has practiced alone, and has served several terms as prosecuting attorney. He is also known as an accomplished surveyor, and his services are in frequent requisition. He has all along resided at Fairview.

John A. Campbell was licensed to practice in this county and has been active in the profession for a number of years, though not exclusively as a lawyer; he is recognized as a successful banker as well.

W. J. Hall, a native of the county, has served for several years as prosecuting attorney, and is still in that office, and in full practice. J. H. Atkinson was admitted about 1880, and since then has devoted himself to practicing law and to surveying. He has had several offices of a public nature, and has long been a successful business man, having at different times engaged in extensive business enterprises. Messrs. Atkinson, Huff, Donahoe and Marshall, at this time comprize the local bar of the county. The foregoing list is not intended to be complete. The records show that other resident attorneys were admitted to practice, and did practice, but it does not appear that they continued residents for any considerable period; and hence their names are omitted here. It is believed that we have made mention of all who have occupied prominent positions at the bar since the organization of the county. Our list is not a large one, but it must be remembered, the county is limited in size and population, and is still young in years, compared with others, in this portion of the state.

The Bench.—The first judge who sat upon the bench of the circuit superior court was Hugh Nelson, who served from April, 1809, until the fall of 1811, but little can be learned of his career. Judge Daniel Smith came on the bench in 1811, appointed by the legislature as the successor of Hugh Nelson. For a part, if not for the whole time on the bench, he was a resident of Harrison county. The judicial dis-

trict to which Ohio county was attached, was then composed of the counties of Harrison, Ohio, Brooke, Wood and Monongahela. Judge Smith served the district with great acceptability from 1811 to the fall of 1830, and next to Judge Fry, his successor, served longer than any one who has since occupied the bench. His long term is a sufficient guarantee of the faithfulness with which he performed his duty. He is remembered as an able and conscientious judge.

The longest term of service upon the bench of this circuit was that of Judge Joseph L. Fry. He was appointed in 1831 and presided at the January term of that year. He served for twenty-one consecutive years or until the constitution of 1852 provided that the election of judges should be by popular vote instead of by the legislature. He became a candidate before the people, having Judge George W. Thompson as his opponent. The latter was a man of superior social qualities and in every sense a popular politician, while the former was of a retiring disposition, mixed little with the people, and was austere, aristocratic and dignified in his bearing. The result was the election of Judge Thompson and the retirement of Judge Fry from the bench. He practiced for a time in Wheeling but during the civil war moved to Lewisburg, W. Va., where he died. Judge Fry came to Wheeling from Charleston, where he had practiced for a time. On the bench he was always dignified. He was fair in his treatment of the bar, but was never popular. He was well learned in the law, and it is doubtful if a more capable judge or a profounder lawyer ever sat upon the bench of the Wheeling circuit.

Judge George W. Thompson, who sat upon the bench of the old twentieth judicial circuit of Virginia, was a native of Ohio, received his early education at the Jefferson college, now the Washington and Jefferson college, Penn., where he graduated in the fall of 1824. He then studied law under the late William B. Hubbard, at the time a prominent and successful lawyer at St. Clairsville. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1826, when he went to Richmond to improve his studies, returning to St. Clairsville in 1828, where he practiced until 1837. He came to Wheeling in 1837, and entered upon the practice of law, succeeding therein until his election to congress, in 1851. He was appointed in a joint commission with Mr. William Green and Mr. William C. Reeves on the part of Virginia, and Messrs. Thomas Ewing, John Brough and James Collins for Ohio, to settle the jurisdiction of the Ohio river between the two states named. He was appointed United States district attorney by President James K. Polk, between 1844 and 1848, whence, the following year, he was elected to the judgeship in the twentieth judicial circuit, and ably officiated in circuit and district courts. During his term in congress, the judge introduced a bill and secured its passage in opposition to a previous decree by the supreme court of the United States for the abatement and removal of the Wheeling bridge. This was a most important achievement, and probably one of the finest constitutional distinctions ever made between legislative and judicial power, as it set aside the effect of a judicial decree of that court by an act of congress, and secured the

foundation for all future legislation on crossing navigable streams in the United States. In 1860, our subject was re-elected to the judgeship in the circuit and district courts of Virginia by a majority of two to one over his opponent, Mr. Berkshire. He held the office till July, 1861, when his removal was effected in consequence of a refusal to take the oath of office to support what he conscientiously believed to be the unconstitutional actions of those who undertook to set up the present state of West Virginia. In addition to his distinguished services on the bench and in congress, Judge Thompson was the author of several works of literary merit. In 1866 there was issued from the press under his name, "The Living Forces." This was followed by others, and much manuscript was left unpublished at the time of his death.

Judge Ralph L. Berkshire, of Monongahela county, Va., who presided at the circuit courts in Wheeling from the fall term of 1861 till the spring of 1863, is a gentleman of superior literary and legal attainments. He was after his retirement from the circuit bench elevated to a place on the court of appeals of West Virginia. He resumed the practice in the above named county, and is widely known as an accomplished gentleman and an able lawyer.

Judge E. H. Caldwell, of Moundsville, was elevated to a position on the bench of the first judicial circuit in 1863, under the new state government. He was a descendant of the old Caldwell family, being the son of Judge Alexander Caldwell, a prominent attorney early in the century. E. H. Caldwell was a native of Brooke county, W. Va. After obtaining the rudiments of an education he was sent by his father to take a special course in one of the New England colleges. After leaving college he came to Wheeling and married a Miss McMechen, and located in the practice of law in Moundsville. At the organization of Marshall county he was appointed the first commonwealth's attorney. He was subsequently elected clerk of the court, which position he resigned to accept a place on the bench. He served in the latter capacity until his death, which occurred in 1869. Judge Caldwell was neither a great lawyer nor a profound jurist. On the bench he was impartial and just, and while not a widely read lawyer, he was considered a successful judge, and what he lacked in legal attainments he made up in good sense and sound judgment.

Judge Thayer Melvin, a native of Hancock county, W. Va., was admitted to the practice of law in said county, in 1853, some time before reaching his majority. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1855, and was re-elected and served several terms very acceptably to the people. While serving in the capacity of prosecuting attorney for Hancock county, he removed to Wheeling and became the junior member of the law firm of Pendleton & Melvin, attending regularly, however, the courts of his native county. In 1861, Judge Melvin, in response to his country's call, exchanged his law books for the musket and entered the volunteer army as a private. He served until the close of the war, the greater portion of the time as adjutant general of the department of West Virginia, commanded by different general

officers, viz.: Kelley, Seigel, Hunter, Crook, Emory; and was on Gen. Sheridan's staff in the Shenandoah campaign of 1864. In 1866 he resumed the practice of law at Wellsburg, and in the same year was nominated and elected attorney general of West Virginia, and re-elected in 1868. Before the expiration of his second term he resigned the office of attorney general and was appointed judge of the first judicial district of West Virginia to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge Caldwell, and by being twice re-elected he served on the bench until 1881, a period of twelve years. Since his retirement from the bench he has been actively engaged in the practice in the different courts, being a member of the firm of Ewing, Melvin & Riley. Judge Melvin did not have the advantage of a classical education that is vouchsafed to most young men entering the law, but by a course of reading which he has systematically pursued he is familiar with the best English writers of the day. To all the positions of honor to which he has been elevated, he has brought a well trained mind. He is safe and cautious in his practice—on the bench he was most painstaking, and his decisions were reached only after the most careful research. If he had a fault, it was that of over cautiousness. He is regarded as an able and erudite lawyer, an impartial and honest judge.

George E. Boyd, who has served both the county and circuit on the bench, came to Wheeling, from Ohio, his native state, when but ten years of age. His elementary education was secured in the public schools of Wheeling, and Linsly institute. This was supplemented by the completion of a classical course at Washington college, Penn. After a thorough course of reading, he entered the Cincinnati law school, where he received his degree in 1860. He rose rapidly in his profession. In 1876 he had attained a position which justified the the people in elevating him to the judgeship of the Ohio county court. He held this position until the abolition of said court. In 1880, although his party was largely in the minority, he was elected judge of the first judicial circuit of West Virginia. His term in this position expired January 1, 1889. Judge Boyd's service upon the bench has been in every way creditable to him, and has added to the laurels won by him as an attorney. Of the highest integrity, with a clear grasp of the principles he is called upon to apply, and with an abiding sense of the righteousness of even-handed justice, he has earned a reputation as a judge who has rendered more than ordinary service to the commonwealth. His opinions are always given without hesitation, his decision short and pointed, and the records of the supreme court show that his decisions were not often reversed.

Ex-Gov. John J. Jacobs, who was for seven years judge of the first judicial circuit, is a descendent of an old Maryland family who gained much prominence in the Indian wars, and the war for independence. After receiving an academic education he entered Dickinson college, Penn., from which institution he graduated in 1849. For eight years he filled the chair of political economy in Missouri university, and began the practice of law in Columbia, Mo., but in 1864 he returned to his native county of Hampshire, W. Va. The field of politics was in-

viting at that time to the young lawyer, and he was honored by his county by an election to the house of delegates. His reputation as a lawer of ability gave him prominence early in his legislative career, and long before the session closed he had shown himself the peer of the ablest statesman of the body. In 1870 he was nominated and elected governor of West Virginia by the democratic party and re-elected under the constitution of 1872. His acts are a part of the history of the state and need not be mentioned here. As a lawyer and a judge Gov. Jacobs deserves to be classed among the ablest of those who have practiced at the bar or sat upon the bench of the first judicial circuit. He is a careful, wise and safe counselor, an advocate earnest, convincing, and effective, a judge of the strictest honesty and integrity. He has a mind well grounded in the elementary principles of the law, and has exhibited a wonderful familiarity with the rules governing practice. His decisions were reached after the most careful and exhaustive research into the authorities bearing on the cause, and if the members of the bar considered him at times tedious he was rewarded in the end by the large per cent. of affirmed decisions by the higher court.

Joseph R. Paull, a member of the bar of Wheeling, was nominated in 1888, by the republican party, for the office of judge of the circuit court for the First judicial district of West Virginia, and was elected, and this position of honorable distinction he now fills in a worthy manner. Judge Paull was born in Fayette county, Penn., December 9, 1848. His collegiate education was received at Washington and Jefferson colleges, where he attended two years, and in Lafayette college, where he was graduated in 1871. Selecting the profession of law as his vocation, he began the study with Daniel Kane, of Uniontown, Penn., and a year later he entered the Columbia Law college, where he pursued his studies for one year. In September, 1875, he was admitted to the bar at Uniontown, Penn., and on the 15th of the following December, he removed to Wheeling, and was admitted to the bar. He then began the practice of his profession in that city, in which he met with success, and both as a professional man and as a citizen gained the esteem of the community. Judge Paull is a close student, a man of the strictest integrity, and has, by his dignified bearing and gentlemanly demeanor, won the confidence of his constituents.

Hon. John A. Campbell, at present one of the associate judges of the first judicial circuit, was elevated to the bench in 1888. His practice as an attorney was confined to the various courts of upper Ohio valley, in which he had gained an enviable reputation as an advocate of much force and eloquence. His career upon the bench has been too brief to justify the writer in giving an estimate of his ability as a judge, further than to say that he has the entire confidence of the bar and the public.

Hon. Robert H. Cochran was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Ohio in 1860. He first located in the practice of his profession at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. After serving his native county of Bel-

mont as prosecuting attorney, he removed to Wheeling in 1869 and associated himself with Hon. Daniel Peck in the practice. His knowledge of railroad law soon made for him a reputation which secured his appointment as general council of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad company. In 1873 he associated himself with Hon. W. P. Hubbard in the practice of law, which partnership was terminated by his elevation to the bench of the county court. He served four years, having refused re-election. Upon his retirement from the bench the bar of Wheeling adopted the following flattering testimonial which speaks in unmistakable terms of his character and efficiency as a judge and the estimation in which he is held as a citizen:

"Whereas, It is desirious on the part of the members of the courts to indicate to the Hon. R. H. Cochran, on his retiring from the bench, the esteem and respect in which he is held by us.

"Resolved, By the members of this bar of this county, that the many virtues which adorn the character of the Hon. R. H. Cochran, and which have shown conspicuously in his character as judge of the county court during the four years last past, have established for him the character of an able and upright judge, a courteous and accomplished gentleman and a sincere friend.

"Resolved, That on his retirement the bench loses one of its brightest ornaments and most honored examples of impartiality, firmness and all that goes to make up the perfect character of a just judge."

Judges of the Municipal Court.—Moses C. Good, for many years prosecuting attorney of Ohio county, is remembered for the zeal and ability that he always brought to the discharge of his official duties. He was a terror to evil doers, and in the discharge of his official obligations he knew neither friend nor foe. He was well versed in the law, and in the trial of causes he was the peer of any member of the bar, especially if arraigned on the side of the prosecution. He was a plain but forcible speaker, and never failed to hold the attention of his auditors. He began the practice in Wheeling in 1826, and in 1846 he served the city as mayor for one year, refusing to receive any pay for his services. In May, 1865, he was elected judge of the municipal court, which had been created by an act of the legislature. He served for nearly eight years, and until his death, which occurred in 1873.

Judge Gibson L. Cranmer, his successor, is a native of the Buckeye state, from whence he came to Virginia. He read law in the office of Daniel Lamb, Esq., for eighteen months, and then located in Springfield, Ill., in the practice of his profession. There he traveled the circuits, attending the courts in company with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Judge Logan and many others who became distinguished in the history of the state and nation. He returned to Wheeling after a few years in the west, and has ever since been in the practice of his profession, save while on the bench. He was elected to the legislature of Virginia, as a representative of the American party, in 1855, and in that body he was recognized as a valuable member. He was secretary of the famous convention of May, 1861, also of the convention that met June 11th, of same,

and clerk of the house of delegates under the restored government. He was for some time attorney for the city of Wheeling. In 1873 he became judge of the municipal court, which position he held for eight years. His energy and ability made for him the reputation of being a judge of unimpeached integrity and uniform impartiality.

Hon. George W. Jeffers, who was the last to occupy the bench of the municipal court of Wheeling, is a native of Wheeling, and was admitted to the practice of law when quite young. He has received from the city of Wheeling, many evidences which attest the regard in which the people have held him. He was for many years, attorney for the city, and in 1871, was elected mayor, and served four years very acceptably to his constituents. He was elected judge of the municipal court in 1881, and remained on the bench until the court was abolished in 1889.

Alexander Caldwell, for many years on the bench of the district federal court, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1774. He came to Virginia and became a student of the law in the office of Philip Doddridge, at Wellsburg. He was admitted to the practice in Wheeling in 1816, and for eight years was very active in the practice. On October 8, 1825, he received the appointment of judge of the western district of Virginia, and his commission, which is now in posession of the family, bears the signature of John Quincy Adams. Judge Caldwell served with much success and credit until his death, which occurred April 1, 1839.

The late Judge James Paull was one of the most prominent members of the old Wheeling bar, and enjoyed a wide-spread reputation as one of the profound jurists and able public men of West Virginia. He was the only resident attorney who was ever elevated to a place on the supreme bench of the state. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1818, the son of George and Elizabeth Paull. He was thoroughly educated in childhood and youth, and after completing preparatory studies at Cross Creek, Penn., he entered Washington college, in that state, at which he was graduated in June, 1835. He then came to Wheeling, and choosing law as his profession, read in the office of Z. Jacob, and finished his legal studies in the law department of the university of Virginia. Nearly the whole of his career as a lawyer and public man was spent at Wheeling, where he was locally esteemed as an estimable citizen. In 1872 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia, a high position, which he filled with honor and credit, performing its laborious duties with an industry and application that fatally impaired his health. His decisions, rendered during this period, rank with the permanent and valuable contributions to the law of the state. Judge Paull also represented Ohio county, during two terms, in the state legislature. He died May 11, 1875.

CHAPTER XVI.

NEWSPAPERS — THE PRESS OF WHEELING — HISTORY OF THE WELLSBURG PRESS — NEWSPAPERS OF MOUNDSVILLE — HANCOCK COUNTY PRESS.

A COMPLETE and detailed history of the press of Wheeling from the time of the establishment of the *Repository*, which would include the names, proprietors and dates of establishment and suspension, with something of the character of each, is quite beyond the possible. Indeed it is doubtful if the mention of the many of that ephemeral class would be of interest or value. The *Repository, Times, Gazette, Telegram, Virginian, Young America, Advertiser, Union, Argus, Press and News*, and others all, after a short existence, ceased publication. Of the few papers of Wheeling that have stood the trials of a generation, the *Intelligencer* is conspicuous. It began its existence during the presidential campaign of Gen. Scott, in the summer of 1852. Although many times financially embarrassed, its friends always came to the rescue, and today it is one of the substantial and influential journals of the country. It was first published by Swearingen, Taylor & Co. Taylor was city editor, and J. H. Pendleton editor in chief. In 1855, Z. Beatty became a member of the firm, which afterward was styled Swearingen, Beatty & Co. In the same year Swearingen and Taylor retired from the firm, J. H. Pendleton succeeding to their interest. Taylor continued in the capacity of city editor until 1856, when Hon. A. W. Campbell became his successor. Mr. Campbell and John F. McDermot bought the paper in 1856, and with them it became the strongest advoocte of the principles of the republican party in all the south, and it is said was the only daily paper in the state of Virginia that openly advocated the first election of Abraham Lincoln. It strongly supported the administration of Lincoln and the cause of the Union, and was one of the most potent factors in the division of the state of Virginia. In 1866, McDermot sold his interest to Col. John Frew, G. D. Hall and L. A. Hagans. Mr. Campbell retired from the paper in 1868, but in the fall of 1873, he and Mr. Frew became sole proprietors under the firm name of Frew & Campbell. This partnership continued until the fall of 1882, when Mr. Campbell sold one-half of his interest to C. B. Hart, and the firm became as now, Frew, Campbell & Hart. Mr. Frew has for nearly a half a century been connected with the *Intelligencer*, and it is largely due to his energy and ability in the business management of the paper that it has taken a high place among its contemporaries. Mr. Campbell does not at this time take any active part in the management of the paper, but his name and pen have won for his paper a high place

among the able journals of the country. Mr. C. B. Hart is at present managing editor. His experience in the newspaper work has been varied and extensive. For years he was connected in different capacities, either as reporter, editor or correspondent, of many of the metropolitan journals of the east, but it is perhaps as a correspondent that he excels.

George A. Dunnington is assistant editor, Will S. Farris and John E. Day, telegraph editors.

The company now publishes a daily, semi-weekly and weekly, and have in connection one of the best equipped job offices in the state.

The Wheeling Register.—The *Union*, a live journal, which ceased to be published under that name shortly after the beginning of the civil war, was succeeded by the *Press*. The last named paper, although short lived, was a paper of considerable influence. These journals were the predecessors of the *Register*, which began publication in the summer of 1863. The first issue made its appearance July 9th of that year, and much of its space was devoted to war news. Lewis Baker bought the material of the *News* from Henry Moore, and with the facilities thus supplied began the publication of the *Register*. It was established as the organ of the democratic party, and its bold and fearless advocacy of the doctrines of that party, and its criticisms of the conduct of some of the leading generals of the Union army, brought down the wrath of the "powers that be," and Mr. Baker and O. S. Long, the latter then part owner, were arrested and committed to military prison. After two months the prisoners were unconditionally released by order of Major-General Sheridan. The paper soon commenced publication again with renewed energy and encouragement, and it is due to Mr. Baker to say, that had it not been for the energy expended, the courage displayed in fighting the enemy, and the shrewdness in the business management, the paper could never have passed through the trying ordeal of the sixties. Mr. Baker is now the proprietor of the St. Paul *Globe*, and deserves to be classed among the able journalists of his time.

The West Virginia Printing Co. purchased the property from Mr. Baker and took control in 1884 with J. A. Miller as president of the company; James B. Taney, general manager and editor, and William J. Johnson, superintendent of job department. The business experience which Mr. Taney brought to the management of the *Register*, as well as his ability as a writer, has been the greatest factor in the success of the paper. It is now, as it has been from its establishment, the leading democratic paper of the state. Its circulation is large, and its scope of usefulness to its state in bringing before the world the natural resources and hidden mineral wealth of West Virginia, has, perhaps, been greater than that of most of its contemporaries. The city editor of the *Register*, at the present time, is Mr. W. C. Beans, a bright newspaper man, to whom much credit is due for the popularity of the *Register* as a local paper. He is assisted by W. W. Whitmyer.

News Letter.—Among the journals of Wheeling that have ex-

isted a sufficient length of time to be classed among the permanent institutions of the city is the *Sunday News Letter*, instituted in the fall of 1878 by ten practical printers. After about six weeks it was sold to R. Robertson and J. H. McFall. In a short time a part interest was transferred to G. H. Stull and W. S. Meek. Mr. McFall retired after a few months' experience, leaving the firm of Robertson, Meek & Stull in full control—Stull sold to M. A. Chew in about 1886. In 1888 W. S. Meek again became associated with the paper, and during the presidential campaign of that year an evening daily was published, but the venture proved a financial failure, and the publication of the daily was suspended. Mr. Meek, who is an experienced and bright newspaper man, now on the editorial force of the daily *Intelligencer*, sold his interest to Mr. R. Robertson in 1890, and the latter has since been the sole owner. Under the management of Mr. Robertson the *News Letter* has taken high rank among the first class journals of the state. While it is in every sense a general newspaper, it has been especially the champion of labor, and has done much to advance this cause.

The editorial work is now in the hands of Mr. Joseph M. Crouch, who, although quite young, has had several years of valuable newspaper experience. He is a bright young man, and the editorial columns of the *News Letter* attest his fitness for this responsible place.

The Ohio Valley Manufacturer, the organ of the best industries of the valley, was established by the following stockholders in December, 1887: Belmont Nail works, Bellaire Nail works, Riverside Iron works, Benwood Iron works, La Belle Iron works, Wheeling Iron and Nail Co., Whitaker Iron Co., Ætna Iron and Steel Co., Standard Iron Co., Laughlin Nail Co., Spaulding Iron Co., Junction Iron Co., Jefferson Iron works, B. Fisher & Son, Centre foundry. Joseph Bell Stove Co., A. J. Sweeney & Son, Caldwell & Peterson, Greer & Laing, North Wheeling Glass Co., Central Glass Co., Warwick China Co., Wheeling Pottery Co., J. G. Hoffmann & Son, Reymann Brewing Co., Schmulbach Brewing Co., Peoples' Bank, Dr. George Baird, M. Reilly and Philip H. Moore. The first directors were: N. E. Whitaker, C. R. Hubbard, W. F. Peterson, Benjamin Fisher, Philip H. Moore, Major Alonzo Loring and W. H. Wallace. First officers: N. E. Whitaker, president; W. F. Peterson, treasurer; P. H. Moore, secretary; O. G. Scofield, business manager. The purpose of the manufacturers as set forth in the prospectus of the publishers, is as follows: "This paper has been established solely to promote manufacturing interests of every kind and character. It will graphically describe our boundless coal and gas fields; it will illustrate the marvelous growth of our iron, steel and glass industries; it will demonstrate that this valley will ere long as potently control the pottery interests of the world as it now does those connected with the manufacture of nails, glass and Bessemer steel. There are two objects in advertising these facts: First, to inform the manufacturer of a particular line what is being done in other and different lines, and second, to prove to the outside world that our proximity to the best

ore fields on the continent and the possession of magnificent natural resources, coupled with cheap fuel such as natural gas has proved itself to be, have placed us beyond the reach of all competition."

Philip Henry Moore, a son of Henry Moore, an old newspaper man of ability and much prominence, long identified with some of the leading industries of Wheeling, was one of the incorporators and a prime mover in the establishment of the paper, is and has been from the first its editor. He was for a time associated in the capacity of editor with the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* and St. Louis *Age of Steel.* He is in everything connected with iron and steel industries, thoroughly familiar, and his editorials are widely quoted. He is an able and intelligent writer, and under the non-de-plume of "Cold Short" he has contributed many valuable articles to the literature of these industries.

Mr. Austin Beach who is now connected with this journal in the capacity of special representative, while young in years is old in newspaper experience. He has been city editor of the *Daily Intelligencer* for the past ten years, the longest period of consecutive service of any one ever connected in like capacity with the press of Wheeling. He is a bright and versatile newspaper writer, and will bring to the performance of this new duty, such ability and experience as will no doubt prove invaluable to the paper.

The Deutsche Zeitung von West Virginien is the only German paper published in the state, and was first issued as the *Virginia Staats Zeitung*, about the year 1848. It subsequently changed hands and became the *Arbeiter Freund.* After a few years, Messrs. Guttenberg and Colmar became proprietors, when yet a third change was effected; this time to its present title, *The Deutsche Zeitung von West Virginien.* Mr. Guttenberg, however, retired on the 1st of December, 1878, since when Lewis Colmar, Jr., has been the only successful publisher of a German paper.

The *Deutsche Zeitung*, which was the name given to the paper in 1878, was a tri-weekly until 1883, when a daily penny paper was published for one year.

In 1887 the *Volksblatt* Company, which had published an opposition paper for some time, made an assignment, and Mr. Colmar purchased the equipment of the office. He is now publishing the daily and weekly *Staats Zeitung*, which is the only German paper in the state. It is a live paper and is well patronized.

The Wheeling Graphic.—The latest newspaper venture established at Wheeling under this name in August, 1889, was, prior to that time the *Wellsburg Local*, which paper had been conducted at the latter place by W. and F. Tucker for about five years. Believing that Wheeling would afford a larger field for operation, the presses and equipments of the *Local* office were removed to Wheeling and the *Graphic* has ever since been regularly issued. It is a weekly issued on Saturday and with the subscription list of the *Local* which was, upon its establishment, transferred to the *Graphic*; together with its Wheeling clientage it has a large circulation.

The Ohio Valley Farmer, as its name indicates, is devoted exclusively to the interests of agriculture. It was established by T. M. Garvin, Esq., who consolidated with it in April, 1888, *The Practical World*, that had been published at Columbus, Ohio, since 1884. The *Farmer* was sold to J. G. Leasure in February, 1890, and he is at present both editor and publisher. The paper is issued monthly and is well supported.

The Press of Wellsburg.—It is probable that the first newspaper established in what is now Brooke county was the *Charlestown Gazette*. The first issue made its appearance as early as 1814. Samuel Workman was both the printer and publisher. Its legitimate successor was the *Wellsburg Gazette*, which was edited by John Gruber as early as 1823. A few years later the *Gazette* became the property of Thomas Semice.

The publication of the *Brooke Republican* was begun as early as 1833. Daniel Polley was the editor and S. R. Jones the proprietor. The *Republican* suspended publication in 1835.

The *Western Transcript* made its appearance with the same man in editorial charge. The *Transcript* continued its existence until late in the forties, and was for a time under the charge of Wills De Hass.

The *True Republican*, by Solomon Solo, and the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, by Dr. Hazelett, were also among the early newspapers of Wellsburg.

The *Wellsburg Herald* was established by Joe A. Metcalf, in December, 1846, and after two years it became the property of John G. Jacob and James A. Smith. Smith continued his connection with the paper for ten years, when it became the sole property of Mr. Jacob, who is still its editor and proprietor. Mr. Jacob has for almost a half century conducted with marked ability this most influential journal. Mr. Jacob was educated at Washington and Jefferson college, being a class-mate of the Hon. James G. Blaine. He was one of the first men to advocate the principles upon which the republican party was founded. He was bold and aggressive in his denunciation of the crime of human slavery. He is an able and vigorous editorial writer and he has, through the *Herald*, left his impress upon all public questions of his time.

The *Item*, published by J. W. Plattenburg, was first issued in the summer of 1855.

The *Wellsburg Democrat* made its appearance March 4, 1866. Alfred Glass was its first owner. He soon sold to James E. Anderson, who after a shorter period sold to J. F. Campbell & Son, by whom the name was changed to the *Wellsburg Times*. In September, 1868, Alfred Glass & Son purchased the plant and changed the name to the *Pan-handle News*. In 1872 Eugene Tarr became the owner. He associated with him in the management of the *News*, W. A. Brown, the present editor of the *Hancock Independent*. Glass & Son re-purchased the *News* in 1874 and successfully conducted it as a democratic organ until 1889, when its present proprietors, J. E. and J. L. Curtis,

became its owners. It is now upon a paying basis and under its new management its friends predict for it a wide field of usefulness.

The *Wellsburg Local* was established in July, 1883, by James Murphy, by whom it was sold in 1885 to Tucker Bros., who conducted it with success until August, 1889, when the office was moved to Wheeling.

Press of Moundsville, W. Va.—The first newspaper venture in Moundsville was The *West Virginian*, established about 1831, by Dennis Parriott. After a short time its publication was suspended and its successor, the *Sentinel*, established by David McLain. The *Marshall Beacon*, edited by Archibald McLain, was published under his management till 1840, when M. M. Blackmore became owner. R. C. Halliday purchased the office in 1850, and after several years changed its name to the *Herald*. Wallace & Co. bought the *Herald* and changed its name to the *Reporter*. In 1871 Hanen & Bonar became proprietors. It was afterward owned by Dawson & Evans, and still later Evans & Rook. The *Moundsville Herald*, now one of the live papers of the valley, is the outgrowth of the new *State Gazette*, projected by G. A. Creel in 1874. After about four or five years Mr. Creel sold to J. F. Curtis, who changed the name to *Marshall County Herald*. After a short time John A. Ewing and C. R. Oldham became managers for Curtis. Under their management the "County" was dropped and the paper called *Marshall Herald*. The paper came into possession of J, E. Hart, but was soon sold to S. R. Hanen, who disposed of it in April, 1886, to John W. Burchinal. Three months later A. R. Laing became a partner, and ever since it has been published under the firm-name of Burchinal & Laing. The name was changed by the present proprietors to *Moundsville Herald*. Under the management of Messrs. Burchinal & Laing it has become widely popular, and is now one of the newsiest and best conducted county papers in this section of the state. Both men are practical newspaper men, the former being associated with the *Grafton Sentinel*, part of the time as editor and proprietor, and the latter publisher of the *Whetzel Democrat*.

Many other newspaper have appeared since the first establishment in 1831, but they have been of short duration, and none except the *Sun*, deserve any extended mention in this connection. The *Moundsville Sickle*, which was the predecessor of the *Sun*, was established about 1887, by A. P. Carney, Ewing, Oldham and P. Meighen, managers of it, and by them the name was changed to the *Sun*. In 1889, W. M. Sprawls, an old newspaper man and practical printer, became owner. It was published by Mr. Sprawls until April, 1890, when the firm of Stewart & Sprawls became proprietors. The *Sun* is democratic in politics, and under its present management, the friends of the paper hope for it a useful career.

Marshall & Wetzel News, of Cameron, W. Va., is the outgrowth of a job-printing enterprise begun in 1885, by Oliver Cook, associated with S. P. Carney, of Littleton. The *News* was established by them and has

grown prosperous under their management. The office is splendidly equipped, and the circulation of the paper is rapidly increasing.

Hancock County Courier was the first newspaper published in Hancock county. It made its appearance in February, 1869. It was founded by J. W. Platenburg, who was a practical printer and an experienced newspaper man. He was born in Washingtou county, Penn., in 1830. At four years of age removed with his mother to Wellsburg, W. Va. Attended common school of that place, and Bethany college one year. Learned the printing trade in the offices of the *Western Transcript* and *Herald*, of Wellsburg. Followed the business in various places until the breaking of the war. Married Miss Sarah Wetherell in 1852. Conducted the Woodford county, Ill., *Argus* for two years. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the First West Virginia three-months' volunteers, during which time he was engaged in the affair at Phillippi. Re-enlisted for three years in the First Virginia infantry, and served out the term, rising from the position of sergeant to that of captain. During this service took part in the battles of Winchester, Second Bull Run (where he was taken prisoner, remaining so about a month), New Market, Port Republic, Piedmont, Lynchburg and Snicker's Gap (where he received a serious minnie-ball wound in the left arm), besides numerous smaller engagements. At the conclusion of the three-years' term he went into the Second West Virginia veterans and served as captain until the end of the war. In 1869 he published the *Hancock Courier* at Fairview, being the first newspaper published in the county. The office has since been removed to New Cumberland, where it has a wider scope of usefulness.

The Hancock County Independent was founded at New Cumberland in 1876, by A. W. Brown and S. M. Morrow. The first issue did not appear until January 10, 1877. J. D. Brown, brother of A. W., succeeded Morrow in the partnership, but retired in 1884, leaving Mr. A. W. Brown, sole proprietor. The *Independent* is an independent republican journal, but is more especially devoted to the interests of the community and the material welfare of its town and county, than to that of any political party. Mr. Brown is a journalist of long experience and knows what constitutes a readable country paper.

A. W. Brown, editor and proprietor of the *Hancock County Independent*, was born at Wellsburg, Brooke county, November 24, 1854. He is a son of John Brown, born in Brooke county, about 1820, who was engaged in the dry goods trade and in buying and shipping flour and produce to the south. He died about 1860. His wife, mother of the subject of this mention, was born in Richmond, Va., about 1820, and died at New Cumberland in 1880. A. W. Brown began his experience in the printing office at the age of twelve years, but worked for but one year and afterward attended school at Wellsburg and Wheeling, and he took a course in a commercial college at Wheeling. Subsequently he was book-keeper for a firm at the latter city, two years. Returning to Wellsburg, he bought a half-interest in the *Pan-handle News*, from Eugene Tarr, and with him, continued the publication un-

til a year later, when he sold his interest to Mr. Glass. He then continued in the printing business at Cleveland, Wheeling and elsewhere, until October, 1874, when he came to Hancock county. Mr. Brown was married to Mary V., daughter of Alexander Morrow, a prominent citizen and justice of the peace of Fairview, who was founder and proprietor of the Virginia House at that place. Mr. Brown and wife have two children, Bert M., born November 21, 1877, and Lucy S., born May 23, 1880. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian church, and he of the Episcopal church, and of Stella lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F.

CHAPTER XVII.

BANKS.

THE NORTHWESTERN BANK OF WHEELING,* the first incorporated bank of the city, was organized in pursuance of an act of the assembly passed in February, 1817. The commissioners named in the act for receiving the subscriptions to the stock in the town of Wheeling, were: Archibald Woods, John White, George Knox, Noah Zane and Samuel Sprigg. Similar commissioners were named to receive subscriptions in Clarksburg, Morgantown, Wellsburg, Parkersburgh, Beverly in Randolph county, and Middlebourne in Tyler county. The books for receiving subscriptions were to be opened on the first day of the following November, and it is presumed that the bank was ready for business in the year 1818. The first president was Noah Zane, and the first cashier was Thomas Woods, and John List, the father of Daniel C. and Henry K. List, was clerk. The next president was Archibald Woods. John List succeeded to the cashiership in about five or six years, and continued in that capacity until his death in 1846, when Daniel Lamb succeeded. Mr. Lamb served until about 1863, when he was succeeded by his son, Gibson Lamb. The earliest record obtainable is 1839. At that time the officers were: Archibald Woods, president; John List, cashier; Samuel Sprigg, W. B. Atterbury, John Eoff, John McLure, Daniel Steenrod, Thomas Paull, D. Cruger and Thomas Johnston, directors. The bank was located in a small, two-story building, upon the spot where George K. Wheat's residence now stands, which house was afterward built and occupied by the bank. The Northwestern was always a conservative and well-managed institution, and so well in hand was it kept that, during the panic of 1837 and the long depression that fol-

* History of the Northwestern bank is by Mr. George Adams.

lowed, it was one of the very few banks in the country that did not suspend specie payments, but all through that dark period in our financial history, it met all its engagements promptly. None but a well-ordered bank could have done that. During the war it went out of business, closing a long and honorable career, and was succeeded by the National Bank of West Virginia. It is an interesting as well as a melancholy fact that of all the many people who have from time to time been connected with the Northwestern as officers and directors, but nine are now living, viz.: Thomas Sweeney, Daniel Lamb, Daniel C. List, James W. Paxton, Gibson Lamb, Michael Reilly, Thomas H. Mong, Wilber C. Brockunier and William H. Woods.

A very popular error exists in the minds of many persons to the effect that the banking business is mainly in the hands of large capitalists, and that the people in general have little or no interest in it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. I see by the last report of the comptroller of the currency that the national banks had capital amounting to $589,659,400, and this amount was held by 244, 523 shareholders. Of that number 234,950 were natural persons, and 9,573 were corporations, religious, charitable, educational, municipal and savings banks, loan, trust and insurance companies. Of these 244,523 shareholders, 141,683 held stock to the amount of $1,000 and less; 73,132 held more than $1,000 and less than $5,000; 27,965 held over $5,000 and less than $30,000, while but 1,743 persons held more than $30,000 each. You will thus see that the banks are mainly owned by the people, the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesman, the mechanic, the widow, the orphan, the trustee, the executor; the rich capitalists owning not more than one-tenth.

Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank was originally founded July 13, 1834, the first president being Redick McKee, and this continued until 1865, when the title of the institution was changed to that of the Merchants' National bank, which went into liquidation in the early seventies. The Exchange bank, of Wheeling, was organized in August, 1874, with a capital stock of $200,000, and there is now a surplus fund amounting to more than $50,000. Its principal correspondent is the American Exchange National bank of New York. The executive officers of the institution are Messrs. J. N. Vance, president, and L. S. Delaplain, vice-president, with Mr. John J. Jones as cashier.

Among the best known and oldest established of these institutions is that of the Bank of Wheeling, which was founded about 1853, and among the founders, in addition to some of the present proprietors, were Messrs. C. D. Hubbard and Henry K. List. At the present time the ownership of the institution is vested in the hands of Messrs. D. C. List, Gibson Lamb, Joseph Seybold and others, the bank being a private firm. The bank transacts a regular banking business, making loans, discounts and collections, receiving deposits, etc.

Commercial Bank of Wheeling.—This business was started in Centre Wheeling, as the Savings Bank of Wheeling, of which Thomas H. List was president and William Rankin was cashier—the former

down to 1865 and the latter to 1853. George S. Thompson was then elected its treasurer. In 1853 the business was conducted at 1135 Main street, remaining there down to 1861, when its management bought their present building — 1303 Main street — of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' banking company, and continued under its original name to November 1, 1865, when it succeeded to the style of "National Savings Bank of Wheeling," securing its charter under the national currency act of 1866. At this time S. P. Hildreth became cashier. It retained the name of "National Savings bank" down to 1869, when it reorganized as such under the state law, but under act of congress, 1874, it was subsequently obliged to drop the word "National," and adopt the style of "Commercial bank." Mr. List resigned the presidency in 1878. W. M. List is now the president.

One of the oldest established and most reliable institutions here is the Bank of the Ohio Valley, which was founded in 1864 as the First National bank of Wheeling, and George K. Wheat, as president, and George Adams as cashier. This old institution was one of the most successful in the city's history, and much was done by Mr. George Adams to bring about this result. It closed up with a capital of $250,000 and $100,000 surplus. On May 19, 1875, it was reorganized under the present designation with a capital of $250,000, which in 1881 was reduced to $175,000, at which amount it still remains. The present officers and board of directors include such names as W. A. Isett, president; W. B. Simpson, vice president; F. P. Jepson, cashier.

People's Bank of Wheeling was founded in 1860, the original capital being $20,000. Later the capital was increased to $71,720, at which amount it still remains. The bank occupies a handsome building at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, which cost over $50,000, and it is particularly well suited to the requirements of the institution. The bank utilizes the first floor and the upper part is let out for offices and other purposes, and a lucrative income is thus derived from the investment. Its energies are devoted to the regular routine of financial institutions of this character, such as receiving deposits, making loans, discounts and collections, and dealing in all first-class bonds and securities. A recent and valuable addition to the facilities of this institution is that of a safe deposit vault, built by the Hall Safe and Lock company. The officers and directors of the bank are as follows: Thomas O'Brien, president; T. T. Hutchisson, vice president, and G. W. Eckhart, Jr., cashier. The principal correspondents of the bank are the Third National bank of New York, and the Third National bank of Cincinnati. They have also reliable correspondents at other prominent centers and issue letters of credit in this country and abroad.

The City Bank of Wheeling may be quoted as among our most enterprising and stable fiduciary institutions, and it was originally established in 1871 as the city bank, modifying its title to the present designation in 1886. Its first executive officers were Robert Crangle, president, and F. H. Eccles, cashier. The capital stock of the bank

at the present time is $100,000. The principal correspondents of the bank are the United States National bank of New York, Citizens' National bank of Cincinnati and the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago. The executive officers of the bank are Messrs. Henry K. List, president; A. S. List, vice-president, and R. C. Dalzell, cashier. The bank with all facilities at command extends an invitation to manufacturers and others to locate here, and is prepared to offer needed assistance on a liberal business basis.

The German Bank of Wheeling was founded in 1870, with a capital stock of $50,000, the first president being Augustus Pollack, and Oscar Gemmer was the first cashier. At the present time the capital of the organization is $80,000 and there is also a surplus fund of $30,000. The executive officers are Hon. C. D. Hubbard, president, having filled that position since 1879, and L. J. Bayha, cashier, since 1875. The principal correspondents of the bank are the Ninth National bank of New York and the German National bank of Pittsburgh. No financial institution in the city stands higher in the estimation of our citizens.

The bank of which we now speak was established the 11th day of April, 1887, by men whose standing and successful business career leaves no doubt that its affairs will be ably and honorably conducted. The capital stock of the institution is $50,000. Its board of officers and directors includes the names of N. B. Scott, president; George Hook, vice president; P. B. Dobbins, cashier; S. I. Singleton, assistant cashier; C. P. Brown, E. Buckman, Bernard Klieves, J. B. Taney, Peter Cassell, John S. Welty and W. J. W. Cowden. This bank partakes both of the character of a commercial and savings bank. Besides granting loans and discounts, making collections and receiving commercial deposits, it is also a sound and secure institution where the savings of mechanic, clerk and private individual may be invested and interest obtained for the same.

The Mutual Savings bank, which on March 4, 1887, was chartered under a new state law especially enacted for the purpose of the organization of this bank. The object of its foundation was to obtain for persons of moderate circumstances, mechanics and others who wish to lay a portion of their earnings aside, a place where it may accumulate and increase, providing a fund for old age, sickness, eventualities and other contingencies. The law of the state exercises the utmost safeguard over the funds, and the trustees, all of whom are men of standing, character and stability chosen from the people, who combine to make the interests of the bank paramount with their own. It pays its depositors at the rate of four per cent. dividend per annum, payable in semi-annual dividends and any amount from a dime upward is received as a deposit. Deposits can be made or withdrawn at any time and in any amount, and the bank is open at convenient hours to transact business. The management of the affairs of the bank is in the hands of the following gentlemen: Howard Hazlett, president; W. B. Simpson and Edward Robertson, vice presidents, W. G. Wilkinson, secretary, and Alex.

Mitchell, treasurer. Board of investment: Howard Hazlett, wholesale notions; Alex. Updegraff, Belmont Nail Co.; George G. McKown, Redman & Co., machinists; Charles H. Watkins, book-keeper, L. S. Delaplain, Son & Co.; D. L. Ratcliff, groceries, 3543 Jacob street; Henry Serig, superintendent city crematory.

The National Bank of West Virginia was established in 1865, and owns a fine building on corner of Main and Twelfth streets. James Maxwell was president for many years. Earl W. Oglebay is now the chief officer, and John Wagner is cashier. The eastern correspondent is Third National bank of New York. The capital stock is $200,000. This is the only National bank in the city.

The first banking house in Wellsburg was known as the Charlestown Manufacturing and Exporting company, which commenced operations in or about 1813, and went out of existence about the year 1815. The house immediately north of the Hudson House, lately remodeled, was built especially for this company. The branch of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia came next in 1832—the building, located on the east side of Water street, in the northeast corner of Water and Urana streets, was built about 1835. Dr. John C. Campbell was president, and Samuel Jacob, cashier. It was merged into the First National bank, of Wellsburg, which closed May 19, 1871, and what is now known as the Wellsburg National bank, began September 25, 1872. W. K. Pendleton, ex-president of Bethany college, is president of this bank; Wilson Beall is cashier.

The present officers are: J. C. Palmer, president, and E. W. Paxton, cashier. Capital stock, $100,000; surplus, $21,000.

The bank of Wellsburg is a private banking house owned by Samuel George. It was established in 1871 and does a general banking business.

The Commercial bank of Wellsburg is in the first year of its existence, having been opened in January, 1890. It is owned exclusively by J. S. Beall, one of the old and substantial business men of Brooke county.

The only bank in Hancock county is the Citizens' bank of New Cumberland, which was established in 1884. The proprietors are Hon. B. J. Smith and Judge John A. Campbell. The original capital stock was $25,000, which has been materially increased by the accumulating surplus. It is a safe and substantial institution, never having lost a dollar in loans. It has prospered under the management of John H. Campbell, who organized it into a national or state bank with enlarged facilities for banking. Its correspondents are Third National bank of New York, Second National of Pittsburgh and Bank of the Ohio valley, Wheeling.

The Marshall County bank, of Moundsville, is one of the safe financial institutions of the upper Ohio valley, but is not one of the oldest. Its capital stock is $35,000 and surplus $13,000. It does a general banking business such as receiving deposits, deals in exchange, make loans, etc. C. A. Weaver is the president and H. W. Hunter, cashier, and the care with which these men guard the interests of their patrons is a sufficient guarantee of the substantial character.

CHAPTER XVIII.

By S. L. Jepson, M. D.

THE HEALING ART IN THE PAN-HANDLE — EARLY METHODS OF PRACTICE — EARLY PHYSICIANS — SKETCHES OF MEDICAL MEN — EPIDEMICS — MEDICAL AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS — MEDICAL JOURNAL.

EARLY PHYSICIANS of this region practiced under difficulties common to medical pioneers in every new country. We who now enjoy the luxuries of steam and electric cars, macadamized roads, finely paved streets, gas and electric lights, telephones, fine pharmaceutical preparations and the many other aids to easy practice, might well pause to reflect on our improved estate, and give due honor to our predecessors, who, under many adverse circumstances, fought a good fight and did honor to a noble calling. It is worthy of note that many physicians, though engaged in a busy practice, have manifested much interest in public affairs, and been called to public positions of usefulness. Drs. McLane and Beaumont, of Hancock county, Doddridge and Drummond, of Brooke county, and Dorsey and McGinnis, of Ohio county, were preachers of theology as well as practitioners of medicine. Drs. Smith and Campbell, of Brooke; Logan and Hullihen, Jr., of Ohio, and Stidger, of Marshall, served their people in the legislature of Virginia and West Virginia. Dr. Hildreth, of Ohio, was a director of the insane asylum, and also of the penitentiary; Dr. D. G. Baird, of the asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind; and Drs. Logan and Stifel, of the state university. Drs. Tanner and G. Baird, each served as mayor of Wheeling. Drs. Bates and Hildreth were two of the first three school commissioners Wheeling ever had under the free school system; and the following have since served in the city board of education, viz.: Drs. Todd, Logan, George Baird, Hupp, Pipes, Jepson, J. B. Reed, McCoy and Dickey. The present board at its organization contained five physicians, the last named. It is interesting to note, by way of contrast, that not a single attorney is now, or has been for years, a member of the board. These physicians have been members of the city council: Drs. Todd, George, Baird, Logan, Hazlett, Reeves, Jepson, McCoy, Ulrich and Campbell.

In every sanitary movement, physicians are in the lead, unselfishly laboring for the prevention of disease. So has it ever been, and under their direction great progress has been made in sanitary science, no less than in methods of practice.

Of the latter, as carried on in the Pan-handle fifty or more years ago, Dr. Hall, of Moundsville, thus writes: "If a person was severely injured he was bled at once by opening a vein in the arm; and if

much bruised he was capped. The latter was the usual remedy for neuralgia or rheumatic pain. Calomel was the sheet anchor. In the way of medicine, all other remedies were considered subordinate to this, and its use was usually pushed to salivation. It was almost the general rule to bleed all multiparæ three months prior to the end of gestation. In pneumonia, as soon as the diagnosis was made, the patient was bled to the point of syncope, and if the malady was still unsubdued he was put upon tartar emetic in as large doses as he could possibly bear, and excellent results were claimed for this method of treatment."

All the practice was done on horseback and on foot. No vehicles for doctors were in use in those days. Bridle paths were the roads. The practice of medicine was fraught with great danger to the life of the doctor, to say nothing of the risks to health from hardships and exposures.

It is pleasant to note the wonderful progress that fifty years have brought, not only in improved modes of travel for the doctor, but in improved methods of practice. The lancet is now practically an unknown instrument. Venesection is a lost art. Calomel and tartar emetic play but a minor part in the medical drama of 1890. The crude drug has given way to the active principle; and finely coated pills, capsules and elixirs have driven the nauseous powders and potions, the barks, roots and herbs of the fathers out of the market.

And what instrumental aids we have to-day for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes! What physician could afford to practice without a stethoscope, speculum, clinical thermometer, hypodermic syringe, laryngoscope? And many find use also for the microscope, ophthalmoscope, sphygneograph and other instruments of modern invention. All honor to those who have made their impress upon the generation preceding us, and proved themselves benefactors, without such aids in practice! We shall here briefly sketch the lives of some of these men and their successors.

(We are indebted, for much that follows, to letters kindly written by Drs. P. C. McLane, B. F. Harden and R. W. Hall, and to papers and necrological reports in the State Medical Society's *Transactions*, written by Drs. Hildreth (deceased), Frissell, Hazlett, Cooper, Dickey and Brock.)

Physicians of Hancock County.—S. F. Marquis.—So far as we are able to learn, Dr. Marquis was the first physician who located in the town of New Cumberland. He studied medicine in Cross Creek village, Penn. The exact date of his coming to Hancock county, we have not succeeded in ascertaining. He was quite successful as a practitioner. Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the field in 1852, joining the great exodus to California, where he died a few years later. He was succeeded in practice in this county by Dr. David Baguley. William Beaumont studied medicine with Dr. George McCook, at New Lisbon, Ohio, and settled in New Cumberland shortly after the town was laid out. He practiced eclecticism and hydropathy, and opened a water-cure establishment, which is said to have been

for a time quite successful. He also preached in the Disciples church. Samuel Grafton, a native of the county, practiced medicine here for several years, about the year 1830 and later. He subsequently removed to Wellsburg, and afterward practiced in Ohio and Kentucky.

William Shanley, a native of Ireland, was born in Dublin in the year 1809. He commenced reading medicine at the early age of sixteen, studying two years in "Erin's Isle." Being full of Irish patriotism, he was disgusted with his people doing homage to a foreign king. In that city on one occasion, when the whole metropolis was illuminated in honor of King William the Fourth, he could no longer restrain expressing his sentiments. While looking on at the performance, he said to some one near him: "How foolish the Irish people are to lavish their money on a foreign king." The soldiers overheard his remark, and by them it was considered treason. One started after him with sword drawn. Recognizing the dangerous situation he was in, he ran with full speed to the Castle, closely pursued by the dragoon. As he reached the spot, he turned suddenly in an entry just as the fellow struck for his head, the sword barely missing him, and was broken by striking the corner of one of the massive stone walls, and thus our subject escaped unhurt. He kept concealed for several days and then started for America, landing in New York harbor on the 28th day of May, 1828. He engaged in paper making in Springfield, N. J., where he remained four or five years. On the 28th of January, 1834, he was married to Miss Phœbe H. Clark. In the fall of 1835 he migrated west, where he devoted the most of his spare moments to the reading of medicine. Moving to Steubenville, he worked a short time in the paper mill of Oldship & Hanna, and then resumed the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Mayers. Afterward removing to Wellsburg, he went in as a silent partner and rented a paper mill, and carried on the manufacture of paper for about three years, still devoting some attention to medicine. In 1839 he attended a term at a medical college. He then removed to Fairview to practice medicine in 1840, remaining there about seven years. Along in 1844 he engaged in the fire brick business in connection with his profession. In 1847 he settled in New Cumberland, where he continued to practice medicine until failing health, from a fall received while on duty, compelled him to retire. He died in 1889.

John McLane's parents were Scotch-Irish seceders. They came to America about the beginning of the Revolutionary war. After residing in the east for some time, they came to western Pennsylvania. Dr. McLane was born in Allegheny in 1773. He attended Jefferson academy at Canonsburg, Penn., graduating from that institution in 1796. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. McMillen, at the same time giving some attention to medical study. He became pastor of the Montour Presbyterian church, in 1809. He continued the study of medicine under Dr. Warner, of Canonsburg, and in the war of 1812, entered the service as surgeon, and during the war had charge of a hospital at Plattsburg, N. Y. After his return from the army, he

practiced medicine in Hickory, Penn., as a partner of Dr. Lisle, and afterward at Florence, Penn. In 1818 he removed to a farm near Pughtown, afterward called New Manchester, now Fairview, W. Va. He later resided in the village. Here his first wife died in 1819. Three years after, he married Miss Celia Cullen, and in 1825 removed to Wellsville, Ohio, where he resided until his death in 1827. Dr. McLane was a man of more than ordinary ability in the pulpit, and as a surgeon he enjoyed more than a local reputation. His practice extended to the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

John Campbell was for a few years a contemporary of Dr. McLane in Fairview. He subsequently died in Pennsylvania. Dr. Sims succeeded the above-named practitioner, but concerning him we can gather no facts of importance. J. M. Dawson is said to have had an extensive practice about Fairview for twenty years. Giles Thompson also practiced there. The exact date cannot be ascertained.

J. M. Todd practiced at Holliday's Cove, from 1850 until 1856, when he removed to Fairview, and did a large practice there. He afterward went to New Lisbon, Ohio, thence into the army, and after the war located in Bridgeport, Ohio. See biography in another place. N. K. McKensie, a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, after procticing at Fairview for a number of years, removed to Ohio. Dr. Andrews began practice in Fairview about 1855, and continued in practice there until he died, date unknown. Robert Andrews graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1881, practiced at Fairview for some years and then went to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he now resides. W. E. Allison studied medicine with Dr. Todd, at Fairview, and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, about 1857. He became a member of the State Medical society, in 1867, and was then located in New Cumberland. He was an excellent student and physician, and a quiet modest, Christian man. The date of his death was not ascertained. A. McBeth practiced medicine in Fairview, from about 1850 to 1862. He was a man of limited education and unsteady habits, but is said to have done very considerable practice.

Brooke County.— Joseph Doddridge, whose book, "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of Virginia and Pennsylvania," perpetuates his memory, was a member of both the clerical and medical professions. He was the eldest son of John D., of Maryland, and was born October 14, 1769, in Bedford county, Penn. His father in 1773 moved to Washington county, near the Virginia line. His facilities for obtaining an education were very limited, and to his own energy and perseverance he was mainly indebted for his intellectual culture. After several years at school in Maryland he worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, soon after which, being a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and engaged in itinerent work. In 1778 he was received at a conference in Uniontown, as a traveling preacher. After his father's death in 1791, he ceased this work, began to study, and soon entered Jefferson academy, Canonsburg, Penn. After completing his studies, he became a minister in the P. E.

church, and did eminent services in establishing new churches throughout western Virginia and eastern Ohio. A few years after his entrance into the ministry he was under the necessity of combining with his clerical profession that of medicine, in order to obtain a support. His own wife said that before her husband began the practice of medicine he was too poor to buy himself a second suit of clothes, and often hid himself while she mended his clothes for the Sabbath. He completed his medical studies in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush, about the year 1800, and located in Wellsburg. Here, and in the surrounding territory, he practiced medicine for a number of years, in connection with the ministry. In 1812 he was made a member of the academy of natural science of Philadelphia. He was also elected an honorary member of the medico-surgical society of east Ohio instituted in 1821. In the practice of medicine Dr. Doddridge was eminently successful and deservedly popular. The fatigue and exposure to which he was subjected in his large and laborious practice in the lapse of years undermined his constitution, and engendered a disease which terminated fatally in November, 1826. In addition to his "Notes," already referred to, Dr. Doddridge published "Logan," a dramatic piece; "A Treatise on the Culture of Bees," "The Russian Spy," a series of letters containing "Strictures on America," and some sermons and orations.

J. C. Campbell was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, October 11, 1797. He attended medical lectures at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1813–14, and at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, in 1814–15. He soon after emigrated to America, and in 1818 he graduated in medicine at Dartmouth college. In the fall of that year he located in Wellsburg and began the practice of medicine. He afterward studied law under the distinguished Philip Doddridge, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1821. Although he did not pursue the practice of medicine for many years, he gave evidence of unusual skill as a surgeon. It is related that he cured a case of fecal fistula, the result of strangulated hernia, by detaching the adherent intestine from the abdominal wall, and either removing a section of intestine, or uniting the pared edges of the fistulous opening. Dr. Campbell represented Brooke county in the legislature of Virginia. He afterward removed to Ohio county, living on a farm four miles northeast of Wheeling. He was for years president of the old Northwestern bank, and in many ways a valuable citizen of the county. Early in the war, having been for years an intimate friend of Secretary of War Stanton, he was tendered and accepted a commission as surgeon, although for many years out of medical practice. Secretary Stanton wished his influence to be on the side of the Union. After serving as surgeon of the Twelfth West Virginia infantry for some time, in 1862, his health failed from exposure, and he resigned; but was soon after commissioned as assistant judge advocate, which position he held until the close of the war. Dr. Campbell was first married to a daughter of Bishop Campbell, who dying, he some years later married a daughter of the late Samuel Sprigg. He died

several years ago, leaving a widow and several children to mourn his loss.

Edward Smith was born January 17, 1796, on the Smith farm about four miles from Wellsburg, W. Va. His early life was spent on the farm. He commenced attending the academy in Wellsburg when sixteen years of age. He afterward studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Doddridge, of Wellsburg, and graduated at a medical college in Baltimore in 1819. He married Catherine James in December, 1820. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1819, and continued in active practice until his death, which occurred in March, 1874. Part of his life he was located in Wellsburg, and later in West Liberty. His field of practice embraced Brooke, Hancock and Ohio counties, in West Virginia, parts of Washington county, Penn., and Jefferson county, Ohio. He represented Brooke county in the Virginia legislature as member of the house of delegates, and also served in the same capacity in the legislature of West Virginia in 1867. He died at West Liberty.

Robert Richardson was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., September 27, 1806. His education was carried on principally at his father's house under tutors, but he also attended the schools of the city. When about eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine under Dr. Plummer, finishing his course in Philadelphia. He began a country practice about thirteen miles from Pittsburgh about the year 1828. He was married at the age of twenty-five to Rebecca Encell, of Wheeling, and subsequently lived and practiced medicine in Carthage, Ohio, and in Wellsburg, Va. When in 1841, Bethany college was founded by Alexander Campbell, Dr. Richardson was elected as one of the professors. He filled this position for over twenty years, teaching the various branches of natural science. He also filled the position of vice president and professor of natural science in Kentucky university for four years, being called to that institution in 1858. At the breaking out of the war he removed his family back to "Bethphage," his country home, near Bethany, but continued for one year longer to teach in the Kentucky university, near Bethany; he spent the remainder of his life in writing and in agricultural pursuits. He was a pioneer in scientific farming in this part of the country, and taught his neighbors the value of a small farm well tilled, as compared with larger ones cultivated by old and unscientific methods. He was also an author of note in the Disciples church. He published "*Memoirs of Alexander Campbell*," in two volumes; "*Principles of the Reformation Urged by A. Campbell and Others*," in 1853; "*Communings in the Sanctuary*," in 1872; "*The Office of the Holy Spirit*," in 1873. He also contributed numerous articles to different religious journals. For many years he suffered with his eyes, and was compelled to call upon one of his daughters to act as his amanuensis. Dr. Richardson was a most accomplished and scholarly man, and in all respects a model Christian gentleman. No citizen of Brooke county was more sincerely mourned in his death than was this wise and good physician.

A. W. Campbell was born in Ireland, April 4, 1804. He was the

son of Rev. Thomas C., and brother of the late Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples church. Dr. Campbell came to this country in childhood. He began the practice of medicine at Steubenville, O., and removed early in his professional life to West Middletown, Washington Co., Penn., and in 1849 came to Bethany. Here he practiced his profession until a short time before his death. He was also associated with his brother in the editorial work of the *Millennial Harbinger*, in its days a leading journal of the Disciples denomination. He was a man universally esteemed for the excellencies of his life and character. He discharged all his duties, professional and personal, with scrupulous fidelity and departing this life left behind him the heritage of a spotless name and reputation to his children. He died in Wheeling, April 2, 1879, at the residence of his son, Hon. A. W. Campbell, of the *Intelligencer*.

Dr. Cook, of whom little can be learned, practiced in and about Wellsburg, prior to 1827, and was one of the very earliest practitioners in Brooke county.

W. C. Kirker was born in western Pennsylvania, November 21, 1802. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1824. He came to Wellsburg about 1834, continuing in practice until a short time prior to his death, which occurred January 26, 1883.

Albert Wheeler, Samuel Grafton and N. W. White practiced in Wellsburg prior to the civil war, the latter leaving to enter the confederate army.

Dr. Drummond, who closed his career as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, practiced medicine in Wellsburg many years ago. He gave up his practice to enter the ministry, and occupied pulpits in Wheeling, St. Clairsville, Cadiz and other points. He will be much better remembered as a preacher than as a physician. The writer has frequently heard him in the pulpit, and has been entranced by his wonderful eloquence. He often made use of poetical quotations, and so eloquent and ornate was his style of oratory that it was sometimes difficult to tell where the poetical quotation ended. He died in Cadiz about 1885.

E. H. Moore, only son of Robert Moore, Esq., was born in Wellsburg, April 4, 1814. After preparatory study in the public and private schools of his native town, he entered Washington college in 1833, but on account of illness, was compelled to give up his studies when within a few months of graduation. He soon after began the study of medicine with the late Dr. J. C. Campbell, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1840. Returning to Wellsburg, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued it with singleness of purpose and great assiduity until his death, which occurred after but seven hours' illness, January 17, 1878. Dr. Moore possessed good natural ability, and was a close student, often sitting up for study until a late hour at night. This habit of study, with close observation at the bed side, rendered him a scientific and skillful physician. He was also an in-

telligent and refined Christian gentleman, and an active member of the Disciples church. He had gathered around him a large and valuable library, not only of medical, but miscellaneous, books. He was an ardent admirer of fine paintings and engravings. The surroundings of his home always testified to the inner life and character of the man. Dr. Moore joined the State Medical society the year of its organization, and was one of its four delegates to the San Francisco meeting of the American Medical association in 1871. He was a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical association, honorary member of the Rush Medical society, and also of the California State Medical society. At the time of his death, Dr. Moore was the recognized head of the medical profession in Brooke county.

Ohio County.— In a paper by the late Dr. E. A. Hildreth, from which much what follows concerning the earlier physicians of Wheeling is condensed, we are informed that "during the period from the fall of 1769, the time of the first occupancy of the site of Wheeling by the Zane brothers, until they laid it out in 1793, there is no record or tradition of any physician having practiced here. The early settlers being in a wild, uncultivated country, far removed from one another, upon a frontier exposed to daily attacks from their savage neighbors, surrounded by dangers and privations, created a community of interest and benevolence, exhibited by mutual nursing and attendance in sickness or injury; from experiences of this kind, tradition and history have handed down to this period, the names and practice of a number of men and women noted for their success."

Gideon C. Forsythe.— So far as can now be learned, the first physician who permanently located in Wheeling was Gideon C. Forsythe, who came, in 1803, from Chester county, Penn. He was Wheeling's only physician for about three years, when several young men entered his office as students. One of these, Dr. H. Potter, afterward became a partner. Dr. Forsythe continued in practice in Wheeling until after the close of the war of 1812, when he removed to Louisiana, abandoning the profession of medicine. He acquired a reputation for special skill in the treatment of malarial diseases, which he cured by the use of calomel and Peruvian bark, a practice not far removed from that of to-day. Dr. Forsythe, by his pursuit of anatomical studies at home — resurrecting and dissecting the body of a colored woman who formerly belonged to a neighbor, the mutilated remains being afterward found in a box near the river — drew upon his head the indignant denunciation of the former owner of the "subject," one George Knox, who thus sends a communication to the *Wheeling Repository*, of December 31, 1807:

"If the remains of deceased persons are to be disturbed and mangled in this way by the savages of the "doctor shop," it is fair to presume that cases of death will be heard of with satisfaction and desired by them; so that our graves will require a guard to prevent their bodies being taken up. This is published to the world to awaken public indignation against such inhuman and abominable proceedings."

H. Potter studied in the office of Dr. Forsythe, and after a temporary absence returned to Wheeling in 1808, and entered upon the practice of medicine. Thomas Toner, another student of Dr. Forsythe, after practicing for a very few years, abandoned medicine and became associated with a relative in editing and publishing the *Northwestern Virginia Gazette*. James Ralff, who came from Pennsylvania to Wheeling, after completing his studies in the office of Dr. Forsythe, left Wheeling, having been appointed a surgeon of a Virginia regiment which was ordered to Richmond in 1814. Job Wilson was educated at Princeton, N. J., and studied medicine under Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. Began practice in 1812, which was continued until his death in 1829. His place of residence was six miles above Wheeling. He had a great reputation as a surgeon, and was a bold and successful operator, being sent for far and near.

Martin Luther Todd was born in New York state, April 29, 1782. After completing his literary studies, he commenced the pursuit of medical knowledge under his brother, Dr. John Todd, and finished his studies about 1808. After an unsatisfactory business venture with his brother in Waynesburg, Penn., Dr. M. L. Todd located in Wheeling in 1814, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He soon acquired an excellent reputation for skill in the treatment of disease, and was honored by having conferred upon him by Col. Moses Shepherd the office of surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment of state troops, then being raised in the Pan-handle counties of Virginia. His commission he retained until the close of the war. After peace was restored he resumed his medical practice, and in a few years became one of the leading physicians of the town, being quite popular, affable and sociable in his manners, secured to him a large and lucrative practice, which he enjoyed for many years. He married an accomplished and beautiful young lady, daughter of Mr. Andrew Woods, an early settler. One child, a daughter, was born of this union. She afterward became Mrs. Dr. Junkins, of Bellaire. After gaining a competency Dr. Todd retired from practice to a beautiful country residence in Ohio, above Bellaire. After the loss of his wife after fifty years of happy married life, he lived with his son-in-law until his death which occurred in March, 1866, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Joshua Morton was born in Massachusetts, studied medicine and graduated at Harvard university. He opened an office in Wheeling in 1816, and continued in active practice until his death in the early part of 1839. He died suddenly of peri cardial effusion, being about fifty-six years old. Dr. Morton was a man of few words and sharp, austere manner, rather repulsive to those unacquainted with his better qualities of heart and mind. Notwithstanding this he had a large business and was highly esteemed. Soon after settling in Wheeling, he formed a parnership with Dr. William Scott, which at the end of one year was dissolved, Dr. Scott leaving the place.

John Eoff was born in Jefferson county, Va., in 1788. Having practiced medicine in Charleston, Kanawha county, he moved to Wheel-

ing about the year 1817. He had married Miss Helen L. Quarrier, of Richmond, Va., by whom he had four sons and six daughters. His oldest son, John Q. Eoff, studied medicine and practiced several years. Dr. Eoff and family being wealthy, he after nine or ten years retired from practice. He died January 28, 1859, in his seventy-first year.

James W. Clemens was born in Washington county, Penn., May 26, 1795. His grandfather emigrated to Loudon county, Va., in 1764, and afterward to Washington county, Penn., then considered a part of Virginia. Dr. Clemens graduated at Washington college, Pennsylvania, in 1816, after which he removed to Wheeling, where he commenced the study of medicine, and at the same time taught school. He began practice in 1819. In 1822 he engaged in the drug business with J. W. Ray, and prospered until 1827, when he lost everything by fire. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He was at different times associated in partnership with Drs. Townsend, Frissell, R. H. Cumming and others. Dr. Clemens was ambitious in his profession, a constant student of medical literature and always informed as to the latest improvements and discoveries in the line of his profession. He was an expert chemist, and is said to have introduced several new remedies. He was also quite a mechanic, and manufactured his own splints and other surgical apparatus.

Dr. Clemens was a ready writer, fluent, and fine speaker, and delivered many public addresses, among which may be mentioned an address to the students of Franklin college, Ohio; another on laying the corner-stone of the court house in Wheeling, by request of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member; another on laying the corner-stone of old Masonic hall, on Market street; another of laying the corner stone of Odd Fellows' hall; another on the reception of President Harrison, in 1840; another at a dinner given Daniel Webster at the old Virginia Hotel; another on the reception by the citizens of Henry Clay, of Kentucky; another addressed to the citizens of Wheeling, on the effects of excessive alcohol drinking on the coats of the stomach, gastric juices and the brain, illustrated by colored maps taken in dissection from actual victims and subjects; besides many other orations and discourses not here mentioned. He died of peritoneal inflammation on the 21st of November, 1846, in his fifty-second year.

James Tanner was born of Irish parents in Baltimore, Md., in 1796. He studied medicine under Dr. Buckler, of that city, and graduated in the Baltimore Medical college about the year 1819, settling in Wheeling about 1820. Soon after he married Miss Deborah Graham, by whom he had a son and daughter. The son died when about fourteen years old, and the daughter is now the accomplished wife of Hon. A. I. Boreman, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who was the first governor of this state. Dr. Tanner was thoroughly read in medicine, and actively alive to its progress and improvement. He was regarded as a very successful practitioner; passionate, warm-hearted and devoted to his patients and friends; public-spirited; participating largely in the affairs of the

city government, being at the time of his death, December 26, 1858, mayor of the city, and then sixty-two years old. Dr. Tanner probably did more hard, laborious practice, rendering the citizens of this city more charitable eleemosynary, and unrequited service in the thirty-eight years of his practice, than any other practitioner, and his death was deeply regretted by our citizens.

Jonathan Zane was born in Wheeling, August 25, 1802. He studied medicine under Dr. Rhodes, of Zanesville, Ohio, and began to practice in Wheeling late in 1826. On account of impairment of health he emigrated to Louisiana, where he died in 1836. Archibald Todd was one of a family which contained five physicians. He was born April 10, 1798, and received his early education in New York state. He came west in 1820, and for several years resided with a brother, Dr. S. P. Todd, at West Newton, Penn. Here he began the study of medicine. He taught school one winter and came to Wheeling about 1824, continuing his medical studies with another brother, Dr. M. L. Todd, graduating from Transylvania university, Ky., in 1826. After this he practiced in connection with his brother until the latter's retirement, when he continued to practice alone until about 1868. Dr. Todd married Miss Mary A. E. Woods, February 19, 1828. She died October 24, 1829. He was married a second time, June 25, 1831, to Miss Mary E. Jarrett, by whom six children were born. But two of these, with the mother, survive. One is the wife of Dr. J. C. Hupp. Dr. Todd has been prominently identified with the medical organizations of the state. He was one of the organizers of the City Dispensary and Vaccine institution in 1845; of Ohio County Medical society, in 1847; of the State Medical society, in 1867, and of the Medical society of the city of Wheeling and county of Ohio, in 1868. Of the last named he was once the president. In 1872 he resigned his membership in the State Medical society. Previously he contributed to the society two papers on the Medical Botany of West Virginia, which were printed in the Society's *Transactions*. As a botanist and mineralogist he had no superior in the state. For almost half a century Dr. Todd was identified with all that concerned the good name and prosperity of the city. He was for many years a member of the board of education, and of the board of examiners for teachers. Also a member of the city council. Successful in business, he became financially interested in the suspension bridge, the gas works, street railway, banking and other enterprises, and was called to assist in their management. He was to the end of life a charming companion, and always took pleasure in the visits of his friends. He was an active and sincere Christian man, and elder in the Second Presbyterian church. Dr. Todd's continued interest in his profession is shown by a remark he made to the writer long after his retirement from practice, that he "hoped some day to provide a permanent meeting place for the City Medical society." This purpose was perhaps frustrated by the carping criticism of the doctor's technical breach of the code of ethics, persistently heralded by one or two members of the society who had more than once given the same code a "compound, comminuted frac-

ture." Dr. Todd died May 1, 1883, loved and sincerely mourned by many and respected by all, and his memory will long be cherished by all who were honored with his friendship.

Thomas Townsend was born near Uniontown, Penn., about the year 1877. He was essentially a self-made man, his early opportunities for acquiring an education having been quite limited. We cannot learn that he ever attended medical lectures; nor did he commence the study of his profession until about thirty-five years of age. But he developed a fondness for natural science, applied himself closely in all his studies, being especially fond of botany, in which he became quite an expert. He gathered a complete herbarium of the botany of this region, and having been frequently seen climbing around our hills, and putting his specimens into his hat for preservation, there originated a report of his being of unsound mind; for, said they, we saw him "wandering over the hills, pulling up weeds and putting them into his hat." He subsequently studied the geology and mineralogy of our hills, and collected a very clever cabinet. This latter service, according to the ideas of his old enemies, corroborated their opinion of his insanity, for they saw him "picking up old stones and bringing them home." The literary and scientific culture of the town, as may be imagined, was not at that time of the highest order. While Dr. Townsend was very zealous in his studies, he had a child-like simplicity of manner, and a candor with all whom he met, that made him engaging and attractive. He is said to have treated successfully a number of complicated and difficult cases of bone surgery. He was at one time president, and for a number of years treasurer, of the Ohio County Medical society. Dr. Townsend was a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1828, came from Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, to Wheeling, and began the practice of medicine. The latter years of his practice were not a pecuniary success; and during his last illness, except for the attention of his medical friends, by whom he was much beloved, he might have suffered want. He died of pheumonia on the 29th of March, 1851, being about sixty-four years of age. In 1873, his place of burial in Mt. Wood cemetery being unmarked, at the suggestion of Dr. J. C. Hupp, a subscription was taken among the physicians of the city, and a memorial stone was purchased and erected to his memory.

In the period from 1820 to 1828, Drs. Emery, John Thompson, Hunter, Downey and I. H. Irwin, practiced here for short periods. Their histories we are unable to learn. D. B. Dorsey located in Wheeling in 1834. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also practiced medicine. He is said to have been the first physician in the city to use a stethoscope, the one employed by him being simply a cylinder of wood. He went to Steubenville, and of his later history nothing is known.

S. P. Hullihen was born in Northumberland county, Penn., in 1810, and died in Wheeling March 27, 1857, of typhoid pneumonia. He was of Irish extraction, and his father a farmer. His early educational advantages were only such as were afforded by the district school.

At an early age he manifested a love for medicine and surgery, and his vigorous pursuit of these studies was shown by his success in after life. He commenced the practice of dentistry at Canton, Ohio. In 1835 he married and removed to Wheeling. He never practiced general medicine; his great success and usefulness appeared in surgical operations, these being chiefly confined to operations about the face. Patients of all classes, confiding in his skill and frank character, came in great numbers from the surrounding country, so that the value of his services, as well as the influence of his reputation, were considered the common property of Wheeling. Dr. Hullihen was a man of genius, and gifted in overcoming difficulties by original conceptions. He possessed a discriminating mind, rapid eye and cunning hand, all acting in harmony to produce the best results in practice. These qualities, the marks of a great surgeon, soon impressed the community, and inspired with confidence all who came to him for relief. He had a roughness of manner at times that almost terrified those who failed to read him well and know his warm and generous heart. Dr. Hullihen successfully performed numerous surgical and dental operations of the most delicate character, but those were not such as are known to surgeons as capital operations. In addition to his surgical work, he published many valuable papers on surgical subjects, among them in 1839, "An Essay on Odontalgia"; in 1844, "A Treatise on Hare-lip, and its Treatment"; in 1845, "An Essay on Cleft-Palate, and its Treatment"; in 1846, an essay on "Abscess of the Jaws and its Treatment"; in 1849, "Report of a case of Elongation of the Under-jaw, with Distortion of the Face and Neck, caused by a Burn, successfully treated." He was the inventor of many new forms of instruments of great value to the dentist and surgeon. He had, by his success as a surgeon, his kindness to the poor, and his whole-souled generous nature, so endeared himself to the community that his death caused profound sorrow throughout the city. The medical profession, the city council, and the Wheeling Hospital association passed appropriate resolutions, and at a public meeting of citizens held at the court house the following were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Dr. Hullihen, and have assembled to express the universal respect of the community for his memory. His decease, in the prime of life, in the midst of an honorable and useful career, and in the full vigor of his rare intellect, has impressed us with a deep sense of the unusual calamity. Eminent in his profession, and exalted in his personal character, he achieved a noble fame, in which gratitude for his benefactions was mingled with admiration for his genius. To us he was endeared by long association, by nobility of nature, and by many generous and estimable qualities. By those who knew him best, he was most beloved. For his loss we feel the peculiar grief of friends added to the general sorrow for the decease of a distinguished citizen.

Resolved, That we will erect a suitable monument for the deceased in testimony of our respect for his memory, and that a committee be appointed by the chairman to carry this resolution into effect.

This monument has long since been erected with the following inscription, it marks his resting place at Mt. Wood cemetery: "Erected by the citizens of Wheeling to the memory of one, who had so lived among them, that they mourned his death as a public calamity."

J. H. Kieffer was born in western Pennsylvania. In his early manhood he was a Lutheran preacher, having read somewhat of medicine before emigrating to Wheeling. In 1836, he turned his attention to practice here, chiefly among his German friends. In 1845 he entered into partnership with Dr. Victor L. Auler, which, however, after a few months, was dissolved, Dr. Auler leaving the city. Dr. Kieffer died in 1848. He was highly esteemed among his country-men, being regarded as a positive, rough and ready practitioner.

E. A. W. Wehrman was born in Hanover, Germany, and educated at the University of Gottingen; emigrated to Wheeling in 1838. He was a great favorite among the German population, devoting his chief attention to the practice of obstetrics. His health rapidly failing, he left the city and settled near Captina, Ohio, in the spring of 1845, hoping to recover his health, but about one year afterward he died of phthisis pulmonalis.

Robert H. Cummins was born in Washington, Penn., in February, 1817. He pursued his academic studies at Washington college, but did not complete the full curriculum. He afterward, however, received the degree of A. M. from the college. His preceptor in medicine was Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, and he received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, immediately locating in Wheeling for the practice of his profession, as a partner of Dr. J. W. Clemens. After Dr. Clemens's death in 1846, he joined his brother James in partnership. Dr. Cummins's early professional career was beset with trials that would have crushed a weaker man, but these only stimulated him to more determined effort, which placed him in the front rank of the profession. His heart was full of kindness, his keen intellect ever busy gathering new facts, and his energy in the practice of his chosen calling never flagged. He acquired unusual intelligence and skill, being especially well qualified as an obstetrician. His practice was very large, and he was greatly beloved by the many families and patients whom he attended. Many still delight to tell of his kindness in the sick room. This feeling of regard for him was shared by all classes of society, and many will recall the sad scene, on the day of his funeral, as great numbers of humble women stood with streaming eyes around the casket of their dead friend and physician. Dr. Cummins's literary qualifications were of a high order. He contributed several valuable papers to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. He was in 1870, president of the Medical Society of the City of Wheeling and County of Ohio, and at the time of his death was president elect of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia. His presidential address he left in a finished state, and it was read to the society by Dr. Hildreth, and was one of the most forcible addresses ever delivered to the profession. Dr. Cummins married Miss Ann, daughter of the late Samuel Ott, Esq., in February, 1849. Five

children survive the parents. Dr. Cummins died of pleuro-pneumonia at his mother's home, near Bellaire, Ohio, on April 12, 1873. When almost *in extremis*, but with intellect still unclouded, he exhibited the fullness of his unselfish nature, and his devotion to science, by directing that an autopsy be made of his body, and to insure its accomplishment, asked his family to interpose no objection. This done, he calmly and without fear awaited the end, and met it with a philosophy based upon his knowledge of immortality.

Samuel W. McElhenny was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Va., December 25, 1815. He was the son of Rev. John McElhenny; graduated at Athens college, Ohio, in 1834; attended medical lectures at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and obtained his degree in 1838. He began practice at Covington, Allegheny county, Va., which being chiefly a country practice, the exposure and fatigue proved too great for his failing health. He removed to Canton, Miss., in 1842, hoping in that southern climate to recover his health, but being disappointed in this, he removed to Wheeling in the fall of 1843. Here he married the only daughter of the Hon. Z. Jacob. He continued his practice until his death, April 9, 1853, from phthisis pulmonalis, being in his thirty-eighth year. Dr. McElhenny was secretary of the Ohio County Medical Society at the time of his death. He was a man highly esteemed by all, a Christian gentleman of affable, engaging manners, and professional honor. His medical acquirements were fully up to his time; his feeble health, however, unfitted him for the exposure of active practice.

E. A. Hildreth was born in Wheeling, September 13, 1821. His father was Ezekiel Hildreth, a graduate of Harvard, and a man of rare scholarly attainments. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Zane, one of the founders of Wheeling. Dr. Hildreth was educated at Kenyon college, Ohio, studied medicine with Dr. Townsend in 1840, graduating at the Medical College of Ohio in 1844. Passing a successful competitive examination, he was after graduation appointed resident physician of the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, in Cincinnati, where he served one year. He soon after this opened an office in Wheeling, where he practiced medicine uninterruptedly until his death, on August 31, 1885. He was very successful, had fine business qualifications, and as a result made profitable investments and left his family in more than comfortable circumstances. Possessed of great energy, methodical habits and a well trained mind, he accomplished a great deal of work, made many valuable contributions to medical literature, besides fulfilling faithfully all the requirements of an exacting profession. Among his contributions may be named: "Ice in Obstetric Practice," in *Western Lancet*, 1850. (In this he advocated the insertion of ice into the uterus to check post partum hemorrhage.) "Climatology and Epidemic Diseases in West Virginia," in *Transactions of American Medical Association*, 1868. Two reports on the "Topography, Meteorology, Climatology and Epidemics of Ohio County," in *Transactions of State Medical Society*. In same, the "Medical History and Biography of the Profession of

Wheeling." Dr. Hildreth was a member and in 1875 president of the Medical Society of Wheeling and Ohio counties; an original member and in 1877 president of the State Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association since 1850; and an honorary member of the California State Medical association. He was one of the board of directors that organized the West Virginia hospital for the insane in 1864; a director of the penitentiary from 1868 to 1872; for thirty years a member of the board of education of Wheeling, and several times its president. From 1873 he was secretary of the United States board of examining surgeons for pensions. In 1851, Dr. Hildreth was married to Susan L. McMechen, who is left to mourn his loss with three sons and two daughters, all of whom, by their upright character, reflect honor upon the departed father. One of these sons is Dr. E. A. Hildreth, Jr., and a resident practitioner who gives promise of being a worthy successor of his father. Dr. Hildreth was in every sense a gentleman. He was unresentful in disposition, quick to forgive and forget an injury, and seldom spoke unkindly of others. This trait recalls what the Roman, Seneca, said of his brother Gallio: "No one is so gentle to anyone as Gallio is to everyone." He was a consistent Christian, and an active member of the Episcopal church, seldom being absent from the Sabbath service, through all of his active life. May the living members of the profession which Dr. Hildreth honored, emulate his pure life and character, remembering that "the noblest workers of the world bequeath nothing so good and great as the image of themselves."

E. W. Bingell was born in Germany in 1818, educated at Marburg, and emigrated to America in 1845. After spending one year in Pennsylvania, he located in Wheeling in 1846, and continuously practiced medicine until his death, August 6, 1883. He for many years enjoyed a very large practice exclusively among our German people, who reposed unbounded confidence in his skill. He was a member of state and city medical societies, but seldom attended their meetings.

George A. Cracraft was born in Washington county, Penn., April 23, 1815. He graduated in medicine at the Philadelphia Medical college in 1848, commencing practice the same year in Triadelphia. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of Wheeling by President Pierce, and held that office for nearly five years. He then resumed practice at Triadelphia. During the war for the Union, he was imprisoned for supposed disloyalty, afterward went south and entered the confederate army, being surgeon of the Thirty-sixth battalion and of the Nineteenth regiment Virginia cavalry. After the war he again took up the practice at Triadelphia. He was physician to the county infirmary for a number of years, and in 1881 and '82 was a member of Ohio county board of health. He died April 17, 1888, leaving two sons in medical practice. William A. is still practicing medicine at Elm Grove. Franklin P. Cracraft, born in Wheeling, May 20, 1853, took the degree of M. D. in 1877 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and practiced medicine in Triadelphia until his death, October 20, 1889. He also rendered medical service at the county infirmary.

James Cummins was born in Washington, Penn., in 1827. He graduated at Washington college in 1845, commencing the study of medicine with his brother in 1846. One course of lectures he attended in Cincinnati, but graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. He at once joined his brother in partnership, this continuing until the latter's death in 1873. Early in 1877 he associated with himself Dr. R. H. Bullard, a former student. He was married in 1852 to Miss Kate, a daughter of the late John L. Hobbs, Esq. She survived the union but a short time. In 1861 he married Miss Annie, daughter of the late J. H. Williams, Esq. Two children, a son and daughter, still survive. The second wife died in 1873. This sad calamity, with the loss of his brother and partner in practice the same year, was a great shock to Dr. Cummins, and he ever after seemed lost to the pleasures of the world. He often called to the writer to "come in and talk to me," and seemed grateful for companionship and sympathy. Every physician in the city loved "Jim Cummins," as he was familiarly called, for all knew his goodness of heart, his freedom from deceit and from the jealousy so common in the world in which we move. He was, like his brother, an expert obstetrician, and no one hesitated to seek his aid, for all knew that no unfair advantage would be taken in a consultation. Dr. Cummins died of hepatic disease, August 18, 1877. He was a member of the American Medical association, of the medical society of the city of Wheeling and county of Ohio, and of the State Medical society. He was at one time also secretary of the board of health of the city.

Richard Blum was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, March 31, 1829. He was educated at Stutgard, and came to America in 1847. He had been a surgeon in full rank in the Prussian army and to any one who knows the severity of the examinations necessary to attain such position, no other proof of his medical skill is required. Along with many other young men of his time, Dr. Blum was in some way connected with the abortive revolution of 1848, and came to this country as a refugee. He landed at New Orleans. Some two years later, about 1850, he drifted to Wheeling. He was very highly esteemed among the profession for his liberal culture and skill in medicine. He was a good student and was regarded as among the very foremost in professional acquirements. In 1865 he drafted and aided in the passage of the city's health ordinance, and was himself made the city's first health officer. In this position he went vigorously to work to effect sanitary reforms, showing great intelligence and fearlessness in the discharge of his duty. The council failing to adequately sustain him in the measures he proposed, he resigned the office. In 1871 he read a paper on Sanitary Science before the State Medical society, with which he became connected at its first regular meeting. In 1878 he left the city for the interior of the state, but returned in 1883 and resumed practice. His health was impaired, however, and he never again did much practice. He died August 29th, 1884. Dr. Blum seemed to prefer the study to the practice of medicine, and therefore never burdened himself with the latter. He en-

joyed, however, the confidence of the community, and numbered among his patrons very many of the best German families of the city.

Alfred Hughes was born in Wheeling, September 16, 1824. His ancestors were Irish Catholics, who settled in Virginia in 1732. His father served under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and afterward filled many positions of trust in Wheeling, serving for thirty years as a member of the city council, and being succeeded by his oldest son. Dr. Hughes was the seventh child. After a collegiate course he studied medicine and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical college of Philadelphia. After his marriage to Miss Adrian, he, in 1851, began the practice of homœopathy in Wheeling. Two "new school" physicians had failed before him, but Dr. Hughes fought a successful battle, and won an excellent practice. It is claimed that he had unusual success in treating cholera during the epidemic of 1854. At the outbreak of the war his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of the south. He was arrested for disloyalty in 1861, and held as a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, for eight months, when he was exchanged for a brother of Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. He then went to Richmond and settled down in practice, in which he was successful. He was elected a member of the Virginia legislature, and so remained until the fall of Richmond. In December, 1865, he removed to Baltimore, where he soon established himself in a lucrative practice. Dr. Hughes was early in the war a correspondent of the *Baltimore Exchange*, and contributed occasional medical paper to the *American Homœopathic Observer*. He died in Baltimore, February 25, 1880, highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Sample Ford was born at West Alexander, Penn., in 1827. He was educated at the Academy of his native town, once a school of excellent reputation. He attended one term of lectures at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and began practice in Wheeling in 1852, but a year later removed to Pennsylvania, where he practiced until the commencement of the war, in 1861, when he entered the service as assistant surgeon. After service in the field for some time, he was transferred to hospital duty at Claryville, Md., where he continued until the war ended. In September, 1865, he resumed practice in Wheeling, and there continued most of the time as a partner with Dr. R. W. Hazlett, until unfitted for work by illness, which terminated fatally September 20, 1887. Dr. Ford's usefulness was much impaired by very defective vision, but he was a careful and conscientious physician, kind and attentive to his patients, of whom he left many to mourn his loss.

Joseph Thoburn was the son of Matthew and Jane Thoburn, and was born in 1825, in county Antrim, Ireland. In the fall of the same year his father emigrated to Canada, and settled the next year on a farm in Belmont county, near St. Clairsville, Ohio. Joseph's advantages for an education were here very limited, being only such as might be acquired in the county log school-house of that neighborhood, but his desire for books and learning was early developed, and his industry

fitted him at an early age to embark in the business of teaching school, to acquire the means of prosecuting more advanced and expensive studies. After teaching for several years, he entered the office of Dr. Ephraim Gaston, of Morristown, Ohio, as a medical student, and subsequently attended medical lectures, at Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio. In 1849 he located at Brownsville, Penn., where he formed a partnership, which was dissolved by his appointment, in 1850, as an assistant to Dr. Aul, of the Ohio Lunatic asylum. Being displaced by political influence in 1853, he then moved to Wheeling, and continued his practice until May, 1861, when he was commissioned as surgeon of the First Virginia regiment, under Col. B. F. Kelley, in the three months' service. He accompanied his regiment, and was in the battle of Phillipi, attending Col. Kelley, who was wounded in that engagement. In August, 1861, under a reorganization of the First Virginia regiment, he was commissioned colonel, and led his regiment in the numerous battles fought in the valley of Virginia, until he was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, being in his fortieth year. Dr. Thoburn was greatly beloved by his brother officers and men, as a man full of kindness and benevolence, and of undoubted bravery and patriotism. As a physician, he possessed very clever attainments, with a high sense of professional honor. His body was brought to this city, and followed to Mt. Wood cemetery by a public procession, composed of our city officers, council, medical faculty, military escort, and a large concourse of citizens.

Eliza Hughes, a sister of the late Dr. Alfred Hughes, was born in Wheeling, and received a thorough English and collegiate education. Her desire for the study of medicine was first awakened by the reading of the medical works in her brother's library. Although always most eager and earnest in the perusal of such matters, it was long before she entertained the idea of entering upon a regular course of professional study; and even after having formed the resolution it was with no definite intention of practicing. When the thought was first suggested to her mind, she did not give it expression. Knowing the prejudice widely entertained against women adopting such an occupation in life, she shrank from the remarks the decision would give rise to; but her purpose once acknowledged, her determination did not falter, notwithstanding the pressure of opposition. Having resolved to adopt the medical profession, she commenced the study of medicine in 1855. Attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical college of Cleveland, Ohio, and later a second course at the Pennsylvania Medical college (Homœopathic) at Philadelphia, where she graduated in 1860, after which she returned to Wheeling and established herself as a medical practitioner. She was the first female graduate of any medical school, and the pioneer of her sex in the practice of medicine in the state of Virginia. Although devoted to her profession, in which an extended practice gave many duties, she nevertheless contributed much literary matter to the press, being

known both as an authoress and poetess. She died in Wheeling, W. Va., in May, 1882, aged sixty-five years.

R. F. Turner, born in 1836, in Fredericksburg, Va., was educated at Bethany college, W. Va., from which he graduated in 1856. He studied medicine at Homœopathic college, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1860. He began practice in Wheeling in 1861. There existed at this time, a great prejudice against homœopathy, and being almost an entire stranger here, the prospect was not very bright, but in seven years' time, he had a practice equal to any in the city. He established homœopathy more firmly in the confidence of the people of Wheeling than it had ever been before. Dr. Turner was thoroughly informed in the principles of medicine, and especially in chemistry was much superior to many of his fellow practitioners. He was quiet in manner, gentlemanly in his intercourse, and exceedingly kind to his patients, by whom he was much loved. He died April 8, 1881, leaving a widow, a daughter of Dr. W. J. Bates, and three children.

Benjamin Valentine was born in the city of Metz, France, in 1808; educated at Mainz, Germany, and at the university of Leipsig. Emigrated to New York in 1833, remaining about one year. He then removed to Matagorda, Tex., where he practiced three years, after which he located at Newport, Ohio, practicing there thirty years. In 1864 he came to Wheeling, practicing until his death in 1869.

Benjamin W. Allen was born in Preston county, Va., in 1824. After several years of preparatory study in the academy at Morgantown, he entered Washington college, Penn., from which he graduated in 1844. He then took a four years' course of study in the medical department of the university of Virginia, graduating in 1848. This was followed by a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia. In 1852 he married Miss McCoy, of Warrenton, Va., and the same year was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Virginia, which position he filled with ability until the opening of the civil war, when he entered the confederate army as a surgeon, and rendered valuable service. In 1862 he lost his wife, a lady of great culture. After the war he located in Wheeling, where, in 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Jeffers, a sister of Judge George Jeffers. Here he practiced medicine with a fair degree of success, his ability as a surgeon being especially recognized. In 1882, he was called to fill the chair of anatomy, physiology and hygiene in the state university, at Morgantown. For this position he was peculiarly well fitted by habits of thought and early studies and experience. His knowledge was accurate and comprehensive, his experience ripe, his skill well-proved. He was an expert microscopist, and his knowledge of anatomy was doubtless superior to that of any physician in the state. He found in the study of medicine even more than in its practice, his highest enjoyment. Dr. Allen was a victim of chronic rheumatism, contracted in the army, and from this he was an almost constant sufferer. He was a member, and in 1883, president of the State Medical society; also, at one time, a member of the Wheeling and Ohio

County Medical society. To the *Transactions* of the former he contributed a paper on the "Microscope in Medical Practice," and another on "Ovariotomy," detailing a successful case in his own practice. Dr. Allen died in Morgantown in 1887.

Henry J. Wiesel was born in Baltimore, Md., in April, 1840. His academical education was received at the Allegheny County academy, and later the school of the Redemptorists, Cumberland, Md. In early life he evinced a remarkable talent for music, and from 1856 until 1861, he was a teacher of music, most of the time in St Mary's college, Cincinnati. He studied medicine with Drs. Healy and Smith of Cumberland, graduating at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York, in March, 1865. He was immediately appointed contract surgeon in the United States hospital at Clareysville, Md., where he remained until the war closed. He soon after located in Wheeling and continued in active practice until his death from rheumatic pericarditis, November 4, 1873. During Dr. Wiesel's residence in Wheeling, he established himself firmly in practice, and also in the hearts of his colleagues and friends. He was modest and unostentatious in demeanor, ever willing to yield to the judgment of more experienced men, upright in his professional intercourse, and gentle in manner to all with whom he came in contact. He was a member and once a vice president of the State Medical society, to the *Transactions* of which he made three contributions: "New Surgical Appliances," "A New Stethoscope," and "Report of Cases of Trichinosis." He was also a member and secretary of the Medical society of Wheeling and Ohio county, and for one year city health officer. While faithfully performing the duties of his profession, the love for music that was developed early in life, led him to devote much attention to this art. He was organist at St. James' Cathedral and director of a musical organization composed of the best musical talent of the city, afterward called the Wiesel Musical institute. Had he lived, it was his intention to abandon medical practice and open a music store in St. Louis, which would have afforded him opportunity for the further development of the musical talent which he possessed. Dr. Wiesel, although not many years among us, established here a reputation the recollection of which is delightful to dwell upon.

David Baguley was born of English parents, in 1822, in Wheeling. His opportunities to secure a liberal education were poor, but we find him at the age of sixteen a country school teacher. He later studied medicine with Drs. Yates and McCoy, and afterward with Dr. Cracraft at Triadelphia. In 1851 he graduated at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and located in New Cumberland, but after three years removed to Wellsville, Ohio, where he did a large practice. Early in the war, he entered the Union army as surgeon of the First West Virginia infantry, and remained in the service for four years, being in turn promoted to brigade surgeon, sugeon-in-chief of the first division of the army of West Virginia, and medical director of the Ninth army corps. Dr. Baguley established in the army a reputation as a daring and skillful operator, and was a great favorite with the

soldiers. The writer, as examiner of pensions, still often hears the old soldiers speak in warmest terms of praise of their former surgeon. Failing health compelled Dr. Baguley's resignation, and he returned to Wellsville and rested for two years. In 1868 he located in Wheeling at the solicitation of his soldier friends, and soon built up a large practice, which continued until stricken down by diabetus millitus, which terminated his life in 1877. Dr. Baguley early in his professional career formed the habit of recording his important cases. This practice, notwithstanding his lack of early culture, made him a careful, painstaking and observing practitioner. He was highly esteemed by his patrons, and many still love to speak his praises. He was a member of both the state and local societies, and contributed several papers to the former's *Transactions*.

D. J. McGinnis came from Fairmont to Wheeling and entered upon the practice of medicine in 1868. He was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and occasionally filled the pulpits of the city churches on Sabbath. He was a warm hearted gentleman, with a fair knowledge of medicine, and gave promise of doing a good practice, but his health early gave way, and he died of consumption December 22, 1870.

Joseph S. Elder, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, came to Wheeling as a drug clerk, and while so employed, studied medicine, graduating from Miami Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1871. He practiced here two years, when impaired health necessitated a change of climate. He went to Mason, Tex., and there died in January, 1875.

M. F. Hullihen, son of Dr. S. P. Hullihen, was born in Wheeling, December 28, 1835. He attended the old Lancasterian academy in this city, and in 1855, completed the curriculum in Georgetown (D. C.) college. He then studied dentistry, and in 1859, went to Europe, where he spent eighteen months, chiefly in Munich. On his return, he continued to practice dentistry, at odd times, giving some attention to the study of medicine. In 1870, he received the degree of M. D., from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and joined the Medical society of Wheeling, and the State society. Of the latter, he was for several years secretary. For a short time he was assistant physician in the State Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Hullihen will be longer remembered for his social qualities than as a physician. Although gifted with a fine mind, his studies were more in the line of general literature than in that pertaining to his profession. His genial and sociable nature, and his powers as a conversationalist, made him a charming companion, and gathered around him a circle of warm friends, who sincerely mourned his very sudden death, that occurred May 11, 1884.

J. B. Reed was born in Washington county, Penn., December 14, 1846. His boyhood was spent upon a farm and in Burnsville, Penn. In March, 1865, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, reaching the front about ten days before the surrender of Petersburg. He spent the summer doing provost duty in Virginia, and was discharged

with his regiment August 11th. After this he attended college at Waynesburg and Washington, leaving the latter before graduating. Beginning the study of medicine in 1868 with Dr. Wilson, of Washington, he spent one winter at Michigan university, graduating in 1872 at Western Reserve Medical college, Cleveland, Ohio. For one year he practiced in Cameron, W. Va., six years in West Alexander, Penn., coming to Wheeling in 1880 as a partner of Dr. J. H. Pipes. Here he was very soon successful, for he was of a genial, friendly disposition, quick to respond to the cause of the sick, day or night, and attentive to all his patients, however humble. The extent of his practice may be estimated, when it is known that in a single year he attended 125 obstetrical cases. It was Dr. Reed's self-sacrificing devotion to duty that was the indirect cause of his death. In July, 1887, he was for the second time since coming to Wheeling stricken down with typhoid fever, and after a very lingering illness died October 17th with symptoms of pyaemia. He left behind him his wife, a daughter of the late Dr. John Stone, of Greensborough, Penn., and five children. Dr. Reed was a Modest, consistent, Christian gentleman and a member of the Second Presbyterian church. He was a member of the State and City Medical societies, and of the board of education of the city. It can be truly said of Dr. Reed that he left no enemy behind him.

Marshall County.—Zadoc Masters, physician and surgeon, practiced at Elizabethtown, now Moundsville, W. Va., from about 1805 to about 1845. During this time he was once elected sheriff of Ohio county, which then included the county of Marshall, after which time he removed to Paducah, Ky. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived. He experienced great hardships in his efforts to reach his patients, frequently riding forty to fifty miles on horseback, over hill and dale, by bridle paths, through woods, frequently swimming his horse across swollen streams, braving winter's blasts, and old Sol's scorching rays in his efforts to render aid to suffering humanity. His charges were moderate, and being a bad collector, he remained as he began, poor. His method of treating diseases was antiphlogistic — calomel was his sheet anchor. His lancet was kept sharp, and used for almost all ills and injuries.

Thomas McCormic was of Irish birth; studied medicine and surgery with Dr. Williams, of Clarksburg, Harrison county (then Virginia). Practiced at Elizabethtown, now Moundsville, W. Va., from about 1820 to 1837. He was an accomplished physician, exceedingly popular, enjoyed a large practice and was very successful, sharing like Dr. Masters the hardships and difficulties attending the practice of medicine in that day. He loved his profession, was energetic, but finally succumbed to the opium and alcohol habit. He died about the year 1837, leaving very little property. George Stidger practiced in Marshall county during the years 1830 to 1850. His practice was extensive. He once swam his horse, he on its back, across the Ohio river opposite Moundsville, in order to attend an urgent case. He lived to a good old age, and died in Iowa, whither he had removed

some years before. He, like his predecessors, accumulated no wealth. Daniel Peck came to Moundsville at a period whose date is unknown. He was a most excellent and accomplished physician, very popular, and endeared himself to his patrons by many acts of kindness. Old gray headed men still visit his grave, and reverentially strew it with flowers. He died about 1848. George Gaus, physician and surgeon, practiced at Moundsville from 1836 to 1863. At the outbreak of the rebellion he became a surgeon in the United States army, dying in the service. He was surgeon of a division at the time of his death.

J. W. Ney was born near Columbiana, Columbiana Co., Ohio, October 8, 1817, and was educated in Salem, Ohio. Commenced reading medicine in Minerva, in 1835, where he remained one year and then removed to East Fairfield, same state, and completed his study with Sylvanus Fisher, after which time he attended Willoughby Institute one term. He subsequently practiced with his preceptor for four years. He emigrated to Moundsville in September, 1844. In 1840 he married Miss S. K. Wallahan, who died in 1843. Miss Mary J. Purdy became his second wife in 1846. She survived but two years, and in 1849 Dr. Ney married Mary J. McLean. He joined the State Medical society in 1867, the year of its organization. He was fairly successful as a physician, but accumulated little means. He died in 1888.

S. B. Stidger was born December 1, 1830, in Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of that day. Read medicine in his father's office at Moundsville. In 1851 he located for practice at Jacob Burley's, near the present site of Cameron, where he remained one year. After the closing of the track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in 1852, he removed to, and built the second house in, Cameron. On the 12th of September, 1864 he was married. In 1856 he migrated with his family to Iowa, where he practiced in partnership with his father for one year. In 1858, owing to the sickness of his wife, he concluded to return to Cameron, where he continued to have a large practice until the breaking out of the rebellion. At the commencement of the war he raised a company and was mustered into the service of the United States army in 1861. Was elected captain, but declined on account of inexperience in favor of Capt. James Donly, who had served in the Mexican war, and accepted the position of first lieutenant, serving three months, the time for which he enlisted. Most of this time he served in the medical department with detached forces. At the expiration of three months the regiment was re-organized, and Dr. Thoburn was promoted to colonel, and wrote to our subject requesting him to go out with him as surgeon of his regiment. He then went before the board for examination and passed, and received the position of assistant surgeon, serving until July, 1862, when he resigned on account of having been appointed administrator of his father's estate. He had charge of the post hospital at Cumberland, Md. He returned from the field to the regular routine of hospital duty. Since the war he has had a large practice in Cameron. In 1876–7 he attended his last course of lectures at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia. In 1868 he was elected to

represent his county in the legislature. In 1867 Dr. Stidger joined the State Medical society, to whose *Transactions* he made several contributions. He was an active man in the Methodist Episcopal church, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. He died in 1883.

Thomas F. Marshman was a physician of excellent character who practiced at Dallas for many years. He joined the State Medical society at its first regular meeting, which was held in Wheeling, October 2, 1867.

J. M. Curtis was born in West Liberty, November 16, 1844. He was educated in the common schools and in West Liberty academy. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth West Virginia infantry. He was appointed third sergeant of Company D. In November, 1864, he was made second lieutenant of Company I, Twelfth regiment. In January, 1865, he was detached and assigned to duty as aide-de-camp, Second brigade, second division, Twenty-fourth army corps, which position he filled with distinction, and was awarded a medal by congress for meritorious conduct in the attack on Fort Gregg in front of Petersburg, Va. He left the service in June, 1865. Soon after this he began the study of medicine with Dr. Cooper, now of Wellsburg. He applied himself with great energy, and graduated at Miami Medical college of Cincinnati, in March, 1867, and was the class valedictorian. Soon after graduating he began practicing at Besler's Station, Marshall county, and there practiced very successfully until the fall of 1874, when he located at Moundsville. On June 17, 1875, after returning from the commencement exercises of Bethany college to his father's house at West Liberty, he very suddenly died from supposed heart disease.

Dr. Curtis was a man of unusual natural ability, and but for his untimely taking off, he would, with application, have been eminently successful in the new field to which he had so recently gone.

*Epidemics.** — The first epidemic of which we get any definite information was that of a disease called the "cold plague," which scourged the western settlements in 1820–21. The cases were marked by a sudden chill and great pulmonary congestion. Deaths were numerous. At that period swamps and ponds were numerous in and near Wheeling, and were a source of malarial fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery.

During 1832–33 the first epidemic of Asiatic cholera visited Wheeling and neighborhood. The town was in extremely bad sanitary condition, and the advice of physicians being unheeded by the authorities, a great many cases occurred, with a mortality estimated at 50 to 60 per cent. The disease prevailed from May until late in July. In the spring of 1834 there occurred an outbreak of puerperal fever, which was extensive and very fatal. In connection with this, many cases of erysipelas were also seen. Profuse bleeding, calomel and tartar emetic were the remedies most frequently used,

* For the facts here given concerning the earlier epidemics we are indebted largely to published papers of Drs. Hildreth and Frissell.

and we may well pause to inquire whether more harm than good was not done by this treatment.

In the winter of 1836 and 1837 occurred a very malignant epidemic of scarlet fever. Death often occurred in the forming stage of the disease. An individual would often be attacked in the evening with nausea and great prostration, and become comatose and die before morning, without any external development of the disease. The following winter (1837–8) scarlatina again prevailed with ever increased malignancy. Whole families were often stricken down with it, even in the country, on the hill-tops where the best sanitary conditions seemed to exist. In 1843 the "Tyler Grippe," or influenza, made its appearance. It was said to have come from Europe. The cases were ushered in by pain in the back and limbs, great muscular lassitude, chilliness, running from eyes and nose, hoarseness, cough and fever. They generally lasted only a few days, but often the system seemed to be rendered very susceptible to disease. During the following autumn many cases of typhoid fever appeared, and the type of disease seemed about this time to change from the sthenic to the asthenic or typhoid. Blood-letting, purging, and other depressing measures were hence largely abandoned, and a more supporting treatment introduced, which has continued to the present time. Scarlet fever again prevailed very extensively, and in a very fatal form in 1848 and 1849. If the patient survived the first stage, the eruption was profuse, the throat and adjacent parts greatly swollen and very painful, rendering deglutition almost impossible. This was often followed by sloughing off of portions of the tonsils and soft palate, usually terminating in death.

In 1847–9 there prevailed about Wheeling, as well as in many parts of the country, a disease called black tongue, erysipelas, etc. Puerperal fever of a malignant type prevailed at the same time, producing many deaths. No causes could be assigned for these outbreaks. A second epidemic of cholera set in May 19, 1849, and continued until September. The cases were not nearly as numerous as in the epidemic of 1832, but many cases occurred during the two or three summers following, perhaps to 1854. Many deaths from this disease occurred among the men working on the B. & O. railroad, then in course of construction. "The narrows," about five miles below Wheeling on the river, seemed to be a choice locality for the disease, and about here many railroad laborers died. In the fall of 1857 diphtheria made its appearance in Wheeling as an endemic. The older physicians claimed to have seen the same disease in sporadic form under the name of putrid sore throat. Now, however, the cases were numerous and severe; sometimes affecting whole families, and being attended with frightful mortality. Since this endemic, diphtheria has frequently visited the city, and sometimes the surrounding country. In the autumn of 1879 it prevailed to such an extent in the eastern part of the city, that a number of prominent physicians petitioned the city council for the enforcement of rigid sanitary measures against its further spread. In 1863 a few cases of cerebro-spinal

meningitis, or spotted fever, occurred in the city. Some of the patients died very suddenly, after but a few hours' illness; others were sick for several days before a fatal result occurred, while a number recovered, but very slowly. Cases of this disease were seen also during 1864-5. During these years there were also very many cases of typhoid fever, pneumonia and erysipelis.

In the summer of 1873 cholera made its appearance in the city. Dr. Jepson, at that time city health officer, believed that the disease was imported from Cincinnati, Ohio. During the summer thirty-five cases were officially reported to the health officer by the attending physicians. Of these, twenty-two proved fatal, a mortality of sixty-three per cent. It is probable that a few unreported cases occurred, with favorable results, thus reducing the mortality. The reported cases were carefully looked after by the health officer, and all possible sanitary precautions were taken to limit the disease. (Full particulars of this outbreak can be found in Vol. I, *Transactions of American Public Health Association*, in which is printed Dr. Jepson's report.)

During the early part of 1873, puerperal fever cases were more numerous than at any time since 1849, and they were attended with great fatality. The disease generally set in within forty-eight hours after delivery, the initial symptoms being either a distinct chill or chilly sensation. These were followed by fever, varying from 102 to 105 degrees. The pulse was quick and never strong, abdomen always distended, tenderness in pelvic region, and a tendency to delirium which was sometimes well marked. The tongue early became dry, sordes appearing on the teeth, and the pulse early gave way, this typical condition speedily terminating in death. For several years there continued in the city a tendency toward puerperal diseases.

In the fall of 1873 typhoid fever prevailed in Wheeling to an extent never before known. It was estimated that four or five hundred cases occurred during the last four months of the year in Wheeling alone. As a rule the cases were of a mild type and very many of them were among children. In the winter of 1874–5 scarlet fever cases were very numerous, especially in the southern end of the city. It was estimated that in the Eighth ward, with a population of about 4,000, not less than 250 cases occurred from October to April, inclusive. Most of the cases were severe, many being of the anginose variety, and others were complicated with diphtheria. In the malignant cases the eruption was of a dark, purplish hue, and it was slow to recede, remaining long after its usual period. An indescribable, peculiarly fetid odor was said to exist, by which, alone, cases were sometimes diagnosed before the patient was seen. Inflammation of the cervical glands, as a sequel was quite common, and in an unusual number of cases this was followed by suppuration and sloughing of tissue.

About the beginning of 1890 influenza, under the name of the Russian grippe, made its appearance in this section of the country on its westward journey from Russia, where it seems to have had its origin. It prevailed to an unheard of extent, scarcely a family escaping. The

symptoms varied in different cases, sometimes the nervous system, sometimes pulmonary, and again the gastro-intestinal tract being chiefly affected. Hence some patients suffered violent pains in the head and other parts of the body, others were attacked with vomiting and purging, and still others with more or less grave pulmonary symptoms. Nearly all experienced the ordinary catarrh of nose and bronchial tubes. All cases were attended with prostration, and while as a rule the acute symptoms continued but a few days, not unfrequently pneumonia, bronchitis, or a continued fever of longer duration developed, while the prostration, especially with the aged and feeble, was great and protracted. The mortality in Wheeling during the first months of 1890, was unprecedented. Pneumonia, dysentery, measles and typhoid fever all prevailed. During February, March and April, the number of typhoid cases was very large, but the type was not severe. The deaths during the first four months were, from pneumonia, 57; typhoid fever, 64. Total from all causes, in January, 77; February, 96; March, 104; April, 86. For the four months, total equal 363, which is over 31 per 1,000 of population.

Medical and Charitable Organizations.— The first medical society organized in the Pan-handle, was in Wheeling in 1835. But little can be learned of its history. At a meeting held October 17, 1835, in the Lancasterian academy, a fee bill was established, which is signed by the following physicians, all of whom are believed to be now dead: Drs. J. Morton, John Eoff, J. Q. Eoff, Thomas Townsend, M. H. Houston, George Buchanan, Thomas Brues, James Tanner and D. B. Dorsey. Some items from this fee bill may not be uninteresting. "For first visit, one to two dollars; every subsequent, one-half to one dollar. Obstetrical cases (common), five to eight dollars, charging half-dollar for each visit after the third day. For bleeding or tooth-drawing, fifty cents. Small powders, twelve and a half cents. Anodyne powders, twenty-five cents." A separate charge was always made for medicine. The above charges seem fairly good, when we consider the times in which they were made, and the primitive mode of living, as compared with the present. But it is quite probable that in most cases physicians were compelled to "cut rates," since we are told by Dr. Hildreth, from whose writings we obtain many of our facts, that it is "within his boyhood recollections when visits were made for twelve and one-half cents."

The Ohio County Medical Society.— Dr. M. H. Houston, having recently attended a meeting of the American Medical association, invited the regular profession to his residence on July 5, 1847. In an address delivered to those assembled, he said: "I have invited your attendance here this evening, in order to confer with you on the propriety of forming a society auxiliary to the State Medical society of Virginia. Such an association, organized upon the same basis, and to be controlled by the same general principles which govern the present society, will doubtless conduce to our own benefit, whilst, at the same time, it will show our willingness to add our influence, however small, to the great system of medical reform now in progress

throughout the country." The address closes as follows: "It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether you will continue in your present state of disorganization, or whether, enrolling yourselves under the broad banner of the State Medical society, you will put your shoulder to the wheel and exert your united strength in urging forward the great car of state, if not of national medical reform." This eloquent appeal seems to have been effective, for at a subsequent meeting, held August 12, the "Ohio County Medical Society" was organized, with the following officers: President, Dr. M. H. Houston; vice president, Dr. James Tanner; corresponding secretary, Dr. W. J. Bates; recording secretary, Dr. E. A. Hildreth; treasurer, Dr. Thomas Townsend. The following additional members signed the constitution: Drs. John Frissel, S. P. Hullihen, A. S. Todd, D. S. Forney, T. Yates, James McCoy, Edward Ringell, S. W. McElhenny, James R. Brotherton, John English. But two of all those who participated in the organization of either of the above societies are now living, viz.: Drs. John Frissell, now eighty years of age, who, though in retirement, is still occasionaliy solicited to see a patient; and Dr. W. J. Bates, who is in vigorous mental and physical health, and still actively engaged in practice.

Medical Society of the City of Wheeling and County of Ohio.—This society was organized October 17, 1868, being composed of nearly all of the regular physicians of the city. It met twice each month and was conducted very successfully and profitably until the members began to be indifferent and ceased their regular attendance. Since December, 1886, it has not been possible to assemble a quorum, and the society may be considered as *non est*. So far as we can learn, the above are the only medical societies that have had an existence in the Pan-handle.

The City Dispensary.—In November, 1845, Drs. Todd, Bates, Frissell and Hildreth organized a city dispensary, and influenced the city council to make an appropriation for its support. The object of the institution was to render professional services to the worthy poor of the city. One of the physicians was on duty at certain hours each day to prescribe and dispense medicines as needed, and to vaccinate all proper applicants for this service. This was the first voluntary medical charity ever established in the city. It continued in existence about four years, when it was killed by professional jealousy. It was located near the northwest corner of Chaplain and Twelfth streets.

Private Infirmary.—In November, 1845, Dr. John Frissell sent a case of typhoid fever to the house of Mrs. Barnes, located near the present Linsly institute building. This lady gave the patient such excellent attention that Dr. Frissell and Dr. Hullihen continued to send her patients, and her residence became a regular infirmary. For larger accommodations she removed to a house near the Market street bridge, and afterward to one on Sixteenth street, owned by the late Lewis Steenrod. Mrs. Barnes continued to manage this institution, and it was very successful for a number of years, the patients finally being transferred to

Tho Wheeling Hospital.—Seeing the success of the above institution, and there being still a demand for larger accommodation, the late Bishop Whelan of the Catholic church, took out a charter for the Wheeling hospital, March 12, 1850, and some time after this institution was opened in a house near the end of Fifteenth street, now owned by Mr. Joseph A. Metcalf. Drs. John Frissell and S. P. Hullihen were appointed surgeons to the hospital, and Dr. M. H. Houston, physician. It is believed that the latter never served in this capacity. The hospital was later removed to its present site near the north end of Main street. After the death of Dr. Hullihen, Dr. John Frissell was the sole physician and surgeon to the hospital, a relation he still sustains. Patients are at liberty, however, to make choices of any physician in the city, and very many of those treated in the hospital are the private patients of different physicians. Marine patients are also maintained here by the United States government. The successor of Dr. Hullihen was Dr. S. L. Jepson, who received from the secretary of the treasury, the appointment of acting assistant surgeon in the Marine hospital service. This he resigned in February, 1890, Dr. C. F. Ulrich being his successor. The Wheeling hospital is owned and controlled by the Catholic church.

Piedmont Hospital.—Under this name the city conducted a hospital for small-pox patients for a number of years from about 1870. The building was a small one story frame, located on the west side of the creek, north of the B. & O. Railroad tunnel. So many years have elapsed since a case of small-pox existed in the city, that this building has become dilapidated, and will perhaps never again be used.

The City Hospital.—For several years past there has been considerable discussion in private circles touching the city's need of a non-sectarian hospital, in which the sick poor might be treated without charge. Stimulated by the Women's Union Benevolent Society, and by "The Hospital Ten"—an association of ladies in the St. Matthews' P. E. church—this discussion culminated in a charter being taken out January 2, 1890, in the name of the following gentlemen: Rev. R. R. Swope, H. M. Russell, W. F. Stifel, Morris Horkheimer and W. A. Wilson. The above gentlemen, with the following, were elected as a board of trustees of the City hospital, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the Y. M. C. A. building, March 11, 1890, viz.: Alfred Paull, L. E. Sands, H. F. Behrens and N. B. Scott. The board organized by the election of these officers: President, Rev. R. R. Swope; vice-president, W. F. Stifel; treasurer, Alfred Paull; secretary, Lawrence Sands. The new hospital will be opened for the reception of patients as soon as a suitable building can be secured.

The West Virginia Medical Student.—The above is the name of the only medical journal ever essayed in the state. It was an octavo of forty pages, edited and printed by Dr. J. E. Reeves, late of Wheeling. It was issued monthly from November, 1875, to October, 1876, inclusive, and was beautifully printed on tinted paper, and its different numbers contained articles of value by physicians of several states. It died, presumably, from inanition, the consequence of premature birth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BROOKE COUNTY.

S. W. Atkinson, a very prominent farmer and resident of Buffalo township, Brooke Co., W. Va., was born April 28, 1839, in the same house in which he now lives, situated about three miles south of Bethany on Castleman's run. He is the son of John and Margaret (Trimble) Atkinson. The father was born in Ohio county, W. Va., January 3, 1800, and died May 12, 1882. Mrs. Atkinson was born December 12, 1801, in Cumberland county, Penn., coming to West Virginia with her mother when about twelve years of age, she settled in Ohio county, and is still living there. John Atkinson started in life with but a meager education, only having been able to obtain a two weeks' schooling. He took possession of the farm on which his son S. W., now lives, about sixty-five years ago, coming from Ohio county. The country was nothing but a wilderness in that day, but by his thrift and enterprise he left one of the finest farming properties in the township. He was an early abolitionist, and was probably the first subscriber to the *New York Tribune*, in Bethany. He died in his eighty-third year, his mind was vigorous and active to the last. A fine specimen of an American pioneer. Nine of the thirteen children born to him are still living, named: Elizabeth, Mary A. (Hupp), James, David T., Theressa, William, Ewing T., S. W., and John S. S. W. Atkinson was educated at the academy of West Liberty, Ohio. He and his brother, Ewing, enlisted August 27, 1861, in Company K, First West Virginia cavalry. They were discharged July 20, 1865, having served with bravery and faithfulness for four years. He fought in the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester; was in the Richmond campaign; from Richmond went to Appomatox Court House; was in the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan, and several minor engagements. After the war he returned home and took up his farm work where he had left it four years before to give his life and services to his country. Clarinda L. Snedeker became his wife November 4, 1868. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Waddle) Snedeker, and was born August 10, 1844, near Nashville, Holmes Co., Ohio. Four children have been born to this union: Minneola, Elizabeth, Charles S. and Mary W. The family are earnest members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Atkinson, like his father, is a republican, and was an energetic abolitionist. He is now prominently identified with his party, being a member of the republican party, and is considered as one of the solid and progressive agriculturists of the county.

One of the well-known residents of Buffalo township, Brooke county, W. Va., is John S. Atkinson, who was born September 13, 1844, on the farm which he now operates. He is one of thirteen children born to John and Margaret (Trimble) Atkinson, as given above. John S., the subject of this biography, was educated in the common schools

and high school of West Liberty. After leaving school Mr. Atkinson returned to the paternal farm, and has since been engaged in tilling the soil. His marriage to Fanny A. Pogue was solemnized September 20, 1876. Mrs. Atkinson is the daughter of John G. and Elizabeth (Burt) Pogue, both natives of Pennsylvania. Maggie T., born August 23, 1877; Libbie B., born January 15, 1884; and Anna May, born May 27, 1889, are the children that have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson are consistent communicants of the United Presbyterian church, and among the most highly respected people of the township. Mr. Atkinson enbraces the principles promulgated by the republican party.

David W. Baird, president of the Riverside Glass Works of Wellsburg, was born in Hardy county, Va., now West Virginia, August 27, 1853, the son of David C. and Mary A. (Beach) Baird, natives of Loudon county, Va. The father was a miller by occupation, but for the past twenty years has not been engaged in active business. In politics he was active as a whig, and afterward as a republican, voting against the ordinance of secession. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now eighty-four and she seventy-four years. Fifteen children were born to them, of whom four are now living, the others having mostly died before reaching their sixth year. David W. Baird, the youngest of the family living, was educated in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, and at the Commercial college of Wheeling, where he was graduated in 1873. At the age of twenty-one years he became book-keeper and entry clerk with Bloch Brothers, of Wheeling, and after three years' service in that capacity was engaged as book-keeper for the Wheeling Hinge company five years. In 1880 he took the same position with the La Belle Glass company, of Bridgeport, and in the latter part of 1884 he entered the employment of the Belmont Glass works, of Bellaire, Ohio, being engaged as book-keeper one year and as western salesman two years. Mr. Baird became associated with the Riverside Glass works in August, 1887, and in January, 1888, was elected president, a position he has since held, to the satisfaction of all concerned. With a thorough knowledge of the business, he has steadily advanced the interests of the works, and increased its prosperity. He is a gentleman of brilliant parts, liberal culture, and as a neighbor and citizen has the high esteem of the community. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which Mrs. Baird also belongs, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school since 1889. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics he is a republican. Mr. Baird was married April 28, 1879, to Mary A. Robinson, daughter of William and Matilda Robinson, of Wheeling. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and has been a teacher for several years in the graded schools of Wheeling, always holding a certificate of the first grade. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have had three children: Blanche M., David B. and Ella., the latter of whom died June 29, 1886, aged thirteen months.

William F. Barth, an enterprising young business man of Wellsburg, was born at that place August 26, 1861, the son of Hugh and Frances

(Letzkus) Barth. His father, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, came to America when sixteen years old, and at Pittsburgh, learned cabinet-making, working for $25 and board the first year, $30 and board the second year, and $50 the third year, which sum he lost by the failure of his employer in 1857. He engaged in business at Wellsburg in 1858, and continued in the furniture trade until the spring of 1866, when he opened a general store, which he conducted until his death, August 3, 1888, at the age of fifty-one years. His sight began to fail him in 1873, and during the last two years of his life he was entirely blind from cataract. He was a man of good education, a worthy and intelligent citizen, and a devoted member of the Catholic church. His widow is still living in Wellsburg, and holds an interest in the business. These parents had nine children, five of whom are living, William F. being the oldest. The subject of this sketch began clerking in his father's store at the age of sixteen years, has since continued in the business, and is now classed among the responsible, energetic and progressive men of the town. He takes an active part in public affairs, and has served the town as city clerk and held a seat in the council. Mr. Barth was married in 1884 to Mary Holt, of Steubenville, daughter of James Holt, of Steubenville, a native of England. Her father is a man well and favorably known in business and social circles at his home.

One of the most prominent citizens of Bethany, also a trustee of Bethany college, and one of the foremost sheep-breeders of the United States, was Col. C. H. Beall. His birth occurred October 31, 1828, near Independence, Washington Co., Penn., the son of Bazel and Louisiana Beall. He was graduated from Bethany college, and after completing his collegiate course turned his attention to the sheep industry. His father was one of the largest wool-growers of Pennsylvania, and the son naturally followed in his footsteps. At the National Wool Growers' association's convention, which met in Washington, D. C., in December, 1889, he was chosen treasurer of that organization. At one time he had the distinguished honor of filling the office of president of the United States Merino Sheep Breeders' association, and at its meetiug in Steubenville, Ohio, in January, 1890, he was elected first vice-president of the same. Col. Beall's first noted purchase of blooded sheep was made in Vermont in 1852, of Edwin Hammond. These sheep were imported to the United States from Spain by Col. Humphrey, who was minister to Spain from this government, and this importation was effected only through the assistance of the king of Spain. They are the original Merino sheep of America. At the centennial of 1876, his display of wool took the gold medal, and also took the first prize at the New Orleans exposition. Col. Beall accumulated great wealth in his business, leaving between 2,000 and 3,000 fine sheep, besides some 2,500 acres of highly improved farming land in this section of the state, and also large landed property in the western states. He was an agriculturist on an extensive scale, and was one of the most progressive farmers in the state. No man in this country has done so much for the wool interests of America

as the subject of this sketch. His breeding brought about an increase in the weight of wool, and added fineness to its texture. In the year 1858, he married Virginia Burley, of West Virginia. Mrs. Beall came from an old and influential family, and was born in May, 1840, about twelve miles east of Wheeling, the daughter of the Hon. James Burley and Margaret Burley. James Burley was a senator during the war in the Virginia senate. Col. Beall passed to his reward February 23, 1890, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a loving husband and an affectionate father. His death was a calamity to the community at large, and especially to the great industry for which he had done so much. He was an active and influential communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was prominently identified with the republican party. The family reside upon the large estate, and the business is ably carried on by his two sons. The children are: James, Mary, Clara, Charlie, Lou, Ella and Virginia. There is an interesting history connected with 250 acres of land left by Col. Beall in what is known as "Round Bottom;" this property was "Tomahawked" by Gen. George Washington, and is valued very highly on this account. Col. Beall was a representative American citizen and agriculturist, charitable and just to all.

Isaac C. Bickerstaff, of Wellsburg, proprietor of a planing-mill, saw-mill, and general jobber in wood and iron, and pattern making, was born in Beaver county, Penn., March 22, 1847. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Meanor) Bickerstaff, natives of Pennsylvania, who April 13, 1887, celebrated their golden wedding. They are devout Christian people, who in their days of activity, worked zealously in the cause of religion, and whose good deeds are tenderly remembered. The father was a farmer by occupation and latterly a hotel keeper, but now retired. Of their eight children all are living but the eldest, Samuel, who died about 1881. The subject of this sketch at the age of seventeen years, became a deck-hand on the river, and rose to the position of mate. Subsequently leaving the river he was employed in the machine shop of Robinson, Ray & Co., at Pittsburgh, until 1872, when he came to Wellsburg, and engaged in making patterns for Smith, Moore & Co. After being employed thus six years he started out for himself, and though it was necessary for him to borrow money to establish his plant, he has prospered and is now reckoned among the successful and energetic men of the city. He was married December 3, 1874, to Mrs. Julia Cox, formerly Julia Reeves, of Wellsburg, who died June 15, 1881. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. March 6, 1884, he was married to Blanche Stewart, and they have two children: William H. and Iva B. Mrs. Bickerstaff is a member of the Disciple church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a democrat.

John R. Braddock, a leading attorney of Wellsburg, was born in Washington county, Penn., May 1, 1852, the son of J. Norton and Margaret J. (McDonald) Braddock, both of whom were born in Washington county, Penn., the father of Irish descent and the mother of Scotch family. The father, who is still living, was by occupation a

farmer and carpenter, and railroad contractor. Before the war he was a colonel of militia, and during the rebellion served three years and seven months. He enlisted first in the three months' service, and then for three years in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry, and served in the Ringgold battalion. He was never wounded, but was once taken prisoner and held for a short time. He served under Sheridan in his campaigns, and was discharged in May, 1865. By his first wife, Margaret J. McDonald, who died in 1854, aged about twenty-one years, he had two children: John R., and Lizzie M., wife of D. B. Bowersox, of Tiffin, Ohio, and judge advocate and inspector of the Woman's Relief corps of Ohio. Mrs. Braddock's brother, Gen. B. B. McDonald, was taken prisoner and confined at Libby prison until he escaped through the tunnel, in the construction of which he participated. Mr. Braddock was married a second time to Rebecca J. Plymire, by whom he has two sons: J. S., of Mt. Pleasant, Penn., and F. S., of Lockhaven. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and in the high school at Washington, Penn., and then attended the law department of Michigan university one year in 1873-4. In June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, and he began the practice in the following August at Washington, where he continued ten years, then going to Leadville, Col., where he served as assistant city solicitor several months. Coming to Wellsburg in 1884, he opened an office with Senator J. B. Summerville, and in the period since elapsed has taken a prominent place in the profession. He was senior counsel for the defense in the celebrated Van Baker case, from July, 1887, to November, 1889, and was warmly complimented for his efforts for his client in that cause. He is an accurate reasoner and fluent speaker. He and wife are members of the Christian church, and he is in politics a democrat. Mr. Braddock was married June 28, 1876, to Lizzie J. Wilson, daughter of William P. and Nancy W. Wilson, of Brooke county, and they have one child, J. Ray.

Dr. George W. Caldwell, deceased, formerly of Wellsburg, was born near Steubenville, Ohio, August 15, 1826, the son of Samuel and Jane (McDonald) Caldwell. His father was born in Ohio, his mother in Ireland. In his boyhood he worked upon the farm of his parents and studied in the district school, and developing a talent for study as he grew in years. He passed, in succession through the Steubenville seminary, the lyceum of Wellsville, and the colleges of Richmond and Athens, Ohio. The profession of medicine was his first choice of occupation, and after due preparation he practiced at Fredericktown, Ohio, and at Wellsburg, coming to the latter place in 1851. Here, while still practicing medicine, he took up the study of law with O. W. Langfitt, Esq., and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He was endowed with those qualities which contribute to honorable success, energy, probity, tact, perseverance, good nature and zeal, and soon rose to a high standing in his profession. His useful life was instantly cut short on June 21, 1887, on which day he was struck down by a locomotive on the track of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, near Wheeling Junction. His character was fitly described

by his former instructor, ex-Senator Joseph S. Fowler, of Tennessee, when he said: "Dr. G. W. Caldwell was endeared to his fellow members of the bar of West Virginia, by a long, active and commanding practice, and equally endeared to the people of this and the adjoining counties, by his valuable and useful services, by the urbanity of his manners, by his manly and upright deportment, by the integrity of his character and his public and private virtues. A manly frankness in his manner, and a pleasing simplicity in his address, claimed for him a free transit to all generous hearts. Endowed by nature with a rich vein of language, he was never at a loss for an expression. He was equally gifted in music, the inheritance of his family. After years of struggle he embraced the legal profession, and in the stormy legal contests he bore the honors and wore them with the approbation of his brothers. From his lowly home, by virtuous effort, he attained this honored place in his profession. Of him in truth he was the architect of his own fortune. He owed nothing to the aid of powerful friends. By the light of his own intelligence, inspired by the courage of his own convictions, he won his way to honor and distinction." Dr. Caldwell was married March 13, 1849, to Julia A., daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Ray) Hamilton, and they had the following children: Thomas H., who married Jane Everett, and has the following children: Mark E., Mattie B., George W., Julia C., Harden, Mary B., Lee and Lota; Belle S., wife of R. Wheeler, having one child, George R.; Sue W.; Mary E.; George L., who married Cloyde M. Duval, and has one child, George W.; and Samuel R., of the class of 1891, Washington and Jefferson college. Dr. Caldwell was an attendant upon the Methodist church; his widow is a member of the Disciples church, and their children are all members of the Presbyterian church.

Alexander Campbell.—This eminent man was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, parish of Broughshane, September 12, 1786. His ancestors on both sides migrated from Scotland to Ireland. His mother's ancestors, however, were French Huguenots, who fled from their native country upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., sought refuge, it appears, first in Scotland, from whence they subsequently migrated to Ireland. His father, Thomas Campbell, was born in county Down, Ireland, February 1, 1763. He was of a mild and quiet disposition. In his earlier years, he became the subject of deep religious impressions, and acquired a most sincere and earnest love for the scriptures. The cold formality of the Episcopal ritual, and the apparent want of vital piety in the church to which his father belonged, led him to prefer the society of the rigid and devotional Covenanters and Seceders, and to attend their religious meetings. Having a strong desire to devote himself to the ministry in the Secession church, the matter was broached to his father, who disapproved of it. He, indeed, had but little sympathy in his son's religious change, being attached to the Church of England, and determined, as he used to say, "to worship God according to act of Parliament." His father having finally acquiesced in his purpose, he



Affectionately and truly yours
A. Campbell

went to Glasgow, where he became a student at the university, and after completing his course of study, he left that institution and engaged in the ministry, and in June, 1787, he married Miss Jane Carmeigle, and September 12, 1788, Alexander, their first child, was born. His small salary soon became insufficient to support his increasing family, and other methods to increase his income were resorted to. He removed to Rich Hill and took charge of an academy, in addition to his ministerial duties. The multiplied labors of this addition broke down his health, and he was advised to try the benefits of a sea voyage to restore it. With sore regrets he relinquished his charge and embarked for America April 8, 1807. The family remained behind, and the son, Alexander, went to the Glasgow university and completed his studies, then with the family followed his father in October, 1808. Thomas Campbell died January 4, 1854, lacking only one month of ninety-one years. At an early age Alexander was sent to an elementary school in Market Hill, then was sent to an academy at Newry, under the charge of his uncles Archibald and Enos. Upon his return home, his father endeavored to superintend and continue his education, but he found him so exceedingly devoted to sport and physical exercise, that it was difficult to fix his attention upon books. This uncommon activity of disposition seems at this time to have been his most striking trait. There was in his constitution no tendency to precocious mental development, nor did his peculiar mental powers begin to manifest themselves strikingly until he had nearly attained his growth. His extreme fondness for sport rendered him so averse to the confinement required in order to acquire learning, that study became to him a drudgery, and the tasks with which his over anxious father supplied him became dull and wearisome. About his ninth year, the French language was added to his other studies, but in this he appears not to have made a very satisfactory progress. On account of his great disinclination to confinement, his father at length concluded to put him to work on the farm with the laborers, in order to subdue his love of sport, and, as he said, "to break him into his books." He seems to have found field labor much more congenial, and to have worked hard for several years, until he had become a stout lad, full of health and vigor. At this time his intellectual nature began to assert its claims. He manifested a love for reading, and less inclination for outdoor exercise; and, with his father's approbation, betook himself to his studies again, filled with all ardent desire for literary distinction, and determined, as he said, to be "one of the best scholars in the kingdom." Two thousand churches with 100,000 members in our own country, and the many followers that are found in every land, attest his success and the greatness of the work he performed, and although he has been called from the scenes of his earthly labor, still his work goes on. Thomas Campbell had, at an early day, conceived the idea that the progress of Christianity was greatly impeded by the barriers placed between the different denominations of Christians, in the way of creeds and articles of faith made by human hands, and that if these

barriers could be removed, and some common ground be found, upon which all the different denominations could stand, all professing Christians would be united again, and with harmony and united effort, a more rapid spread of the gospel would ensue. To effect this object he proposed that all creeds be discarded; that the object was to come fairly and squarely to the original ground, and take up things just where the apostles left them. In this way, "becoming disentangled from the accruing embarrassments of intervening ages," they could consistently stand on the ground on which the church stood at the beginning; declaring "where the scriptures speak, we speak, where the scriptures are silent, we are silent," that nothing should be required as a matter of faith or duty, for which a "Thus saith the Lord" could not be produced, either in express terms or approved precedent. It is probable that neither Thomas Campbell, or any of the advocates of his views, had, at that time, any intention or thought of forming a new religious party. On the contrary, the design of their efforts, was, perhaps, only to put an end to partyism and unite the different religious denominations by inducing them to accept the Bible as the only authorized rule of faith and practice, and to desist from their controversies about matters of opinion and expediency. At this juncture the son, Alexander, arrived in this country and readily espoused the cause which his father and a few co-workers were laboring to build up. Alexander, by the versatility of his mind, and his energy and zeal in the cause, gave a new impetus to the movement. Their efforts to effect a union on the proposed basis failed, and finding it impossible to accomplish their object, by uniting the already existing churches, they resolved to organize a new church upon the plan for which they had so long labored. Accordingly, in order to carry out this purpose more efficiently, it was resolved at a meeting held at the head waters of Buffalo, 17th of August, 1809, that they would form themselves into an association, under the name of "the Christian Association of Washington." They then appointed twenty-one of their number to meet and confer together, and, with the assistance of Thomas Campbell, to determine upon the proper means to carry into effect the important ends of the association. As it had been found somewhat inconvenient to hold the meetings in private houses, it was thought advisable by the members to provide some regular place of meeting. The neighbors accordingly assembled, and in a short time erected a log building on the Sinclair farm, about three miles from Mount Pleasant, upon the road leading from Washington to that place. This building was designed, also, for the purpose of a common school, which was much desired in that neighborhood. Here Thomas Campbell continued to meet his hearers regularly. Here in the neighborhood at the house of a Mr. Welch, he wrote the celebrated "Declaration and Address," designed to set forth to the public at large, in a clear and definite manner, the object of the movement in which he and those associated with him were engaged. When this was finished, it was unanimously agreed to by the committee and or-

dered to be printed September 7, 1809. Alexander, after his arrival, always attended his father's meetings, and as he had already signified his determination to engage in the proposed reformation, his father, after some time, began to express the wish that he would take some public part in these meetings. From his youthfulness, however, and the fact that he was as yet unaccustomed to public speaking, this was for some time delayed, until at length, in the spring of 1810, his father being about to address a congregation at a private house (Jacob Donaldson's), told him that after preaching he would have a short intermission, and would expect him afterward to address the people. Accordingly, after the meeting was resumed, Alexander arose and spoke for a short time, chiefly, however, in the way of exhortation. This was Alexander's first attempt at speaking; and although his remarks were brief and not in the usual form of a regular sermon, the result inspired him with confidence, so that, upon being afterward urged to prepare and deliver a public discourse he agreed to do so. At the advice and under the direction of his father, he at once devoted himself to the preparatory studies for the ministry. He abandoned all other cares, and applied his powerful and disciplined mind anew to the methodical study of the sacred scriptures. Meantime his father had gathered together two small congregations, to which he administered, and who were agreed with him in the purpose of the proposed reformation. One of these was at Cross Roads, six miles northwest, and the other at Brush Run, some eight miles southwest of Washington, Penn. Before the latter of these, May, 1810, Alexander Campbell preached his first sermon, taking his text, Matt. 7; 24–27. The text was evidently chosen as suggestive of the proposed foundation of this new organization, and afforded a fruitful theme for the consideration of all human bases of ecclesiastical union and fellowship. It was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the entire congregation to whom it was addressed, and resulted in an immediate and unanimous call to the ministry. At this time his father and James Foster were the only official teachers recognized in the movement, and the two above named congregations, the only organizations formed upon the principles set forth in the "Declaration and Address." Alexander Campbell now added the weight of his rare powers, and the excitement everywhere to hear him became intense. In the absence of church edifices, meetings were held in the open air, and the groves in the alleys and upon the hill tops rang with the powerful voice of this bold and impetuous pleader for the authority of the word of God. Though the struggle was for the re-introduction of primitive Christianity, Mr. Campbell, the younger, was now considered the champion of a new cause, and he went far and near, attracting immense concourses of admiring, and frequently gainsaying hearers. The establishment of the popular Buffalo academy in 1819; the debate with Mr. Walker in 1820, and one with Mr. McCalla in 1823—both Presbyterian ministers—on the subject of baptism, served to intensify his studies and enlarge the area of his reputation. The work was accumulating on his hands, and in personal presence he was un-

able to perform it. The employment of the press became a necessity. The Baptists, generally, were favorably, and the Pedobaptists unfavorably aroused, and all over the west inquiry was being excited. August 3, 1823, he issued Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Christian Baptist*. The name was intended to intimate that Christianity professed and obeyed in immersion, was to be the burden of its pages. About a year after the delivery of his first discourse, March 12, 1811, the subject of this address was married to Miss Margaret Brown, a true "helpmeet for him." On the 25th of March, he went with his wife to live with his father-in-law. His delight in active exercise and the practical knowledge he had acquired of farming in his boyhood, led him at once to engage in assisting Mr. Brown in the management of the farm, in which he appears to have displayed his usual activity, and energy, devoting to it all the time he could spare from his ministerial duties. By this time the advocates of these new principles became fully convinced that on account of the continued hostilities of the different parties it was necessary that the Christian Association should assume the charter of an independent church, in order to the enjoyment of those privileges and the performance of those duties which belong to the church relation. It was with great reluctance that the step was finally taken, and a separation made from those whom it desired to recognize as brethren. At a meeting at Brush Run on Saturday, May 4, 1811, a new church was organized. At this meeting Thomas Campbell was appointed elder, and Alexander was licensed to preach the gospel. Alexander, after maturely and carefully considering the subject, decided that it was his duty to be ordained, and he was accordingly set apart to the office of the ministry, with the usual forms, on the 1st day of January, 1812.

Aware of the great importance of obtaining the assistance of instructed and cultivated minds in the work to which he was devoted, and feeling the want, in his own neighborhood, of better methods of instruction than those which then prevailed, he determined, early in 1818, to open a seminary, chiefly for young men, in his own house, and take charge of it himself. He thought that by giving the youth of the neighborhood a better education than they could otherwise obtain, it would be the means of preparing some of them for the ministry. By boarding them in his own family, directing their studies, and imbuing their minds with a knowledge of the scriptures in their daily recitations and lessons of instruction which he kept up at the morning and evening devotions of his household, he thought the desired object might be gradually attained. With his well-known talent and energy, he had no difficulty in obtaining as many pupils as he desired. They came from Pittsburgh, some from Ohio, a son of Dr. Joseph Doddridge, of Wellsburgh, and many young men and young ladies came from their homes in the neighborhood to attend the day school. This academy, called the Buffalo seminary, continued to flourish for a number of years. Having found it inconvenient to send his letters and publications to mail at West Liberty, distant four miles, he, in 1827, induced the postoffice department to establish a postoffice at his own

residence, which was named Bethany, there being a post town called Buffalo in Mason county. This was highly advantageous to him in many respects. Being postmaster, he enjoyed the franking privilege, which enabled him greatly to extend his correspondence. This privilege can be better appreciated when we inform the reader that the postage on letters in those days was from 6 to 25 cents, according to distance. This office Mr. Campbell held for thirty-eight years. By this time, through his writing, his public debates, and his many and extensive tours through all the states of the Union, Mr. Campbell, aided by many able and devoted co-laborers, had attracted to the movement of which he was the great and acknowledged head, many myriads of zealous and earnest sympathizers. Congregations had been organized in almost every state in the Union, and in many localities they constituted the prevailing denomination. He had long seen and felt the growing want of an educated ministry, and earnestly meditated upon the best means for meeting the necessity. Already taxed to the utmost by the innumerable public demands upon his time and his energies, he, for some time, shrank from undertaking what seemed the only alternative; but the necessity was urgent, and he resolved to postpone it no longer. In 1840 he commenced the great and crowning work of his life—the founding and endowment of Bethany college. He did not wait to raise the means from others, but with a sublime confidence in the merit of the enterprise, which was his strong characteristic in all that he undertook, he threw some $10,000 or $15,000 of his own capital into the business, and at once contracted for the erection of the necessary buildings. All the energies of his great mind and heart were thrown into the enterprise, and by the fall of 1841, the college was organized with a regular charter, board of trustees, faculty, and over 100 students, assembled from ten or twelve different states of the American Union. He took upon himself not only the duties of president, but also the daily labor of lecturing on the Bible. He made a thorough study of the Bible his peculiar characteristic of Bethany college. As he regarded the Bible and the Bible alone as the only authority to the church in all matters of faith and practice, and the only infallible source of a perfect morality, so he conceived it should form the basis of all Christian education, and be made a leading text-book in every college. Early in 1830, he was, without seeking the position, chosen delegate to the Virginia convention for amending the state constitution. Though not a politician, his known liberal and well-digested sentiments commended him to the suffrages of the western citizens of that great state, at the moment when they demanded liberation from the burdens not shared by the tide water districts. Though he did not shine as a leader in this most august Virginia assembly of this century, he was intimate with the venerable and celelebrated Ex-president Madison and Chief Justice Marshall, and a co-member of the judiciary committee with the latter. These gentlemen, with Philip Doddridge and the members of the convention generally, held him in high esteem. But never did our venerable brother shine more brilliantly as a preacher than during that spring,

the First Baptist church being constantly crowded in every part with anxious listeners, Mr. Madison often among them. In October, 1827, his first wife died. She was a woman of remarkable excellence of heart and mind, which were perpetuated in the lives of her five amiable and Christian-like daughters. His second wife was Miss Selina H. Bakewell, whom he married in 1828. By his first wife he had eight children, all now deceased; by his second wife he had six —four of whom survive.

Although Mr. Campbell never would accept any compensation for his ministerial labors nor ever engage in any business speculations, yet he acquired a respectable fortune. Wealth seemed to accumulate on his hands without effort. His perfect system in all his business arrangements, and his indefatigable industry and methodical order in everything, greatly facilitated his labors, but his over-taxed powers finally began to fail. His memory failed him, and though at times, when aroused, his intellectual powers would seem to exhibit the brilliancy and strength of his earlier years, yet it was evident that the wear of sixty years of ceaseless exhausting labor began to show its effects in the worn out mental and physical powers of this great man. His strength continued to gradually fail him till on the 4th of March, 1866, in the bosom of his family and amid sorrowing friends he breathed his last. He lies buried in the family cemetery, on the farm on which he had always lived.

The Hon. Alexander Campbell, a distinguished resident of Brooke county, W. Va., and son of the above, was born October 24, 1831, in the vicinity of Bethany. He was graduated from Bethany college in the class of 1852. His marriage to Miss Mary A. Purvis, of Louisiana, took place December 30, 1852. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Campbell) Purvis. The former was a native of South Carolina, but moved to Mississippi at an early date. The principal of this biography spent a portion of each year in Louisiana, and was engaged in planting cotton until 1888. In the year 1874 he was elected chairman of the state democratic executive committee, and two years later was elected a member of the national democratic committee, and his term of office expiring he was again chosen for that distinguished position in 1880 at Cincinnati, Ohio, and served until the year 1884. President Cleveland recognized his ability by appointing him as a commissioner to the Melbourne inter-national exhibition, which was held in Melbourne, Australia, from August, 1888, to January 31, 1889. While in Australia, Mr. Campbell traveled extensively through the colonies and wrote exhaustive reports of the wool and sugar industries of that country for the United States government. He is the father of seven children, named: Virginia (Mageary), now living in Australia; Mary A. (Hagerman), of Richmond, Ky.; Alexander P., Robert M., William, John E. and Archie. The family are members of the Christian church of Bethany. In 1872 Mr. Campbell was a member of the West Virginia constitutional convention, and his life has been crowed with honors which have never been sought, but were rather forced upon him.

James W. M. Carmichael, of Wellsburg, a member of the prominent coal firm of Forbes, Carmichael & Co., was born in Washington county, Penn., December 29, 1839. He is the son of G. W. Carmichael, a man well-known in his day, a farmer, and subsequently engaged in furnishing fuel to Ohio river steamers, who died in 1857, aged forty-four years. The latter married Nancy, daughter of James Ward, of Eldersville, Washington county, Penn., a well-known early citizen, who in the days of Indian warfare was carried by his mother to the Harmon's Creek, Penn., block house for safety. This worthy lady is still living, at the age of seventy-two years. Thirteen children were born to them, the subject of this sketch being the second born, and seven are now living. James M. Carmichael, grandfather of the subject, was a well-known local writer of prose and poetry, and school teacher in Washington, Fayette and Greene counties, Penn., and Brooke county, then in Virginia, having taught among other places, at Cross Creek village, and at what is now known as Buchanan's or Hammond's school-house, on Buffalo creek. He had the most valuable and complete library in the community in his day, but this, with his poetical manuscripts, were destroyed by fire. At the death of his father, James W. M. Carmichael began to aid in the support of the family, and was employed as a coal miner. Subsequently he purchased an interest with his brothers-in-law, and the firm of Forbes, Carmichael & Co., was established in 1863. This, the oldest firm in the county, still continues to do a prosperous business, operating the oldest coal works in the county of Brooke. They have been remarkably free from accidents, and have not stopped work a week since beginning. Mr. Carmichael is esteemed as one of the successful and enterprising business men of the town, and a public spirited citizen. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church, holding the office of elder, and is a working republican. He was married May 7, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Forbes, Sr., of Wellsburg, and they have twelve children living: Thomas W., book-keeper in the Wellsburg National Bank, who married Gertrude L. Henke, of Steubenville, Ohio, and has two children; Nannie; John F., a glass blower of Washington, Penn., who married Laura Wheatley, and has one child; George, a printer, of Wheeling; Eliza, a popular teacher in the Wellsburg public school; M. Alice; W. James; Herbert S.; Robert H.; Isabelle; Irene G. and Chester H., and two, Charles E. and Martha Pearl, having died in infancy.

Elijah A. Chamberlain, of Wellsburg, a highly respected retired citizen, was born in Beaver county, Penn., October 14, 1831. Of that state his parents, David and Jane (Bradley) Chamberlain, were both natives. They were worthy, Christian people, devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and went to their reward several years ago, the father dying in 1859, aged eighty-two years, and the mother in June, 1874, aged seventy four. Eleven of the twelve children of these parents were reared to maturity. Elijah A., the subject of this sketch, was engaged upon the farm in his youth and until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, First West Virginia

light artillery. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and while returning from the latter, in camp at Berlin, Md., he was run over, while asleep on the ground at night, by a horse, injuring him so that he has never recovered, and during the past four years he has been totally disabled. He was kept with his company till October, 1863; was then at Harwood hospital, Washington, two months, and coming home on furlough, was unable to be moved to the post hospital at Wheeling for eleven months. He was discharged at the hospital June 19, 1865. His sacrifice for his country was a great one, of health, strength and much of the pleasures of life. Mr. Chamberlain was married September 9, 1852, to Sarah A., daughter of William and Rachel Henry, formerly of Ohio. Her father died many years ago, the mother in 1874, aged sixty-two years. They had six children, three of whom are living: one, Benjamin, served in the First West Virginia infantry, and died of measles at New Creek, February, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have had two children: William Norvel, deceased, and Joseph, who married Cecilia Khole. Joseph and Cecilia Chamberlain have had the following children, Anna B., Zanretta, Sarah E., Margaret, Pinkie O., Elijah A., and Lucy. Mr. Chamberlain and wife have been members of the Methodist Protestant church, for thirty years, and he is a comrade of the Pierpont post, G. A. R., and is a republican.

John M. Charnock, of Wellsburg, was born at Wheeling, April 10, 1849, the son of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Charnock. His father, a native of Virginia, was a blacksmith by trade, and a member of the well-known firm of B. & J. N. Charnock, who manufactured wagons and shipped them to New Orleans, and also did much steamboat work. He was a valued citizen of Wheeling, and a faithful member of the Episcopal church. He died in August, 1857. His widow survives at the age of seventy-four years. Of their ten children, three sons and three daughters survive. John M. Charnock at the age of thirteen years began learning the tinner's trade under Nesbit & Brother, and becoming a master of the trade opened a business of his own at Wheeling in 1872. A year later he removed to Wellsburg, of which he has since been an esteemed citizen. Though his establishment has burned out several times, his business has risen again from the ashes, and his industry and enterprise have made him successful and prosperous. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward several years, and he is politically a republican. Mr. Charnock was married January 17, 1871, to Susan, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Miller, of Wheeling, estimable people who are highly regarded by their relatives and friends. By this marriage he has nine children, John H., who, being a fine workman assists his father in his shop; Mary C., Edna, Leona, Artie, Elwood, Howard, Ethel and Ellda, twins.

R. H. Cotton, a capable and successful lawyer, of Wellsburg, was born in Washington county, Penn., September, 1856, the son of James and Nancy J. (McElroy) Cotton, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father, whose business was the buying and selling of

stock, died in 1886, aged seventy years, and his widow, now a resident of Washington county, Penn, is aged sixty-five years. Of their six children, five are living. The subject of this sketch received a thorough education at Washington and Jefferson colleges, Bethany college and the Ohio state university at Columbus. During the last year (1879) of his literary studies he read law, and continuing his reading with Holmes & Nash (ex-Atty. Gen. Nash), of Columbus, and was admitted, upon examination, to practice before the supreme court of Ohio, December 7, 1880. During the following year he practiced with Judge Stanley Matthews, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then engaged with W. J. Gilmore, Esq., late of the Ohio supreme court, as assistant in preparing briefs, etc., with whom he remained five years. He then went to Washington county, Penn., in the interest of the Pittsburgh, Canonsburg & State Line railroad, of which he is a director and in March, 1889, he came to Wellsburg, which has since been his home. He also holds the position of secretary of the Pittsburgh Gas Coal company, Pittsburgh, Penn. He is one of the vigorous, capable and successful attorneys at law of the state, and is held in high regard as a scholar, lawyer and business man by the community. He has been a member of the Ohio State Bar association since its organization, is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, of the Ohio consistory of Cincinnati, and politically is a republican. Mr. Cotton was married in September, 1882, to Florence M., daughter of George W. and M. A. Freshwaters, of Brooke county, and they had two children: Gilmore and Flossie, the latter of whom died October 26, 1889, aged three years.

John N. Cooper, M. D., of Wellsburg, a physician and surgeon of high standing in his profession, was born at Scotch Ridge, Belmont Co., Ohio, December 1, 1831, of Scoth-Irish lineage. He received in youth a fine literary education, studying three years under Rev. John McClusky, at West Alexander academy, and then entering Washington college, in 1851, and completing the work of the sophomore and junior years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. S. B. West, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and subsequently, after attending lectures at the Ohio Medical college, he began the practice of medicine at West Liberty, W. Va., in 1857. His residence at Wellsburg began in 1867, and here he has attained a large practice, and has to a notable degree the confidene and respect of the public. He is a valued citizen, active and enterprising in the interests of the community. In June, 1875, there was conferred upon him the degree of A. M., by Washington and Jefferson college. The doctor is a member of the Medical Society of West Virginia, of which he has twice been elected vice president, and is a member of the American Medical association. Dr. Cooper was married September 20, 1860, to Sallie B. Hedges, daughter of Joseph Hedges, Esq., deceased, of Brooke county.

William P. Cowans was born August 17, 1854, near Little Washington, Penn. His father and mother, John and Jane (Mann) Cowans, were natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. John Cowans was a shepherd in his native land, he died in 1863; the mother is still

living. They first moved to Bethany, W. Va., and afterward to Little Washington, subsequently they took up their residence in Bloomington, Ill., where they lived for eight years. He enlisted in the Union army during the late war, and served two years and a half, coming home at the end of this period, he died soon after. The mother and children returned to Bethany soon after his death. The five children that were born to these parents are: Mary (Wells), Walter, Anna (Mercer), Maggie (Fowler), and William P. After the family's return to West Virginia, William went to live with John Marshall, who resided in the vicinity of Wheeling. After remaining with him for one year, Mr. Cowans moved to West Middletown, Penn. He afterward came to Bethany and worked for William K. Pendleton for two years. He then attended school for about four months, after which he worked on a farm for a year, and for five years drove a hack to Wellsburg. Mr. Cowans spent three months in Laplatte, Neb., and after his return entered the livery business which he conducted for one year. After clerking for George Curtis for a few months he again embarked in the livery business and is now engaged in that occupation, doing an extensive business. August 21, 1889, he married Mary E. Brown, of Bethany. She was born in 1854. Mrs. Cowans has been the postmistress at Bethany for about four years. Mr. Cowans is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a firm believer in the principles of the republican party. They are both very highly respected in the community in which they live and by all with whom they come in contact.

George B. Crawford, a prominent citizen of Wellsburg, and mayor since May, 1889, is a native of that city, born November 14, 1838. His father, Cornelius H. Crawford, was one of the prominent men of his day and one of the best Ohio river pilots, a calling in which he engaged for some years, although he was reared upon the farm and in his latter years was a carpenter. He was born on Buffalo creek, near Bethany, W. Va., September 8, 1814, and died at Wharton, Tex., August 28, 1859, while sojourning there and pursuing his occupation. By his marriage to Maria S., daughter of John and Mary Moren, he had seven children, George B., Oscar F.; Helen, deceased; Narcissa and Eliza, both deceased; John M. and William M. The mother, a devoted Christian and benevolent lady, died March 3, 1884, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. Her father, who came to Wellsburg in 1806, enlisted in the war of 1812, but had proceeded only as far as Northfolk when peace was declared. George B. Crawford was first employed at ten years of age turning a wheel in a "rope walk," was subsequently in a cotton factory until 1860, and then in a paper mill until 1861. In the latter year he enlisted in Company G, of the First Virginia volunteer infantry for three months' service, and on August 4, 1862, re-enlisted for three years. As a veteran he served until the close of the war, being discharged at Clarksburg, W. Va., June 23, 1865, as a member of Company D, Second regiment, West Virginia veteran infantry. His command was one distinguished for gallantry, and he saw active and dangerous service

in all the campaigns of the Shenandoah valley, except while held by the enemy. He had the misfortune to be captured at Moorfield, W. Va., September 11, 1863, and was taken to Libby prison, and thence thirty-six hours later, to Belle Isle, where until March 7, 1864, he suffered great deprivations, his rations toward the last consisting of only a finger-length square of corn bread twice a day, and his bed being the sand, under poor tents, without covering, and no fuel. Being paroled at Richmond, March 7, 1864, he was transported to Annapolis, then to Camp Chase, Ohio, and he then remained at home on furlough until June, 1864, when he was exchanged. He then joined his regiment in Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley, and fought till peace was established. In 1867 Mr. Crawford engaged in the grocery business with Barclay & Lloyd, as salesman, and also as deputy for Mr. Barclay, then sheriff, for four and a half years. He was subsequently employed at Pittsburgh with J. S. Dilworth & Co., wholesale grocers, and then with T. B. Litten, at Wellsburg. Purchasing the store of Mr. Litten, he continued the grocery business until 1876, since which time he has been engaged in woodworking in its various mechanical departments. His most famous work in this line was constructed while he was in business, and was an object of great attention during its exhibition at Wheeling, and afterward at the Centennial exposition of 1876. This is a Centennial bracket, composed of seventy-six varieties of wood native to West Virginia, joined in a mosaic thirty-five inches by five and a half feet in area. On this an elaborate design is worked out, including the American eagle, the flag, stars representing the thirteen original states, "Liberty," "Union," and "Independence," "In God We Trust," the opening sentence of the Declaration of Independence, followed by the names of the signers, each state being represented by a different wood, and after this "Philadelphia, July 4, 1776," "Constitution," names of the presidents from Washington to Grant, the figures "100," "Esto Perpetua," closing with the name of the maker, "Geo. B. Crawford, Wellsburg, West Virginia, 1876." Surrounding all are stars for each state in 1876 and appropriate emblems for the territories. Mr. Crawford has been active in public affairs, and has rendered efficient service for several terms each as city clerk and councilman. In fraternal matters he has been equally active and has held prominent official positions in the Masonic order, the G. A. R. and the Union Veteran Legion. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Crawford was married February 13, 1889, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Reuben and Bethira Hale, of Holliday's Cove, Hancock county, W. Va. They have been blessed with one child, Maria Hale, born February 14, 1890.

Jacob E. Curtis, editor and publisher, in connection with his son, of the *Pan-handle News*, an influential newspaper of Wellsburg, W. Va., was born at Hagerstown, Md., October 29, 1824. He is the son of Josiah and Esther (Ernsberger) Curtis, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, of Welsh family, and the latter a native of Germany. Mr. Curtis was reared in West Liberty, and attended school at

the same place. Subsequently he went to Bethany and there first engaged in merchant tailoring and afterward in mercantile business, at which he continued about forty years. Becoming prominent in public affairs and particularly influential in the democratic party, he was elected sheriff of Brooke county in 1876, and this office he held four years, discharging its duties with fidelity to the interests of the public. During the ten succeeding years he conducted a store at Wellsburg. In September, 1889, he purchased the *Pan-handle News*, and since then he has been giving his attention to that journal and to the duties of deputy sheriff. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a trustee of Bethany college for thirty years and more. He was married in 1849 to Melissa Kerr, an estimable lady, a devoted member of the Disciple church, who died August 15, 1862, aged thirty years. By this union he had five children: G. C., a merchant of Bethany; Dr. W. K., a prominent physician of Wellsburg; Sarah B., wife of David Hahn, a real estate dealer of Zanesville, Ohio; Ida M., wife of George A. DeLong, a hardware merchant of Lexington, Ky., and Joseph L., who served as deputy sheriff for his father from 1876 to 1880, and was elected sheriff of Brooke county in 1888, taking position January 1, 1889. Mr. Curtis and children are members of the Disciple church. His present wife is S. B., daughter of Louis Kerr, of Brooke county.

J. G. W. Davies, of Wellsburg, a well-known contractor and builder, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, May 17, 1861, son of Evan and Hannah (Davies) Davies. His father, a weaver by occupation, is living in Wales, and was fifty-seven years old June 17, 1890, but the mother died September 14, 1889, aged fifty-eight years. Both were members of the established church of England. Of the eight children born to them the following survive: Mary, who is with her father; J. G. W., Evan T., Hannah J., David and Daniel. Mr. Davies received his education in his native country, and there learned the carpenter's trade, working two years at Liverpool, being employed upon some of the best houses then in construction there. On May 17, 1883, he embarked for America on the steamer "City of Berlin," and arrived at New York June 4. From there he came on to Wellsburg, and for the next four months worked as a journeyman carpenter. He then worked as an independent contractor, and his first house was that of John Holly, after which he erected dwellings for William McElroy, Anthony Brady, three houses for the Misses Hervey, and several others early in his business career. In 1885 he designed and built the Episcopal church. He enlarged his business in 1886 by the purchase of the lumber yards of George Crawford, Sr., and has since dealt in lumber and building materials. Among his more recent buildings are a fine house for Zadoc Fowler, of Collier's Station, his own comfortable residence, the elegant brick house for Thomas Boyd, and the handsome Methodist church at Brilliant. Mr. Davies keeps constantly employed a large force of workmen. He is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and in politics is a republican. He was married January 26, 1886, to Emma E.,

daughter of David and Catherine Thomas, of Pentre Bach farm, St. Asaph, North Wales, at the home of her parents, whither he traveled for that purpose, and whence he returned to Wellsburg, April 14, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have one child, David Evan. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church of Wellsburg.

John N. Devore, D. D. S., is one of the leading dentists of Bethany, W. Va. Dr. Devore was born March 26, 1848, on Wheeling creek, Ohio county, W. Va. His parents were John and Mary A. (Bright) Devore, who had but the one child, John N. John Devore, Sr., was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and his wife was also a native of that county. Until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion Dr. Devore lived upon the paternal farm; he enlisted in the Union service, Company A, Twelfth West Virginia infantry, August 7, 1862, and remained in the patriotic ranks until the close of the war, having been honorably discharged June 16, 1865. The more important battles in which he engaged were those of Winchester, Hunter's Raid, O'Pecon, and he was also in the famous battle which Sheridan won by his gallant ride. Having been transferred to the army of the James, then in front of Richmond, the valliant young soldier took an active part in the advance on Hatcher's Run, which occurred from March 26th to April 1st, was also a participant in the charge on Fort Gregg. Afterward being present at Lee's surrender, going from here to Richmond, where he was discharged. Dr. Devore left the service holding the position of corporal. After his return home he was engaged in study for several years, and has now been practicing his profession for thirteen years, having met with much success. He was married in 1878, to Anna M. Belle, by whom he had three children, two of them now dead. His wife died in 1884, in March. His marriage to Agnes Gibson was solemnized September 22, 1885. Mrs. Devore is the daughter of Robert and Mayron Gibson. This second marriage has resulted in the birth of three children: Mayron G., Gibson McCook and Colley Emerson — all living. Dr. Devore is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Disciples church. He is also a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and a staunch republican.

John Dornan, of Wellsburg, manager of the Riverside Glass works, was born in county Down, Ireland, July 13, 1838. He is the son of William and Rose (Murray) Dornan, both natives of Ireland, where the father died June 16, 1846, at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving five children, four of whom are now living. The mother and her children came to America in 1852, and proceeded from New York to Boston, where they resided several years. She now resides at Kenton, Mass., at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Dornan at the age of fifteen years obtained employment in a glass factory, and with the exception of three years in a cotton factory at Kenton, has since been engaged in glass manufacture. He resided at Wheeling from 1865 to 1879, and then coming to Wellsburg superintended the erection of the Riverside factory, of which he has since acted as manager. At this instituion natural gas was first used in the manufacture of fine table

glass ware, and Mr. Dornan is therefore the pioneer in this notable utilization of the resources of nature. His executive talent and energy have been important factors in the success of the factory. He is active and public-spirited as a citizen, has served several terms on the city council, and is one of the trustees of the Brooke cemetery. Mr. Dornan was married July 8, 1860, to Susan, daughter of Dennis O'Hara, of county Down, Ireland, a lady with whom he was acquainted when both were school children in their native land. Both are members of the Catholic church. They have had fourteen children: Jennie, Katie, Maggie, Mamie (deceased), Anna, Lizzie, Irene, Willie (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Dernie, Blanche (deceased), Clara, Richard (deceased), and Carl.

Prof. F. M. Dowling, teacher of Latin, rhetoric, philology, in the Bethany college, Brooke county, W. Va., was born in 1861, August 18th, and is the son of William and Mary (Chapman) Dowling. These are the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. They are: Rosa (Williamson), Hattie (Williamson), Flora (Camp), F. M., William E., Alla, Clarence. Prof. Dowling was reared as a farmer, and attended the common schools while working the farm; started to college at Bethany at the age of twenty, and graduated at the age of twenty-three, in the classical course. He also received the degree of A. B. After graduating, he went to Mt. Healthy, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was pastor of the Disciples church of that place for one year. His health failing, he was compelled to quit the work of the ministry for several months, when he went to Hope Dale, Harrison county, Ohio, where he taught the classics in the Normal college and preached on Sundays. During these two years he was also engaged in holding protracted meetings in various parts of the state of Ohio. He became professor in Bethany college in the year 1887, and has been here ever since, preaching to congregations within reach of Bethany in the meantime. He was married to Bertha Paul, July 18, 1888. She is the daughter of Albert and Anna (Knox) Paul, and was born in 1867. By this union there was born one daughter, Harriet Cassell.

Henry Emig, merchant tailor, a worthy resident of Wellsburg, was born in Germany, on the left Rhine, December 25, 1837. At the age of thirteen years he began to learn his trade, and in 1864 immigrated to this country, arriving at New York, May 19, where he worked six months before coming to Wheeling, at which city he was engaged in business until April 1, 1867. Coming then to Wellsburg he has since then been a resident of this place, doing a general tailoring business, and holding rank as one of the most thorough masters of his trade. When he arrived in this country, his capital consisted of two silver dollars, but he is now prosperous; industry, enterprise and economy having sufficed to give him an assured position in life, and win for him the respect and esteem of his fellows. He has a comfortable home and has reared a family of ten children. He was married in 1866, to Mary, daughter or Peter and Christiana (Slater) Kolz, natives of the left Rhine country, who came to this country at the

same time as did Mr. Emig. To this union have been born these children: Peter, a tailor at Fairmont; John, engaged with the Standard Insurance company at Wheeling; Henry and Anna, who assist their father in business; Theresa, Lizzie, Emma, Joseph, Maggie (deceased), Frances S. Mrs. Emig, a devoted member of the Catholic church, died July 3, 1882, aged thirty-eight years. Mr. Emig is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics a democrat.

Mrs. Mary Elson first saw the light of day in the year 1816, at Holliday's Cove, W. Va. Until her marriage to Mr. Elson in 1840, she lived with her parents, Asa and Mary (Wills) Elson, natives of Maryland. She obtained an average education, and by her association with her mother, was well fitted to enter upon the cares of a married life. After her marriage she went to live upon a farm owned by her husband, situated near Cross Creek. They resided there but one year when they removed to the farm now occupied by Mrs. Elson. Although now eighty-one years of age, Mrs. Elson presents a much younger appearance, and bids fair to outlive many a younger person. Mr. Elson was born in 1809, near the farm now owned by his widow. He was a son of Hanson and Mary Elson, who were born in West Virginia. Until thirty-one years old he lived with his parents, working for his father and attending school. When he married the lady who now survives him, he started farming on his own account and met with gratifying success. Much of his life was spent on the Ohio river as a flat-boatman, in which pursuit he was also prosperous. After his removal to the present Elson property, he remained there until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Elson was much interested in the schools, and also in the improvement of the roads. The following children are the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Elson: Albert C., Asa O.; Rufus A., deceased; Richard H., John W., Alexander M., Harden W., Wilson R., and William, deceased; Laura A. and Mary M. The children have all been married, with the exception of Harden W., and occupy farms of their own. The mother is a member of the Baptist church, of which denomination she has been a communicant since her eighteenth year.

William M. Fowler first saw the light of day in 1828 at Fowler's Mill, a place situated on Cross creek. Until he reached the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Fowler lived with his father and mother, John and Sarah (McCleary) Fowler, upon their farm, attending the public schools, where he received a good education. In 1851 he struck out for himself, working at the carpenter's trade in the vicinity of his home. Continuing in this for one year, he then took charge of the mill known as Fowler's mill, which he operated very successfully for some three years. In the meantime, Mr. Fowler married Miss Demanse Wiggins. After his marriage he settled on the old homestead, and in 1856 he gave up the milling trade and entered the mercantile business, which he has since been engaged in, having met with most gratifying success. His wife dying in 1862, he was again married in 1867, this time to Miss Hannah Baxter, by whom he has had four

children, two of whom are still living: Edward B., deceased; Campbell C., deceased; William B. and Ella D. By the first wife he had one child: John Hiram Vesey. Mr. Fowler carries on a large business, running it with discretion and fairness to all with whom he deals.

Prof. Frank P. Trench, teacher of vocal and instrumental music and harmony at Bethany college, was born February 14, 1858, in New York city, and lived in that city until he was about sixteen years of age. He began the study of music at the age of eight years, and at the age of eighteen, he accepted a position as organist in Cortland, N. Y., where he remained about three years, resigning at the end of that time, and accepting a position in Watertown, N. Y. After remaining there about one year he entered the New England conservatory of music, graduating in the class of 1883. Since then he served organist of St. John's, Albany, N. Y., for two years, and then went to Omaha, Neb., where he was pianist of the Mendelssohn club, also director of music in the Baptist church. He next went to Rochester, N. Y., and did musical work, and came to Bethany as director of music at the beginning of the session of 1889. In the year 1887, June 19, he was joined in marriage to Nellie R. Greene, daughter of W. W. Greene and E. (Ingram) Greene.

G. W. Freshwater is the postmaster and prominent merchant of Collins, Brooke county, W. Va. The year 1853 is the date of his birth, and Cross Creek township, Brooke county, W. Va., the place where he was born. The old home is still occupied by his father, J. R. Freshwater. The mother's maiden name was Lydia Ridgeley, and, she, as well as her husband, are natives of West Virginia. Until he was twenty-three years old Mr. Freshwater remained at home attending school and helping his father. At the expiration of this time he left home and engaged in the mercantile trade at Collins, where he still resides. About 1882 Mr. Freshwater was appointed postmaster by President Hayes, and has since held the office, with the exception of a short time that he was relieved during Cleveland's administration. In 1877 he took Miss Amy J. Swearingen to wife. She is a daughter of John C. and Ruth Sweeringen, both natives of this state. They are the parents of five children, all of them living, they are: Charles R., Earl G., Neva E., George W. and John R. Mr. Freshwater has been more than ordinarily successful in all of his enterprises, and is surrounded by a cultivated family and a large circle of friends. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. The cause of education and the public highway measures have no firmer friend than G. W. Freshwater. J. R. Freshwater, father of G. W., was born March 21, 1811, in Cross Creek township, Brooke county, W. Va., or what was then Virginia. His father and mother, Reuben and Nancy (Beall) Freshwater, were also natives of this state. Until his marriage to Lydia Ridgeley, a West Virginian, and a daughter of William and Jane Ridgeley, the the former was a native of Maryland, Mr. Freshwater remained with his father, assisting him, and acquiring an education. After his marriage, which took place in 1842, he purchased the farm on which he

now resides, and which he has since operated with good success. His children are: John E., William, Sarah J., deceased; George W. and David F. Mr. Freshwater has, since his residence in Collins, been prominently identified with the school improvement and highways, having held several minor offices in both departments. He is prosperous and contented, and although now at an advanced age, he is still active and efficient, giving promise of many years of life. Such men as this are the mainstay of a community.

John Gibson, one of the prosperous and enterprising merchants of Bethany, Brooke Co., W. Va., was born September 17, 1861, in the town where he now resides. His parents were Robert and Marian (Wilson) Gibson, both natives of Scotland. Coming to this country about the year 1845, they settled at Bethany. The father was a shepherd in his native land, but after coming to the United States he engaged in tilling the soil. He died in July, 1865, and the mother followed him March 10, 1890. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are dead, those living are: Agnes (Devore), Selina, Robert and John. John, the principal of this biography, attended the common schools until he reached the age of eighteen years, at which time he entered business with his brother as a clerk. After continuing in this capacity for about two years, Mr. Gibson purchased his brother's interest and has since operated the business. His marriage to Amanda Alvey took place June 19, 1883. She is the daughter of Basil and Elizabeth Alvey, and was born in November, 1860, in Taylorstown, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson's home has been brightened by the advent of four children, all of whom are living, they are: James, Bernie, Olive and Laura. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are consistent members of the Disciples church, of Bethany, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. His political faith is founded upon the principles of the republican party. Mr. Gibson is a worthy representative of an old and much esteemed family, and his success fully attests his business ability and standing. Mr. Gibson is still a young man and has a bright business career open before him.

Joseph C. Gist is an old resident of Buffalo township, Brooke county, W. Va. He was born in the year 1820, March 12, near Wellsburg, W. Va., the son of Cornelius Howard and Clara (Reinicker) Gist. The father and grandfather were both natives of Maryland, and the mother and her parents were Prussians by birth. Joseph was the youngest of ten children, three of whom are still living. Joseph attended the pioneer schools of that day, and afterward was a student in Allegheny college for three and a half years. Having graduated with the degree of A. M., he read law for two years. Abandoning his legal studies, Mr. Gist became a farmer, in which pursuit he has since been engaged. In 1861 he was elected to the senate of W. Va. After serving in this capacity with much credit to himself and with benefit to his constituents for four years he was sent to the state legislature, being a candidate on the republican ticket. August 22, 1849, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Colver. She was born in Greene county, Penn., near Jefferson, February 10, 1826, the daughter

of Thomas and Rachel (Heaton) Colver. Six children have come to bless this union. Mr. and Mrs. Gist are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. The farm operated by Joseph Gist is one of the finest in Brooke county, and is stocked with thorough-bred Merino sheep and finely bred Short-horn cattle. He is an enterprising, progressive farmer, a fine specimen of American citizen and agriculturist.

Jesse T. Hall, M. D., of Wellsburg, a leading physician and surgeon, was born in Fayette county, Penn., October 27, 1845. He is a son of Joseph and Maria (Colvin) Hall, the former of whom is a native of West Virginia and the latter of Virginia. His father, who was a teacher in the public schools in early life, subsequently a local minister and afterward a farmer, was a prominent man in his county and favorably regarded. He died in 1875, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife, who was a life-long member of the church, and earnest in good works, passed away in January, 1887, at the age of sixty-seven. Of their eight children, the subject of this mention is the second born. Dr. Hall completed his literary education at Southwest Normal college, in Pennsylvania, and then in the pursuit of a professional training, attended the Ohio Medical college, at Cincinnati, and Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, and the Hahnemann Medical college, at Chicago. He had begun his practice, however, in 1876, and has ever since that date been actively engaged in his profession with the exception of time devoted to attendance on lectures. The doctor's professional reputation is of a high order, and as a citizen he is progressive and enterprising; in all relations he enjoys the esteem of those with whom he is associated. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in politics is a republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Hall was married, March 23, 1871, to Mary E., daughter of Louis and Dorcas E. (Reeves) Smith, of Greenfield, Penn. Her father, who died January 14, 1873, aged fifty-seven years, was prominent in his community, held the office of justice many years and faithfully discharged a remarkable number of trusts as guardian of orphan children, and was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church for thirty-one years. He served eighteen months as captain of Company I, Second West Virginia infantry, and while waiting at Catlett's Station for a train to Washington, intending to take a sick furlough, he was captured by the confederates, and afterward confined at Libby several months, his health thereby being completely broken. His wife, a devoted Christian lady, died January 13, 1875, aged fifty-one. Mrs. Hall is the second of their six children. The doctor and wife have one son, Clyde Smith Hall, who is now a student at the Metropolitan college of Chicago.

Benjamin F. Harden, M. D., prominent in the medical profession and in social and public affairs of Brooke county, was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., April 17, 1857. He is a descendant of James Harden, a native of Bennington, Vt., who was one of the eighty boys enlisted and drilled by Ethan Allen, and afterward took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. This revolutionary hero died in 1826, aged sixty-eight years. He married a Miss Maynard, and one of their



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children was Benjamin, who married Phœbe Tripp, and died in 1863, at the age of sixty-six years. Their son, James S., still an esteemed citizen of Schenectady county, N. Y., is the father of the subject of this sketch. James S. was born in New York, has been by occupation, a farmer, and in the early days, was a captain of militia. He married Mary Morse, also of New York, a consistent member of the Methodist church, and a devoted Christian, as were all her family. She died in 1874, aged forty-five. Dr. Benjamin F. Harden, the oldest of the seven children of the above, was reared to his eighteenth year on the farm, and then began attendance at the Franklin academy in Delaware county, N. Y. After his graduation there in 1877, he taught school two years, and then read medicine with Dr. Paul Roach. He completed his professional education at the medical department of of the University of New York city, and at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, graduating at the latter institution in 1881. In April of the same year, he settled at Wellsburg, where he has since met with notable success in the practice of his profession. In politics Mr. Harden is a republican. He is much interested in fraternal organizations, and is a member of the Masonic order, Wheeling chapter, R. A. M., the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and the order of American Mechanics. The doctor was married in September, 1884, to Lou, daughter of John and Martha Cornell, of New Cumberland, W. Va., and they have one child, Marie.

One of the well-known residents and farmers of Buffalo township, Brooke Co., W. Va., is Thomas Hartley. Mr. Hartley was the recipient of a fair education, and began working on a farm when quite young. He now owns one of the best properties in this section of the country, and commands the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He was born July 12, 1840, in Ohio county, W. Va. Thomas and Alice Jane (Warden) Hartley, his parents, were both natives of Ohio county, W. Va. The former died in the year 1874; the mother was the daughter of Samuel Warden, who lived on Short creek, in Ohio county. They were the parents of nine children, five of them now survive. The children's names are: Samuel, William, Daniel, John, Thomas, James, Margaret, Nancy and Alice Jane. In November, 1858, he took Ellen Howard to wife. Mrs. Hartley is the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Snedeker) Howard. She was born February 14, 1841, in Ohio county, W. Va. M. T. M., Samuel McLellan, George W., Harry Warden, Lee Roy, Margaret, Alice, John H., Luela and Minnie C., are the result of this union. Mr. Hartley has ever been a staunch democrat.

Benjamin Harvey, a business man and manufacturer of Wellsburg, was born in Beaver county, Penn., August 3, 1839, the son of W. H. and Olivia (Dawson) Harvey, both natives of that state. The family has been interested in paper manufacture since the days of the grandfather, Job Harvey, who made paper by hand, a ream and a half being a day's work. W. H. Harvey came to Wellsburg in 1851 and started the first paper mill at that place, and was afterward associated with Samuel George, in the making of flour sack paper. He

died September 30, 1877, aged sixty-five years, and his wife died in 1845, aged twenty-seven years. They were both devout and earnest Christians and their lives and examples are tenderly remembered by their children and friends. Of their five children three are now living, Benjamin being the oldest. He came to Wellsburg with his father, and worked with him until the time of the rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth West Virginia infantry, and served thirty-four months. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner, and he was kept in Libby prison one night, one night at Castle Thunder, and six weeks at Belle Isle, under fire of the confederate guns. On returning to duty he served in the commissary department of the Eighth corps one year, then in the Twenty-fourth corps until discharged at Richmond, June 17, 1865. He assisted in the issuance of rations to Lee's army at the surrender. After coming home he went to New Castle, Penn., and engaged in the manufacture of flour sack paper until 1873, when he came to Wellsburg and was the foreman for his father and Samuel George until 1876. He and his brother, W. H., then purchased the old straw mill, and did a successful business until 1884, when the mill they built in 1883 was damaged by the flood, and in 1887 it was blown up. In July, 1885, the Harvey Paper company, a stock concern, was organized, he and his brother, W. H., owning five-sixteenths each. The brother has since sold out his interests. The mill produces four tons a day of wrapping paper. Mr. Harvey is an enterprising and responsible business man, and takes an active interest in matters for the good of his community. He is a member of the G. A. R., having been quartermaster for seven years and in politics is a republican. Mr. Harvey was married in 1869, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Rhoda (Adams) Leatherberry, who were among the oldest residents of Jefferson county, Ohio. Her grandfather Adams was one of the early flat-boatmen on the Ohio, and was a resident of Jefferson county before the settlement of Steubenville. Her uncle, Henry Adams, now owns a quarter section of land granted to his father for services in the Indian war. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have five children, Olivia D., Bessie R. (deceased), Harrison C., Florence G. and J. Helen Virginia.

C. B. Hedges is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Brooke county, W. Va. He was born on the same farm on which his father was born and which he now operates. His birth occurred April 24, 1830. The parents were Otho and Jemima (Bukey) Hedges. The father was born in the year 1788 and died in 1859; the mother was born about the year 1800 on Short creek, Ohio county, W. Va. Mr. Hedges's paternal grandfather was Charles Hedges, a native of Maryland, where he was born about the year 1752. He came to West Virginia at an early date, being one of its first settlers. His maternal grandfather was John Bukey, of Pennsylvania, and the grandmother was Agnes Bukey. Otho and Jemima Hedges had six children, three of whom still survive. They are: Rebecca (Bukey), Mary J. (Coleman) and C. B. In the year 1851 Mr. Hedges espoused Hattie Walker, who was born in Brooke county, W. Va., in the year 1836,

the daughter of Montgomery and Jane (Hedges) Walker, both natives of Brooke county, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges are the parents of five children: Burton, Jennie W. (Wells), Stella (Dunlap), Mollie J. (Wells), and Lulu (Waddell). Mr. Hedges has always been engaged in farming, in which pursuit he has met with much success, having a very fine farm in the highest state of cultivation. His career has ever been marked by strict integrity, and he has the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

Arthur Henderson came to this country in the year 1826. He was the father of seven children, named: John, Jane, Matthew, Anne, Mary, James and Thomas. Jane married John Scott, an Irishman by birth. They were the parents of three girls and four boys, of whom John, Thomas, Robert and Sallie are living. John Scott died in 1876, and his wife in 1850. The only child living of those born to Arthur Henderson, is Anne, now eighty-three years old. She lives in Brooke county, W. Va., where the family have always lived since they emigrated to this country. John, another of the children, married Amy Patterson, by whom he had four children, the two that are living are: Mrs. Davis, residing near Bloomington, Ill., and Arthur, who lives in the same vicinity. Sallie Scott was born August 7, 1850, near Brilliant, Jefferson county, Ohio. In May, 1885, she was united in marriage to H. C. Brenneman, who was a son of Richard and Keziah Brenneman, of Hancock county, W. Va. H. C. Brenneman is one of seven children born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman are the parents of one child, Mary Anna. Mrs. Brenneman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her husband of the Protestant Methodist church. The family is highly respected and widely known throughout the county.

H. C. Hervey, a prominent attorney of Wellsburg, was born at that place, December 8, 1859, of a family which is conspicuous in the history of Brooke county. The ancestors were devoted Presbyterians of Scotland, and at the time of the religious persecutions there they emigrated to county Monahan, Ireland. Thence Henry Hervey, who was born in 1740, came to this country in 1770, and settled, in 1772, in Brooke county. He took up a farm which is still in the possession of his descendants. Soon after reaching America he was married to Margaret Hutchinson, who came over in the same ship. The home of these pioneers was on the very frontier, and the wife was frequently left for safety in Fort Wells, while the husband went out to work for a week upon his farm. In this fort were born some of their nine children: William, Jane, James, Mary, John, Isabel, David, Margaret and Henry. The parents were among the founders of the Lower Buffalo church (Presbyterian) and their descendants have been notable workers in the same denomination. Henry Hervey died in 1805, and his widow, January 16, 1834. Three of the sons, James, David and Henry became distinguished ministers. David, born October 29, 1794, was graduated at Jefferson college in 1825, was licensed as a minister in 1827, and preached for nearly half a century, organizing the church of Wellsburg. He died in 1881.

By his marriage to Dorothy Ferris, who died about 1873, aged seventy-two years, he had a large family of children, who were all well-educated, and some of whom attained distinction. One of these, James Hervey, born in Ohio in 1818, became an accomplished lawyer, and was well-known throughout the state as a man of brilliant characteristics, broad culture and great professional ability. He took an active part in politics, represented Brooke county in the first constitutional convention of West Virginia; served as representative in the legislature three terms, as prosecuting attorney of Brooke county two terms, and held several minor offices, such as mayor of the town. He died May 1, 1888. He married Nancy, daughter of Edward Smith, a prominent physician who died in 1872, aged about seventy-five years. The latter was an influential man and represented Brooke county in the old Virginia legislature. His wife, whose maiden name was James, died at a comparatively early age. The widow of James Hervey is still living in Wellsburg, venerated by her many relatives and friends. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Of her nine children, four are living. H. C. Hervey, the sixth born, was educated at Wellsburg, and in youth began the reading of law with his father. In 1883 he embarked upon the practice of law, at which he has since been engaged, having an extensive and lucrative practice in this and other counties. He is now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney of the county. As a citizen he is influential and active in aiding all worthy enterprises.

Darwin A. Hindman, attorney at law, of Wellsburg, W. Va., was born in Brooke county, October 1, 1858, the son of Evan D. and Jemima (Marsh) Hindman, who were both natives of Brooke county. His father is a prominent farmer and stockman, an enterprising man who takes a keen interest in political matters and is a thorough and practical agriculturist. His mother, who died March 13, 1873, at the age of forty-two years, was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, whose life and influence were a blessing to all who met her. Of the five children of these parents, two daughters, Catherine and Sarah, died in childhood; the three brothers survive; Dr. Samuel J., a physician of Paris, Penn., who was married February 5, 1890, to Jessie Hammond, of Steubenvile, Ohio; Darwin and John A., engaged in farming and school teaching. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools, and then prepared for college at the Paris Collegiate Institute. Entering Washington and Jefferson college in the spring of 1882, he was graduated in June, 1885. He then engaged in teaching and studying law. In the summer of 1886 he taught the Cross Creek Village academy, and by his efficient service did much to establish the school on a firm basis. He continued in this profession, using the latest and most approved methods, and gaining generally, the approval of his patrons, until August, 1888, when he came to Wellsburg and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in the preceding June. Before this admission he was nominated by the democratic party for prosecuting attorney of the county, but was defeated at the November election. Mr.

Hindman is one of the most promising of the young attorneys, and his industry and talent will win for him a bright place in the history of the bar of Brooke county. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically a democrat.

The Hon. John Hindman was born in Brooke county, W. Va., in 1812. He was a son of John and Margaret (Gardner) Hindman, both West Virginians. Mr. Hindman was occupied in assisting his father to operate their farm and in obtaining an education until about 1831 or 1832, at which time his father exchanged the farm for the mill property now owned by the heirs. Here John learned the trade of milling. Having married Miss Amelia B. Wilcoxon, daughter of Greenberry and Lucy Wilcoxon, natives of Maryland, he moved with his wife to the mill property. Mrs. Hindman was born in 1820, in Brooke county, W. Va. The mill was operated very successfully by Mr. Hindman during his life time. His energy and integrity were needed in the public service, and in 1871 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature of West Virginia. He served for two regular terms and also one extra session with great honor to himself and with much benefit to his constituency. His best efforts were specially directed toward the improvement of the schools system, and the betterment of the public highways. As sheriff of Brooke county from 1836 to 1838, he evinced characteristic zeal and efficiency; the office of justice of the peace was also filled by him. Mr. and Mrs. Hindman had four children, all of whom are living and married. They are: Anna L. (Mrs. Hooker), Alfred F., Martin V. and Greenberry W. Mr. Hindman gave his children every opportunity for gaining an education, sending them to the first seminaries and colleges of the state. As a church worker Mr. Hindman threw his influence and money into the common fund of the church of the Disciples, but all movements in the name, and with the spirit of his Master received his hearty co-operation. While walking on the tracks of the Pan-handle railroad he was struck by a freight train and instantly summoned before his God. His memory still lives in the hearts of his children and widow, as well as in the hearts of the community at large. Mrs. Hindman lives with her youngest son, Greenberry, and her life is passing away in peace and contentment.

William G. Howard, of Wellsburg, manufacturer of barrels, boxes and general cooperage, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 15, 1849. He is the only child of Greenberry and Caroline (Deems) Howard, natives of Ohio, the former of whom, a merchant by occupation, died in 1850, aged twenty-five years, and the latter of whom died in 1849, aged twenty years. After the death of his parents Mr. Howard went to Edwards county, Ill., to make his home with the parents of his mother, who had removed from Barnesville, Ohio, to Illinois in 1859. He worked there upon the farm until he was fourteen years old, and then engaged in learning carriage making, at Flora, Ill. This occupied him three years, after which he went to St. Louis, and took the position of foreman in the Great Western Barrel works, which he held three years. Subsequently he accom-

panied a party to Arkansas to get out timber, and on his return came back to Barnesville, where he was sick for several months. Removing then to Bellaire he opened a shop in 1876, and conducted it until 1880, when he came to Wellsburg. Here he has made a success in business, though starting with little capital, and occupies a creditable position among the responsible, enterprising and useful citizens of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Howard was married July 19, 1876, at Bellaire, to Ella, daughter of Thomas and Helena Carroll, pioneers of West Virginia. Her parents had eight children, of whom William S. is the only other survivor. Her father died in 1863, aged thirty-three years, and her mother in 1878, aged fifty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had three children, Emma Blanche, Carroll J., who died May 23, 1887, and John W.

George B. Hudson is one of the prosperous farmers of Brooke county, W. Va. The date of his birth was the year 1825, his birthplace being Waynesburg, Greene Co., Penn. His parents were Rev. Thomas M. and Jane E. (Jackson) Hudson. Mr. Hudson's boyhood was passed at home until he became seventeen years old, when he moved to Brooke county, W. Va. He attended school at Washington, Penn., and elsewhere, for the succeeding four years, at the expiration of which time, having acquired an excellent education, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, which was then known as the "traveling ministry." In 1856 he returned to Brooke county and purchased the farm in Cross Creek township where he now resides. Since that time Mr. Hudson has operated his farm, and has also preached to quite a large following. Since 1848 he has been a member of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and still attends their meetings. In 1850 Mr. Hudson married Miss R. A. Scott, a daughter of Robert and Rachel (Gardner) Scott, residents of Brooke county. Jennie, deceased; Ella, Robert M., L. E., G. F., L. S. and W. H. are the children that have come to bless this union. At the close of the late war Mr. Hudson was elected and held for two terms the office of county supervisor. The elder Mr. Hudson, father of the above, was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., in 1799, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church early in life, joining the Baltimore conference, of which he was a member until the organization of the Pittsburgh conference, being in the territory of the latter he became a member of it. The Rev. Mr. Hudson was a preacher of much power, having held some of the most important appointments in the gift of his conference. He was located at various times at Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Uniontown and other prominent places. About 1852, having lived a life of great usefulness, he retired to his home in Brooke county, where he passed to his reward in 1881. His last charge was at Bridgeport, Ohio.

George Washington Jones is one of sixteen children born to George and Catherine Elizabeth (Crow) Jones. The former came to the

state of West Virginia, then Virginia, in a day when the city of Wheeling was composed of few cabins and many Indians. His father was Charles Jones, a native of Maryland, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. George Jones settled near Buffalo creek and his death occurred there in 1833. Of the sixteen children but two are now living: Samuel and George Washington. George immediately took up the occupation of a farmer after leaving school, and has since continued in this pursuit, having met with the most gratifying returns from his labor. October 3, 1843, Eliza Margaret Cook became his wife. She was born March 28, 1822, and is a relative of the famous Capt. Cook, and a daughter of Pardon Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Jones's living children are: Hattie (Snedeker), William G., Elizabeth H., G. P., Jennie A., S. R., G. Simpson and D. F. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Cassleman's Run. Mr. Jones voted for William Henry Harrison in the year 1840, and when his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, was the candidate for the presidency of the United States, Mr. Jones had the pleasure of casting his vote for him, this time, however, he was reinforced by the votes of his five sons. The father and his sons are staunch republicans, and the family is one of the oldest and best known in the county.

Robert E. Jones, M. D., one of the most eminent physicians in Brooke county, W. Va., is a son of Abraham and Ethelinda (Buchanan) Jones. The father was a native of Brooke county, where he was born in 1815. He died April 3, 1865. The mother was born in Brooke county, where she still lives. These parents had six children, all of them now living: George W., Catharine E. (McCammon), Eliza L. (Hemphill), Albert H., Virginia B. (De France) and Robert E. Dr. Jones was a student in the public schools until his twentieth year. After working on a farm for seven or eight years, during which time he devoted a great part of his time to study, he attended the West Liberty state normal school for two years and then entered Bethany college, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S., after two years' study, in 1882. He then went to Cleveland and attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Western Reserve university for two years more. Having completed his medical studies and received the degree of doctor of medicine he returned home and began the practice of his profession. Dr. Jones is a member of the Masonic lodge of Bethany, and is also an ardent supporter of the republican party. He is a very skillful physician and has met with abundant success, being recognized among the first in his profession in the county. As a man he has so lived as to gain the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

Isaac P. Klein, an enterprising business man of Wellsburg, was born in Washington county, Penn., September 25, 1847. He is the son of Adam Klein, a native of Pennsylvania, and a mason by trade, who died in 1851, aged about twenty-eight years, and his wife, Eliza Perrine, a native of Pennsylvania, who is now a resident of Wellsburg. These parents had three children, the subject of this sketch, John, who died

in infancy, and Maggie A., wife of Alonzo Knox, of Holliday's Cove. Isaac P. Klein was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, but has gained his training mainly by business contact with his fellow men. Beginning for himself at the age of fourteen years as a farm laborer, he continued to be thus occupied until twenty-three, when he entered the employment of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad company, as agent. He held this position and studied telegraphy in the meantime until the spring of 1880, when he embarked in merchandise at Wellsburg. A year and a half later he sold out and returned to the railroad, but a year later quit this, though repeatedly requested to remain, and then in 1883, engaged in the life insurance business. Beginning with the Union Central of Cincinnati for six months, he then traveled two years for the Michigan Mutual life company, was afterward two years with the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia, and since then has acted for the Mutual Life of New York, for which he traveled through West Virginia one year. Since August, 1889, he has been engaged in a general life, fire and accident insurance business, at Wellsburg, and has built a large and constantly increasing business. He also acts as agent of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable company. He is one of the live men of the town, and is highly respected. Active also in the Disciple church and in Sunday-school work, he at one time superintended three schools, and is now chorister of the Wellsburg Sunday-school. Mr. Klein was married July 31, 1873, to Emma J., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Amspoker, of Washington county, Penn. They have had four children: Cora G., deceased; Howard A., W. Frank and Ralph E.

Alfred and Josephine (Flag) Lauck were the parents of eight children. Those still living are: James, John, William and Simon. The last named, the subject of this sketch, was born November 28, 1837, in West Liberty, W. Va. He left school when fourteen years of age, to learn the saddlery and harness business. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Lauck entered the service of the government in the army equipment department, and was first stationed at Pittsburgh in the garrison at that place. Subsequently he was transferred to Wheeling, where he remained the remainder of the time, having been in Pittsburgh eighteen months. In May, 1862, he was joined in marriage to Sarah E. Hoffman, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Hayes) Hoffman. She was born August 17, 1842, in St. Clairsville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lauck have four living children, they are: Charles H., Fred H., John T. and Bessie M. The entire family are members of the Disciples church, of Bethany, and are surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Lauck is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a loyal supporter of the republican political organization. He is now conducting one of the largest saddlery and harness trades in Bethany, W. Va., where he has lived, with the exception of six years, since his tenth year. He is a man of undoubted business tact and ability, and has a reputation for strict integrity in all his dealings.

W. B. Lewis was born June 11, 1833, the son of Job and Margaret (Jacobs) Lewis. The father was born in 1806, in Buffalo township,

Brooke county, W. Va., and was a prominent farmer of that section of the state up to his death, April 23, 1883. The mother was born in the same place in the year 1815, and died January 16, 1890. The paternal grandparents were Job and Eliza (Miller) Lewis, both natives of Maryland, and the maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Eliza (Austler) Jacobs, also natives of Maryland. They came to West Virginia at a very early date. W. B. Lewis was educated in the common schools, and at the high school at Wellsburg. In the latter institution he was distinguished by receiving a first prize for preeminence in scholarship. After leaving school Mr. Lewis returned to the paternal farm and was engaged in agriculture until about 1873, when he turned his attention to milling. He purchased the "Old Marshall Mill" from his father, and operated it until 1888, when it was rendered unfit for further service by the destructive flood of that year, the dam which is situated on Buffalo creek, having been totally destroyed. This mill is over one hundred years old, and many interesting anecdotes are connected with it. The mill was owned by Col. Marshall at the time of the famous Whiskey insurrection, he took an active part in this rebellion, having been engaged in smuggling whiskey. He lay hidden for some time under a large rock which still lies on the hill near the old mill. Mr. Lewis has several very interesting old relics in his possession, among which are an old fashoned hand made wheat-shovel, a hand made spade, and besides many other things which are valuable on account of their antiquity, they all being considerably over a hundred years old. The residence which Mr. Lewis occupies is one of the old land-marks of the county. It was originally built for a church, and was for many years used for this purpose. January 24, 1882, Jennie A. Scott, daughter of John and Anne (Hagerty) Scott, became his wife. She was born December 21, 1855, in Washington county, Penn. Job H. and Anna M. are the fruit of this union. Mrs. Lewis is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Wellsburg, and Mr. Lewis is a staunch democrat.

John L. Lloyd, of Wellsburg, a business man of high repute, was born at Steubenville, February 12, 1827. He is the son of William and Susannah (DeHuff) Lloyd, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio. The father died July 16, 1859, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother April 22, 1881, aged eighty-one years. The father was a chairmaker by trade, and he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he being the recording steward and trustee of his church for many years. They were highly respected and famed for honesty and their generous impulses. Of the six children of these parents, three died in early life, and the survivors are James H., John D., and Thomas M. James was married to Ellen Merriman, and has five children: Sue E., Ella M., Mattie H., James H., and Sally Barclay (deceased). Ellen M. is the wife of Charles Heil, of Wellsburg. James H. is a printer by trade. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in the chair business since starting out in business for himself, and since 1860 has been conducting a furniture and undertaking

establishment which has been quite successful. His brother, Thomas M., has been a merchant nearly all his life, and now deals in books, papers, pictures, wall paper, etc. He was postmaster of Wellsburg several years during Lincoln's administration, but resigned before his term expired, and was succeeded by Mr. Hagan. The brothers have been successful in business, and are numbered among the responsible and progressive citizens of the place. They are members of the Masonic order and in politics are republican.

Robert McBroom, a prosperous farmer and a well-known resident of Buffalo township, Brooke county, W. Va., was born in the year 1819, near Bethany, W. Va., on the farm where he now resides. His parents were Robert and Nancy (Jimmison) McBroom. The father was a native of Ireland, emigrating to America when quite young; the mother was born hear Mt. Hope, Washington county, Penn. Thirteen children were born to them: John, Mary (Dickey), Thomas, Robert and Sarah (Hoodman). Robert McBroom had but a limited chance for obtaining an education, but improved whatever opportunity he had. In January, 1844, he was joined in marriage to Rebecca Hagerty, the daughter of James and Rachel Hagerty. This union has been blessed by the birth of eleven children, three of them now living. Mr. and Mrs. McBroom had nine children. Robert, James and Mary are still living. Mr. McBroom is a successful farmer and has the confidence and esteem of the people with whom he comes in contact. His political faith is founded upon the principles incorporated in the democratic platform. The family is one of the oldest in the township, and have always been identified with the improvements that have been made from time to time in the county.

George W. McCord, a prominent business man of Wellsburg, was born in Brooke county, December 17, 1854. He is the oldest of nine survivors of twelve children of George W. and Sarah A. (Hogg) McCord, both natives of Virginia. The father, who died in 1878 aged fifty-five years, was a farmer by occupation and a worthy and respected citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his widow who survives. Mr. McCord received his education in the common schools of West Virginia, and in Scio college, and Bethany college, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. He then engaged in teaching for a short time, and also in surveying, being quite successful in both professions. He is still occasionally called on as a surveyor. Mr. McCord is an active enterprising man, interested in public affairs, and well-informed and influential in political matters, acting in this regard with the republican party. He was elected to the legislature as representative of Brooke county, in 1880, and served two terms with satisfaction to his constituents. His election and re-election in a county usually democratic is evidence of the esteem in which he is held. Before going to the legislature Mr. McCord made a study of law. In 1887 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as justice of the peace, a position he still fills with credit. Mr. McCord was married in 1881, to Sarah E., daughter of Frank and Alice Walker, of Coshocton county, Ohio, and they have two child-

ren living: Bertha C. and George W. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George W. McCleary, a leading business man of Wheeling, and prominent in municipal affairs, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, December 16, 1849. His father, Joseph C. McCleary, is now a resident of Portland, Ohio, and attained his seventy-eighth year February 14, 1890. The latter learned the trade of a bricklayer in youth, and laid brick from Montreal to New Orleans, and subsequently became a lawyer, and attained considerable prominence as an upright and able public man. He held the office of state senator in 1857, and under the administration of President Lincoln, was United States assessor for the Seventeenth district of Ohio, discharging all trusts confided to him conscientiously and faithfully and with a high degree of satisfaction to the public. He, and his wife, whose maiden name was Isabella R. Gray, were both born in Ohio. The latter, a devoted member of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, Presbyterian church, died February 11, 1888, aged sixty-six years. Three sons and one daughter were born to these parents. George W. McCleary left home at the age of twenty-two years, and going west, arrived in St. Louis in February, 1872, and there purchased a morning route on the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, which he held for two years, in the meantime studying law. Having completed his preparation he was admitted to the St. Louis bar in June, 1874, and he practiced there for three years, with satisfactory results, until his health compelled him to return to his old home. He was admitted, subsequently, to practice in the state courts and the federal courts at Cleveland, and he remained in the profession until 1880, when he embarked in business at Portland, Ohio, where he continued until the spring of 1883. His residence at Wellsburg began April 2, 1883, and he has since conducted here a successful business as a furniture dealer and undertaker. Mr. McCleary had been in Wellsburg but one day more than necessary to acquire citizenship when, on April 3, 1884, he was elected mayor of the city by the largest majority ever given for that office. After holding one year, he declined re-election, but at the next election was chosen for another term. During his service he was instrumental in dividing the city into wards and in laying the foundation for the street paving, which is the best, for the size of the city, in West Virginia. He was also responsible, in a large degree, for introducing into the charter the prohibition of gambling houses. Altogether, his service to the city in this capacity was of such character as to win for him the hearty congratulation of all good and enterprising citizens. In politics he is active as a republican; fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. McCleary married in September, 1873, to Effie, daughter of Col. G. W. Mitchell, deceased, and to this union four children have been born, Joseph L., Edna B., James P. and Guy M., the latter deceased. Mr. McCleary and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Josephus and Rebecca (Seaman) McIntire were the parents of four children, of whom Robert and Hester are living. Josephus McIntire

first saw the light in the year 1806, on the farm now occupied by his son Robert, the subject of this sketch. He died March 2, 1888. His wife was born in 1808, in Ohio county, W. Va. Josephus McIntire was one of the most prominent farmers in Brooke county, where he lived and worked all his life. Robert McIntire was born December 15, 1844, on the old homestead. His education was derived from the common schools, and also from Duff's college, where he graduated in the commercial college when about twenty-one years of age. After leaving college Mr. McIntire returned to his home. He has always been engaged in tilling the soil and has met with marked success in this pursuit. His farm consists of some 200 acres of finely cultivated land, is situated three miles southeast of Wellsburg, and is known as the Josephus McIntire farm, he having succeeded his father's estate. His reputation as a man of strict integrity, and his ability in his calling is undisputed, he being held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

Archibald McLean, A. M., the distinguished president of Bethany college, is one of six children born to Malcolm and Alexandra (McKay) McLean, natives of Scotland. The mother died when Archibald was four years old. The three living children are: Archibald James and Alexandra (Cato). His birth took place December 26, 1851, on Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada. In early life our subject worked on a farm and subsequently followed the carriage business for about five years, he then entered Bethany college, and was graduated therefrom in the year 1874 with the degree of A. B. After completing his collegiate course he went to Mount Healthy, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he was pastor of the Disciples church for about eight years. At the expiration of that time President McLean was honored by the election to the secretaryship of the Christian Foreign Missionary society, an office which he still holds. Upon the death of President Woolery he was elected president of Bethany college, having been inaugurated in August, 1889. His election has been followed by the continued prosperity of the institution, and under his wise and progressive administration it is expected that the college will become even more popular and aggressive in the future than in past. President McLean is very highly respected by the students and officials of the college, and has gained the esteem of the entire community.

George B. Miller is one of six children born to George and Susan (Scott) Miller. The three now living are: Rebecca (Wright), George B., and Julian (Chambers). The father of these children was a native of New York state, and the mother was born in Ireland. Coming to this country when quite young she settled at Leesburg, Ohio. The maternal grandfather's name was William Scott. George B. Miller had but limited opportunity for obtaining an education. The greater part of his life has been passed on a farm. He was joined in holy wedlock to Susan Bukey in the year 1836. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of John and Agnes (McMahan) Bukey. By this marriage six children were born: Hugh, Hudson and Scott are dead, and

Agnes (Guy), Clark and Mark. His first wife died in October, 1862. He was again married in the year 1870, Cora Casnar becoming his wife. She is the daughter of William and Mary Jane (Clegg) Casnar. By his second wife Mr. Miller has had five children, of whom Susan B., Mary and Brooke are living. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Baptist church, being an active, earnest church worker. Mr. Miller is a loyal republican and one of the oldest and most respected residents of the county. His farm with its fine stock and well appointed buildings is an ample evidence of his ability and enterprise.

A representative citizen and an extensive agriculturist of Buffalo township, Brooke county, W. Va., is Robert Miller, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, where he was born February 1, 1814. He came to America in the year 1831. Landing at Philadelphia, Penn., he remained in that city for one year. Moving to Pittsburgh Mr. Miller resided there for a short time and then removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where he was apprenticed for three years in the Wheeling foundry under Thomas Sweeney. Subsequently Mr. Miller and his brother rented an old foundry plant near the old stone bridge in Wheeling. They remained in partnership until 1858, when Robert sold his interest to his brother. Two years later he bought the farm on which he now lives. This property then consisted of over 300 acres, the price paid being $20,000. Since that time Mr. Miller has added to his farm until at the present time he operates a magnificent farm of over 900 acres, and besides this has purchased farms for his two sons. By dint of energy, enterprise and integrity he has accumulated a large fortune, and his life has been so lived as to obtain for him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He espoused Eliza Luke in the year 1837, by whom he has had the following-named children: Sarah, William, Robert, James, David, Thomas and George W. Mrs. Miller is the daughter of James Luke. Mr. Miller founds his political belief on the tenets of the democratic party. A fine specimen of a self-made man.

William I. Ong, of Wellsburg, is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born June 27, 1848, the son of Jacob F. and Mary I. (Irvine) Ong. His father, a native of Ohio, was a farmer by occupation, an industrious and intelligent man, and earnest and practical member of the Society of Friends. He died March, 1881, aged seventy-five years. The mother of our subject was born in Ireland, and died in October, 1887, aged seventy-six years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant church, and shared with her husband in the good deeds of Christian charity. Of their seven children, three besides William are now living, viz.: Finley M. and John, residents of Iowa, and Emily L., wife of William Vermillion, of Smithfield, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Smithfield public schools and at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. After teaching school several terms with good success, he was pursuaded to go west in 1868, but he returned three years later and embarked in mercantile business at Smithfield, Ohio. In 1877 he removed to Wheeling and for three years was traveling salesman for Vance, Hughes & Co., after

which he embarked in the retail shoe business at that city, under the firm name of Ong & Hammond. His partner dying, he afterward purchased the entire business, but sold it in the same year. Since then he has been acting as traveling salesman for several Boston manufacturers of boots and shoes, a line of trade of which he was a thorough master. He has been successful in his enterprises, is an energetic business man, and is highly esteemed as a citizen. Mr. Ong was married to his present wife November 14, 1889, Emma L., daughter of H. M. and Eliza (Stewart) Hall, formerly of Wellsburg, now of Nebraska. By previous marriages, Mr. Ong has three children, Edna May, Howard J. and William I., Jr. Mrs. Ong is a lady of notable culture and ability. She is a graduate of the West Liberty Normal school, and during the past year pursued the studies of the junior year in the State Normal school at Indiana, Penn., preparing for teaching. She served as deputy postmaster from 1876 to 1879, and as postmaster from 1879 to February, 1886, very ably performing the duties of that office. Mr. Ong and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a republican in politics.

Capt. Thomas C. Parke, of Wellsburg, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., August 14, 1824, the son of John and Elizabeth Parke. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1789, and died August 13, 1868. He was a silversmith, goldsmith and watchmaker by occupation, and in the war of 1812 was a gallant member of the Pittsburgh Blues. At the battle of Fort Meigs he was wounded so severely that he suffered from its effects until his death, and received a pension from the government. His wife, a native of Virginia, born June 22, 1801, died March 25, 1875. Of their eight children, four are now living. In 1841 Capt. Parke left his home at Pittsburgh, and came to Wellsburg, to learn the cabinet trade with his uncle, Samuel L. Marks, which completed, three years later, he returned to Pittsburgh, where he lived two years. He was subsequently a fireman and assisted in fighting the great fire of April 10, 1845. He then came again to Wellsburg, and worked with his uncle until the rebellion broke out. when he was among the first to render signal service to his country. He raised the first company in the county for the three months' service, and went out as its captain. He was subsequently made adjutant of the One Hundred and Third regiment, "Home Guards," and he re-enlisted March 22, 1864, in Company K, First West Virginia infantry, with which he served until discharged on account of close of war, July 16, 1865. He participated in the battles of Phillippi, Newmarket, Piedmont and Lynchburgh, and many dangerous skirmishes in the Hunter raid, in which he marched for four days without food. After this raid he was in hospital eight months. Capt. Parke was a gallant soldier, ever ready for duty, and is one of those heroes ever deserving his country's gratitude. Since the war he has been working at cabinet-making and carpentry, and is an industrious and highly esteemed citizen. He is a member of Pierpont post, G. A. R., and in politics is a republican. He was married May 10, 1848, to Jemima Wingate, who died July 5, 1873, leaving one son, Thomas A. The latter is now

a prominent man of Pittsburgh, a member of the firm of Logan, Gregg & Co., in the hardware trade, and is a man of considerable influence in that city, now holding a seat in the city council. He married Letitia Howard, daughter of Rev. Dr. Howard, deceased, of revered memory, late pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. They have one son, William Howard Parke. On September 10, 1874, Capt. Parke was married to Mary, widow of Benjamin McHenry, who lost his life in the war of the rebellion. She had four children: Nancy, Jennie, Joseph and William, and by her marriage to Mr. Parke has two children: Clara and Fanny.

James Patterson was born in the year 1800, near Eldersville, Washington Co., Penn. The father and mother, James and Sarah (Given) Patterson, were both natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent. Mr. Patterson's early life was spent upon the paternal farm in Pennsylvania, where he was given ample opportunity for attending the common schools. About 1832 he and his brother John came to Cross Creek township, Brooke Co., W. Va., locating upon the land now occupied by the widow and other heirs. He remained single until 1852, at which time he was united in marriage to Miss Jane McWha, a native of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Patterson always made his farm his home and chief care, but after his marriage he branched out into other business, having been employed in 1853 and 1854 in building a portion of the Pan-handle railroad, he having a contract to build some three miles of road, which was completed in this time. Was also one of the incorporators and directors of the Jefferson Iron mill of Steubenville, Ohio. While still living upon his father's farm, and before engaging in farming for himself, Mr. Patterson was extensively interested in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, having made about twelve round trips to New Orleans. Before his marriage he was made a justice of the peace, which office he held for four years with great credit to himself. He was always prominently identified with every movement for the improvement of educational facilities, and the highways system. His life was crowded with usefulness, and at the time of his death, in 1876, no man in the county was more thoroughly respected and trusted than James Patterson. Mr. Patterson was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal church, and all his life was a strong supporter of this church. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson: John N., deceased, and Robert P. The wife still survives, and having completed her life work, now lives in peaceful retirement upon the fine farm which her husband left.

Hon. James Paull, deceased, formerly a supreme judge of West Virginia, was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1818. His parents, George and Elizabeth Paull, were among the early settlers of western Pennsylvania. Early in life Judge Paull manifested those studious and industrious habits of mind which made him so successful in subsequent life. Preparing himself for admission to Washington college, Pennsylvania, he distinguished himself as a student there, and was graduated in the class of 1835. He then chose the profession of law

at his vocation and made his home at Wheeling, where for many years he was a distinguished lawyer and a citizen honored both by the community and state. He died at Wellsburg, May 11, 1875, at the age of fifty-two years, being at that time one of the judges of the supreme court of West Virginia. He was twice married, first to Jane A., daughter of Judge Fry, and subsequently to Eliza J., daughter of Samuel and Sydney (Heiskell) Ott. He left at his death five children: James, who married Marianna, daughter of J. G. Jacob, of Wellsburg, W. Va.; Harry W., manager of the Eagle Glass works of Lazearville, a branch of the Nail City Lantern company of Wheeling, W. Va., and a bright and promising business man; Samuel O., connected with the Nail City Lantern company, and Margaret S., and Elizabeth. Mrs. Eliza J. Paull survives, with her residence at Wellsburg. She and the children are active members of the Presbyterian church, of which James has been an elder for several years. Mrs. Paull's parents were natives of Virginia, he of Winchester and she of Woodstock. He died in August, 1868, aged sixty-nine, and she August 5, 1882, aged seventy-seven years. Both were devout Christians and earnest workers, the memory of whom is an inspiration to good and useful living. The father was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Wheeling; was one of the founders of the Second church, which was largely indebted to his prudence and generosity for success; and he aided also in the establishment of the Third church. No layman has since done more by aid or activity to advance the Presbyterian cause in Wheeling.

A. C. Pendleton, teacher of modern languages in Bethany college, is the daughter of Prof. W. K. and Laomia (Campbell) Pendleton. She began teaching music in the above college in the year 1881, and in 1885 was offered the chair of modern languages, which she accepted, and which she has since held. As a teacher Miss Pendleton takes high rank, and has given eminent satisfaction in the responsible positions which she has filled.

Prof. Hunter Pendleton, teacher of natural sciences in Bethany college, was born in Louisa county, Va., on the 22nd of January, 1858, son of D. H. and Julia (Hunter) Pendleton. When young he lived with his grandfather on a farm, received his early educational training in private institutions of learning and later became a student of the University of Virginia, where he graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1881. After this he taught for some time and subsequently re-entered the university and took one year's work in the natural sciences. He then went to Europe and pursued his studies in the University of Goetingen, from which he received the degree of Ph. D. Returning to America he accepted a position as teacher of chemistry in Tufts college, near the city of Boston, and after spending some time in that institution, became a member of the faculty of Bethany college, where he takes high rank as teacher of the natural sciences.

Joseph C. Reed, of Wheeling, mould maker of the Riverside Glass works of that city, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., August 23, 1841. His parents, William and Mary (Jones) Reed, were born in

Pennsylvania. The father, a cooper by trade, previously engaged in farming, died in 1852, at the age of forty-five years. The mother is still living at the age of about sixty-eight years. She is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, to which her husband also belonged, and has lived a life of true Christion devotion to her family, and kindness to all. Five children were born to these parents, of whom the only survivor besides Joseph C., is his sister Elizabeth. The subject of this sketch, at the age of twenty years, began the learning of the business of a machinist, and subsequently he was occupied as a river engineer about ten years, being known as one of the most skillful and competent of those in that calling. Since leaving the river, he has been engaged in glass manufacture, and now occupies a responsible position, in which he gives satisfaction to all concerned. He is one of the enterprising and influential men of the city, imbued with true public spirit and regard for the welfare of the community. For about four years he has rendered the city efficient service as a member of the council. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the National Union, and is a republican in politics. Mr. Reed was married April 13, 1882, to Anna, D., daughter of Edward and Sarah J. Ray, aged and worthy pioneer settlers of Ohio county.

John Reid, a leading grocer of Wellsburg, was born in Ireland in 1831, the son of Thomas and Rosanna (Calderwood) Reid He came to America at the age of twenty-four years, and after working as a laborer on a farm for some time, became clerk of a store in Wheeling. In 1868 he opened a soap factory at the old powder mill, and remained in that business two years, then removing to the city, where he carried on a small grocery trade for twelve years quite successfully. In 1882 Mr. Reid completed the business building, with double store room, which he now occupies with the most convenient, complete and elegant grocery store of Wellsburg. His success in business is due to his great business tact and untiring push, and he retains his patronage, and increases it by pure goods, full weight, honest prices and courteous treatment. Mr. Reid was married in Wheeling to Martha McCoffra, a native of Ireland, and they have had four children, Thomas, Sammie, William P. and Fannie L., the last three of whom died in childhood. Thomas, who is capable and active in business, has charge of the store. He and his parents are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Reid is in politics a republican.

Rev. J. A. Reynolds, in charge of the Catholic congregation of Wellsburg parish, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 25, 1847, the son of Thomas and Ann Reynolds, who are at the present time residents of Wheeling. Father Reynolds was educated in St. Charles college, and continued his studies at Wheeling until the period of his ordination to the priesthood, in 1871. He was first assigned to the college at Wheeling, where he taught about a year and a half, after which he was sent to Weston, Lewis county, as an assistant. He was engaged in that capacity about two years, and then worked at Wheeling a short time. His next appointment was as rector of St. Clara, Doddridge county, and he remained there five years, coming from

that place to Wellsburg, in August, 1886. Here he has since labored efficiently in his sacred cause, and as a devoted clergyman and upright and charitable man has the highest regard of all classes of the community.

Prof. H. H. Rumble, a teacher in the Bethany college, of Bethany, W. Va., was born February 26, 1865, near Marietta, Ohio, the son of D. A. and Mary (Kelly) Rumble. His mother, a native of Ireland, died May 8, 1885. His father is still living. In early life Prof. Rumble worked on the farm, and during this time attended the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he entered the college at Beverly, Ohio, and became a student of Bethany college at the age of nineteen. He finished his course after attending here four years, graduating with the degree A. B., in 1888. After completing his course at Bethany he went to Madison county, Ky., where he was one of the instructors in the Elliott institute, his department being that of ancient languages. Later he returned to Bethany, and is now one of the faculty. Prof. Rumble was married to Miss Lillie Wells, of West Liberty, W. Va. Her father is James Wells, and her mother is Martha Wells. She has six brothers and one sister.

Robert Scott, of Wellsburg, was born in Brooke county, January 9, 1841, the son of John and James (Henderson) Scott, both natives of Ireland. The parents were both devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and highly esteemed by all who knew them. The father, who was by trade a weaver, and latterly was engaged in mercantile business in Ohio, died in 1877, aged seventy-five years. His wife died at the age of forty years, in 1847. Five sons and three daughters were born to them, of whom one daughter and three sons are living. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Scott began to seek an independent livelihood, working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1882, when he embarked in the lumber business at Wellsburg. He is still engaged in this business, and occupies a creditable place among the enterprising and successful business men of the town. He is active in public affairs, working as best he can for the good of the community, and has for several terms held the office of councilman. He is a member of the Masonic order, is a democrat in politics, and he and wife are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Scott was married in 1875, to Dora Bachell, daughter of John Bachell of Bethany, and by this union has five children: Mattie, Bessie, Pearl, John and Robert.

Prof. Oscar Schmiedel, a popular teacher in Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va., was born December 1, 1861, in Germany, and came to America in the year 1881. Johanna Schmiedel is his mother, his father was Albert Schmiedel. He has two brothers and one sister, all of whom are in Germany. When he first came to this country, Prof. Schmiedel was engaged in a machine shop in Wellsburg, W. Va., where he worked for only a short time, being very unfortunate in losing his right arm while in the shop, and the following fall, 1882, he started to college at Bethany, and continued until he graduated in the year 1886, receiving the degree of B. S. After graduating

he was employed in the college as one of the faculty. He is professor of mathematics, and has taught for the last four years with splendid success. Our subject is a member of the Lutheran church, and also of the college fraternity.

C. Shriver, M. D., a prominent physician of Bethany, Brooke Co., W. Va., was born in Fayette county, Penn., four miles east of Brownsville, on the national road, June 16, 1841. In March, 1869, he moved to Wellsburg, W. Va., and practiced his profession there for one year. He then took up his residence at Bethany, in the month of June, 1870, and has practiced there since. Dr. Shriver graduated from the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, in the year 1874, having previously taken an academical course of study at the Merrittstown academy, of Fayette county, Penn. Dr. Shriver heeded his country's call in her time of need by enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, and served with patriotic zeal until his discharge in August, 1865, having participated in the battles of the Wilderness, and all the engagements which took place around Petersburg. By his first wife he had three children, two of whom are now living, named, Viginta R. and Knowles J. Dr. Shriver married for his second wife, Rebecca E. Rodgers; Eva R. is the child of this union. Dr. Shriver and children are communicants of the Disciples church, and his wife of the Presbyterian denomination, he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knight Templar, past grand representative, Sovereign Grand lodge of the I. O. O. F., past grand patriarch of West Virginia, I. O. O. F., also of the K. of P. George W. Shriver, father of the above, was born in the year 1816, and died in 1861. He was a native of Maryland, having been born near Cumberland, that state. The mother, whose maiden name was Melissa A. Colley, was born in the year 1823. Dr. Shriver's first wife was Elizabeth Leighton, who was born in West Pembroke, Me., in 1838, she died in 1871. Dr. Shriver and family are highly respected in the community, and he is considered as one of the most skillful physicians in that section of the state, commanding a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. William M. Simpson, the leading dentist of Wellsburg, was born at Carlisle, Penn., November 1, 1851. His parents are Rev. Thomas R. Simpson and Martha A. (Anderson) Simpson, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father, as a minister of the United Presbyterian church, preached for many years throughout Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is still occasionally called to the pulpit, though he has ceased active work. He is now seventy-six years old. He is a man of fine culture, and sound in argument and persuasive in his appeals. His wife is still living, also all of their ten children, the youngest of whom is aged twenty-five years. All the members of the family are members of the Presbyterian church, and show in daily life the influence of their mother, a devout and faithful Christian lady. Dr. Simpson was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Pennsylvania and at the age of eighteen years he began earning his own livelihood. Determining to follow dentistry he made a thorough study of the

profession and before settling at Wellsburg, in 1876, practiced at Steubenville and Pittsburgh. He has been quite successful in his profession, and is classed among the best dentists of the state. As a citizen he is esteemed as one of the responsible and enterprising men of the community, generally taking an interest in affairs for the good of the community. He has made various investments in business, which have been successful. Though importuned to enter the political arena, he has never consented to seek office, but has faithfully devoted himself to his profession. His political faith is republican. The doctor was married December, 1878, to Susan V., daughter of the late G. W. and Julia A. Caldwell, highly respected citizens of Wellsburg. To this union four children have been born: Mary C., Charles C., William M., and Gerald L. The family residence is on Charles street, and is a happy home, the abode of comfort and good will, with surroundings that indicate prosperity and thrift.

Col. George P. Smith, born at Wooster, Ohio, August 14, 1826, died at Steubenville, August 23, 1889, was one of the prominent men of the upper Ohio valley. He received his education in the Wooster schools and at Mt. Pleasant college, Iowa, and subsequently became the editor of the Wheeling *Times and Gazette*. He also prepared himself for the practice of medicine at the Eclectic college, of Cincinnati, and going to Danville, Ill., he practiced there two years, until April, 1861, at the same time editing the *Danville Republican*. At the beginning of Lincoln's administration, he was appointed collector of revenue at Bellingham's Bay, Washington, at a salary of $3,000, but when en route to the east, he stopped at Wheeling, and finding the country in need of soldiers, he enlisted, and served for five months under the first call as captain on the staff of General Morris. Then going to Illinois, he served as major of the Sixty-ninth Illinois regiment one year, after which he re-enlisted for three years, and raised the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. After a year's gallant service, in which he endeared himself to his men by his bravery and activity, he was compelled by sickness to resign. He did not recover until a year afterward, when he purchased the *Jacksonville* (Illinois) *Journal*, daily and weekly, which he edited brilliantly four years. Sickness, and the absence of his son in Europe caused him to sell out and remove to Kansas, where having had considerable acquaintance with the law, he opened a law office at Humboldt. He practiced there with much success for twenty years, and served in 1884 as attorney general of the state. Ill health required his departure from the state; he was appointed pension examiner at Pittsburgh by Pres. Cleveland, and he resided there three years. In July, 1889, he removed to Steubenville, intending to resume the practice of law, but died in the following month. He was married August 8, 1848, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Jane (McDonald) Caldwell, of Columbiana county, Ohio. This estimable lady is still living, and is a resident of Wellsburg. The children of this union were four in number. Byron C., the eldest, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. At the age of nineteen

years he went to Europe and studied one year at each of the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, Munich and Athens. On his return he was called to the chair of Greek in the Kansas university, at Lawrence, and held that position three years, being then compelled to go to Philadelphia for medical treatment. While there he was engaged for fifteen months as an editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. He next went to Humboldt, Kan., and thence to Colorado, where he died May 4, 1877, aged twenty-seven years. Of him, George D. Prentiss said: "A brighter torch was never extinguished in the dark waters than when Byron C. Smith passed away. His young, bright face, as it looks down from the wall, seems to have in it as little of the dross of this world as any countenance I have ever seen." Hon. T. D. Thatcher, editor of the *Republican Daily Journal*, of Lawrence, Kan., wrote of him: "His mind was many sided, alert, profound, comprehensive. It was rare to meet a man of his age — or indeed of any age, for that matter — who was so thoroughly posted upon such a wide and varied range of topics. He excelled as a linguist, yet his favorite studies were metaphysical and philosophical. In these departments he was at home and he was also a master of the ancient and modern thought. He deeply sympathized with the positive philosophy and hoped to see its doctrines carried out in the constitution of society and the organization of government. Take him all in all, he was probably the most brilliant scholar the country has ever known." The other children of Col. Smith are Abbie J., who died in 1871, and Gerritt, who is in the grocery business at Wellsburg. The latter married Mary Caldwell, and has four children: Fred, Rodney, Carl and Harry Paull.

Hon. William H. Tarr, of Wellsburg, one of the prominent landowners and leading farmers of the upper Ohio valley, was born in Brooke county, February 22, 1833. His father was Campbell Tarr, also a native of that county, who was a notable land owner and produce speculator in the early days, and was extensively engaged in boating the produce of the valley to New Orleans, and to Cuba and other Spanish possessions. He was a man of much influence, and in 1840 represented Brooke and Hancock counties at the state capital. On February 22, 1828, he was married to Frances Hunter, of the distinguished Hunter family of Virginia and a most estimable lady. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. By this union were born nine children: John C., now a prominent attorney of Leavenworth, Kan.; William H., the subject of this mention; Washington, deceased; Mrs. Virginia Langfitt, deceased; Mrs. Mary Garrett, deceased; Eugene, Ella, Lucy and Clarence. Campbell Tarr died November 5, 1859, at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife, November 27, 1888, aged eighty. William H. Tarr, after being educated at Bethany college, engaged in mercantile pursuits in the firm of Campbell Tarr, Jr., & Co. After four years of business he went west in 1856, and located at Leavenworth, Kan. In that year, when the first sale of government lands was made for the benefit of the Delaware Indians, he purchased extensively at five different land sales, and at one time

was one of the large land-owners of the territory. Subsequently he made a six-months' expedition to the Pike's Peak region, and there acted as agent for the exchange of coin for gold dust, for certain banks of Leavenworth. In 1861 Mr. Tarr returned eastward and farmed a large tract of his land in Ohio until 1869, when he removed to Wellsburg, since then his home. Here he has been mainly engaged in managing his farm interests in Ohio, in addition to his property in this county. In business affairs he is regarded as one of the enterprising men of the valley. It is notably to his credit that he and four others, Isaac H. Duval, W. C. Barclay, Elisha Paxton, and Benjamin Hervey, with the co-operation of Charles Brady, president of the Riverside Glass works, were the first to utilize natural gas in the manufacture of glass table ware, since which time millions of dollars have been invested in such plants in various parts of America. A man of liberal culture, also, and brilliant parts, he is well qualified for service to the community and the state. This was recognized in 1876 by his election to the West Virginia state senate, where he served four years with distinction. There he held the chairmanship of the joint committee of the senate and house which re-organized the entire judicial system of the state on its present basis, and was also chairman of the committee on the penitentiary, which was for the first time put upon a paying basis. He also served on the finance committee, part of the time as chairman. Politically Mr. Tarr is a democrat. He was married in May, 1860, to Laura J. Johnson, daughter of Smiley Johnson, and they have three children, daughters, who have been reared to accomplished and refined womanhood, with the advantages of fine educations. Both parents and daughters are members of the Presbyterian church. The children are: Anna L., wife of Rev. R. G. Noland, of Springfield, Mo.; Fanny L., wife of Campbell Tarr, a merchant of Leavenworth, Kan., by whom she has one child, Lorene J.; and Bessie A., who graduated in 1889, at St. Auburn college, Cincinnati. The elder sisters were graduated at Beatty's seminary, Steubenville, in 1889.

Prof. John M. Trible, member of the faculty of Bethany college, is a native of Essex county, Va., and dates his birth from the 18th day of August, 1851. His parents, Dr. J. S. and Emeline (Christian) Trible, had a family of nine children, John M. being the eldest. Prof. Tribles' youthful years were spent on a farm and his early educational training was obtained in an academy which he attended at intervals until his twenty-first year. On attaining his majority, he entered Bethany college and graduated in the theological department in 1875, with the honors of his class, On leaving college he accepted the pastorate of the Disciples church of Woolfolk, Va., and after preaching there with great acceptance for eighteen months, accepted a similar position in Franklin, Tenn., going thence to the city of Memphis, where he was pastor four years. His next charge was in Buffalo, N. Y., where he continued four years, then to St. Louis, but later returned to Buffalo, where he remained until he accepted the position which he nows fills, *i. e.*, professor of New Testament literature. While

at St. Louis he was editor of the *Evangelist*, a periodical devoted to the interests of the current reformation which he conducted in connection with his pastoral work. Prof. Trible and wife, whose maiden name was Bessie Campbell, daughter of William P. and Susan (Nicholson) Campbell, are the parents of three children, namely: John M., Susan Bates and William Campbell.

H. C. Ulrich is the son of H. C. and Lulu (Brandt) Ulrich, having been born in Germany in the year 1844. The earlier part of his life was spent in his native country, and he was educated in the common schools of that country, coming to the United States in 1866. Mr. Ulrich at first located in Wheeling, W. Va., entering upon a mercantile life in that place. His business efforts were attended with fair success, and in 1883 he removed to Lazaerville, where he engaged in the manufacture of glass-ware, acting as president of the Pan-handle Glass company. These works were the first glass works to adopt the use of natural gas in the Ohio valley. In 1884, while still acting as president of this concern, he organized the Standard Insurance company, with which he was identified as secretary for three years, the main office of the company being moved to Wheeling in 1887. Mr. Ulrich resigned his office, and retiring from the Pan-handle Glass company in 1886, he, with others, immediately organized a company for the manufacture of glass. This company is known as the Lazaer Glass company. Since its inception he has been prominently connected with this firm, and is at present an active worker for its interests. While still living in Germany Mr. Ulrich was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Ehrhardt, the ceremony being solemnized in the year 1864. Twelve children, seven of whom are still living have been born to them, they are: Charles Henry; Caroline Elizabeth, deceased; Alfred Frederick, Emma Louisa; Harry Clarence, deceased; Edward Frederick, Harry Christian; Louis William, deceased; Caroline Dora; Anna Ludovike, deceased; Otto Christian and Ehrhardt Behrens. Mr. Ulrich is a prosperous, upright business man, and one who commands the respect of those with whom he comes in contact.

John B. Walkinshaw, M. D., of Wellsburg, a physician and surgeon of notable talent and thorough education, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., September 22, 1856. Dr. Walkinshaw is a son of James Walkinshaw, now a minister of the Presbyterian church at Aledo, Ill., of high culture, and brilliant and successful in his calling. This gentleman was engaged in boyhood on the Pennsylvania canal, subsequently taught in an academy at Turtle Creek, and received his literary education at Elder's Ridge academy and at Jefferson college. His theological studies he pursued at the United Presbyterian Theological seminary at Allegheny, Penn. He was in the service of the Union for three years as chaplain during the civil war, and was subsequently associated with the Christian commission. Rev. Mr. Walkinshaw is a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Brown. The latter died in 1873, from an over-dose of morphine administered by a phy-

sician for the relief of neuralgia, with which she was suffering. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of the five children of these parents, three of whom survive. Dr. Walkinshaw's first employment, for his own maintenance, was as a teacher in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Subsequently, he studied and was graduated at Martinsburg academy in Knox county, Ohio, afterward attending Gambier and W. & J. colleges. Having determined to pursue the profession of medicine he began reading in 1879 with Dr. H. L. Snodgrass, at Buffalo, Penn., and afterward entered the medical department of the Western Reserve college at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in February, 1883. At once he began the practice at Wellsburg, where he is now considered as a leader in his profession, among the young practitioners, and is popular as a citizen. He holds the position of physician for the county, and has for four years held the office of coroner. With a firm grasp of the fundamentals of his profession, he keeps abreast of advanced thought, by extensive reading and is an active member of the State Medical society and of the American Medical association. Politically he is a democrat, and the church connection of himself and wife is with the Presbyterian church of Wellsburg. Fraternally he is a member of the Wellsburg lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., of which he has served as W. M.; of Wheeling Union chapter, R. A. M.; of Wheeling commandery, No. 1, K. T., and he is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. The doctor was married December 23, 1887, to Anna M. Liggette, of Washington county, Penn.

David Waugh, the prominent miller of Brooke county, W. Va., was born November 12, 1839, near his present residence. Mr. Waugh is the son of Richard and Eliza (Moore) Waugh. The former was born in the year 1797, near Independence, Washington Co., Penn., where he resided until 1824, at which time he was married to Eliza Moore, daughter of John Moore. Immediately after his marriage he removed to Brooke county, locating on Buffalo creek. Richard Waugh built two large water mills for making flour in this county and owned a steam mill opposite Wellsburg in Ohio. He owned between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land, made roads and built bridges at his own expense when he could not get the county to assist him. He made a tunnel and arched it with stone to bring water to his mill, and when he afterward built what was known as the upper mill, he made a tunnel of the same kind there; the mill is gone but the tunnel is likely to be there for ages. He also made two tunnels for wagons to go through, and they are still used on the Wellsburg and Bethany turnpike. He died in 1844 at the age of forty-seven years. He was a great man to help his friends, having offered Rev. John McCluskey, of West Alexander, Penn., 100 acres of land if he would come here and preach in his church. The present mill was built after his death by his son-in-law, A. M. Buchanan. Subject went into partnership with his brother James in the milling business in 1862, and continued together till January 1868 at which time he bought out his brother's share, or traded for it. They have been in the business ever since. David did not take much in-

terest in the manufacture of flour while he was in partnership. James ran the mill, and David ran the saw-mill and attended to the engine in dry weather when the water was low. David put in a new steam plant some time after taking hold of the property. David Waugh, the principal of this biography, has operated the "Waugh mill" for about twenty-five years. This mill was erected in 1847 by A. M. Buchanan at a cost of $8,000. Mr. Waugh was employed in the mill previous to his purchase of the property, and there learned the business under its old owner. This is one of the best milling properties in the county, having a capacity of 100 barrels per day. In 1884 Mr. Waugh made extensive improvements, putting in a full set of rollers, and also adding steam-power to its equipment. He has a very large trade and works the mill to at least one-half of its capacity. Mr. Waugh was educated in the academy at Morgantown, W. Va., completing his course there in two years. In 1872, on the twenty-first day of May, he was united in marriage to Margaret Bachtell. She was born April 1, 1847, in York, Medina Co., Ohio, the daughter of William and Sarah Bachtell. Five children have been born to this union: William A., Fanny B., Mary J., Martha and one deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh are active members of the Presbyterian church of Wellsburg, and he is a loyal supporter of the democratic party.

A. W. Wells, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Buffalo township, Brooke county, W. Va., was born August 16, 1820, near Wellsburg, W. Va., the son of Bazaleel and Nancy (McIntire) Wells, of Welsh and Irish descent, respectively. Bazaleel Wells was born on the same farm as his son, A. W. Wells, in the year 1799, May 26, and died November 4, 1874. His wife was also born near Wellsburg, March 24, 1799. The paternal grandparents were Absalom and M. (Wells) Wells, and the maternal grandparents were Robert and Ann (Hyatt) McIntire, natives of Ellicott Mills, Md. The McIntires moved Brooke county, W. Va., sometime about the year 1790, settling in the vicinity of Wellsburg. The nine children that were born to Bazaleel and Nancy Wells are: Robert, Ezbai, Milton, Bazaleel, John D., R. F., W. V., Michal (Berry) and Ann (McCoy). Mary Palmer, daughter of James and Savina Palmer, became Mr. Wells's wife in March, 1854. Their children are: Sevina (Lewis), John C. and Robert M.

Ezbai Wells, brother of the above, was born August 26, 1825, on the family farm near Wellsburg. With the exception o six years, which were spent in gold mining, Mr. Wells has always been engaged in farming. December 8, 1859, he took Agnes McCoy to wife, by whom he has had eight children. Those living are: Mamie B., David McCoy, Emma L. (Bane), Michael B., Maggie V., Charles A., E. C. and John T. The entire family are consistent members of the Disciples church.

More than two centuries ago three Welshmen by the name of Wells came to America. One settled in Baltimore, Md., one in Massachusetts, and the other was entirely lost sight of. The subject of this

memoir is a descendant of the brother who settled in Baltimore. Henry Clay Wells was born October 27, 1853, on the old Ben Fisher farm, near Beach Bottom, on the Ohio river. He is the son of Robert M. and Eliza Ann (Carle) Wells. The father was born near the place just described as his son's birthplace, April 28, 1822, and the mother was born April 22, 1824, in Wellsburg, W. Va. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living: Henry Clay, and Virginia (Wells), the latter is now a resident of Wheeling, W. Va. Henry Wells attended the common schools and also the Normal school at West Liberty. Having spent about three years in the Normal school, Mr. Wells engaged in farming, and has since followed this avocation. He owns 200 acres of fertile land, and makes a specialty of raising sheep and corn, being recognized as one of the representative farmers of the county. He married Jennie W. Hedges, November 17, 1875, a daughter of C. B. and Hattie (Walker) Hedges. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children, named: Lena Ota, born November 14, 1876; and Carl Walker, born November 30, 1878. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Disciples church, of West Liberty, and are classed among the charitable and influential people of the community. Mr. Wells is a loyal republican. Their residence is situated in Buffalo township, Brooke Co., W. Va.

Rebecca (Owings) Wells was born to Asa and Mary (Wells) Owings, July 2, 1818, in Brooke county, W. Va., of which state the parents were also natives. Mrs. Well lived with her parents until her marriage to Nathaniel Wells in 1842. She obtained all the education possible from the limited resources then at hand, and at the age of twenty-four, was married. Mr. Wells was the son of Jesse and Susanna (Davis) Wells, natives of Maryland. He was born in Brooke county, W. Va., June 19, 1809. Having acquired an average education, and after helping his father on the paternal farm, he struck out for himself when twenty-one or twenty-two years old, and began working at the carpenter's trade in the vicinity of his home and in Wheeling. In this business he amassed considerable property, and soon commenced to occupy positions of trust and prominence. For several terms he had the distinction to represent his district in the legislature of Virginia at Richmond, serving at all times with probity and credit. Mr. Wells was prominently connected with the construction of the Pan-handle railroad, having the entire management of a considerable portion of the construction. He was a man of much local influence, and when he died, November 9, 1884, at Middle Ferry homestead, now occupied by his widow. He left a host of sorrowing friends and relatives, who sincerely mourned the loss of a true friend, a loving husband and an indulgent, yet wise father. Mr. Wells was married first to Miss Mary, daughter of William Atkinson, of the state of Virginia. But she died soon after, in 1840, and he afterward espoused Miss Owings. Ten children blessed the latter union. Five of them still survive their father: Edward V., born June 13, 1843; George D., born April 1, 1845; Mary J., born November 24, 1847; Ephraim T.,

born January 8, 1849; Catharine M., born January 22, 1851; Talbert R., born June 18, 1855; Alice B., born December 11, 1851, and William H., born June 29, 1861, 1861. George died October 1, 1862; Edwin, died November 2, 1863; Catherine, died October 6, 1852. The son, Edwin, was a member of Company B, First Virginia regiment, and while before Richmond was taken prisoner, and died in captivity. He gave his all for his country, and sleeps in a soldier's honored grave. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Wells has resided upon the homestead with a young son, happy in the thought that she and hers have been of use to the world.

Robert M. Wells, a resident and prominent farmer of Buffalo township, Brooke county, W. Va., was born April 28, 1822, near Wellsburg, W. Va. His parents were Bazeleel and Nancy (McIntire) Wells. He received his early schooling in the common schools, and afterward attended Bethany college for one year. April 1, 1845, he was united in marriage to Eliza A. Carle, daughter of John and Rebecca Carle, who was born April 22, 1824, in Wellsburg, W. Va. Her father was a leading business man of Wellsburg, having established a cotton factory in that place in the year 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the parents of seven children. The family are earnest members of the Disciples church, of West Liberty, and is classed among the old and representative families of the county. During the late war Mr. Wells was one of two residents in his district who had the patriotism to vote in favor of drafting men for the Union army. He has ever been a true member of the republican party. He owns two valuable farm in Buffalo township, and is considered as one of the leading agriculturists of the county.

Prof. L. C. Woolery, a teacher in the Bethany college, was born at Antioch Mills, Harrison county, Ky., April 11, 1858, and is the son of James and Sarah Ann (Cleveland) Woolery. He attended the common schools until he was about eighteen, worked on the farm in the meantime, and at the age of twenty attended college at Hopedale, Ohio, after which he taught in the public school one year. He then entered Bethany college, where he graduated in the year 1884. He accepted a position in the Lafayette college, at Higginsville, and later read law for a time, but did not engage in the practice. He was afterward elected as one of the faculty of Bethany college, in which he fills the chair of Greek. Our subject was married August 7, 1888, to Mattie Paul, of Hopedale, Ohio. She was born June 15, 1859. Her parents are A. B. and Anna (Knox) Paul.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Charles Allison, a leading farmer of Grant district, Hancock county, W. Va., was born December 11, 1805. His father's name was Jonathan Allison, born June, 1776, in Maryland. His early education was limited. He followed the vocation of farming, and was a member of the Episcopalian church. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Christina Harmin, and reared a family of eleven child-

ren, three of whom are deceased: Ross, Daniel and Christena. Those living are: James, Jonathan, Mary, Nancy, Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel and Charles. Our subject's grandparent's names on his father's side were, James and Nancy Allison, natives of Maryland. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are deceased, Charles, Ross, Abner, Thomas and Jonathan. Our subject's education was limited to the common school, and he has followed the vocation of farming all his life with good success. He has been married twice. First to Sarah, daughter of Bennet and Mary White, November, 1826. This woman bore him eight children, three of whom are dead: Jonathan, Bennet and Sarah J. Those living are: Mary (Fowler), Samuel, Nancy (Sellers) and James. Mr. Allison was married the second time to Mary, daughter of Robert and Isabella Gervin, April 29, 1852. She was born September 22, 1818. They are the parents of two children, one dying in infancy. The one living is Susan V., wife of Isaac Allison. They are the parents of two children: Charles W. and Reason H. Mr. Allison is a staunch democrat in politics. He, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Thomas Anderson, who established in 1844 the now famous fire brick works at Anderson's landing, Hancock county, was born in McConnelstown, Penn., May 10, 1810. He was the oldest of a family of seven sons and one daughter of Thomas Anderson, of Irish descent, who lived in Pennsylvania until his death at Pittsburgh about the year 1828. Thomas Anderson spent his early life in Pennsylvania, and attended the schools of Pittsburgh and other places until he learned the trade of a potter at the age of eighteen. After following his trade at Pittsburgh, and working also at brickmaking, he came in 1831 to Hancock county, where he was employed by Thomas Freeman in the making of fire brick. A year later he rented the works and conducted the business for several years. In 1839 he bought land further down the river and began the manufacture of stone ware. In 1844, as above stated, he founded the brick works, which then manufactured 600,000 brick per year. This business was conducted under the firm name of T. Anderson & Co., until Mr. Anderson purchased the other interests and continued the business until 1884, when his sons began the manufacture of sewer pipe, in which they are still engaged, with the firm style of Anderson Brothers. Mr. Anderson has faithfully devoted himself to his own business during life, with the result of increasing the value of his manufacturing plant from a few thousand dollars to more than $50,000. He was married January 5, 1836, to Martha Baird, who after a happy married life of fifty-three years, died June 18, 1889. Five of their children are living: Mary, now Mrs. William Standish, Elizabeth, Thomas F., James and David. The latter two are engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe.

James Anderson, son of the above, is one of the prominent manufacturers of Hancock county. He was born January 12, 1849, and was educated in the common schools of the county. At an early age his attention was turned to the manufacture of fire-brick, in which his father was then engaged, and he has devoted his efforts ever since,

with the exception of a little time spent on the river, to that branch of industry. About five years ago he and his brother began the manufacture of sewer pipe and terra cotta goods of various kinds, in addition to the former product, and for these goods they find a great demand. They have now invested in their plant about $65,000, and run the works at full capacity the whole year round. This is one of the notable establishments of the upper Ohio valley. Mr. Anderson was married in August, 1873, to Jessie M. Oliver, who was born in Allegheny county, Penn., and whose father now resides in Allegheny City. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have five children: Ella, Baird, David, Elizabeth and James.

Hon. John H. Atkinson, a prominent attorney and leading citizen of New Cumberland, is of a family distinguished in the early history of the country. His great-great-grandfather was a native of England, who during the revolution in that land, followed the fortunes of Cromwell. After the protector's death he removed to Ireland and there engaged in manufacturing, but owing to the restrictions placed upon such business in that land by the English government, his son, Thomas Atkinson, removed to America early in 1700. He first settled in Maryland, and from there came to what is now Washington county, Penn., where he died. His son, John Atkinson, who was born in Maryland about 1760, accompanied his father to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming until about 1800, when he with three brothers, William, George and Thomas, removed to West Virginia and settled on the Ohio river, opposite Steubenville, being among the first white settlers there. John Atkinson had a son, Thomas, who was born in Washington county, Penn., January 11, 1796, and who accompanied his father to West Virginia. He was married there to Melinda Adams, and immediately afterward removed to Licking county, which was his home for seven years. Returning then to West Virginia he engaged in farming until 1844, when he removed to New Cumberland, and embarked in the manufacture of fire-brick until his death, July 11, 1850. John H. Atkinson, son of the above, was born in Licking county, Ohio, January 7, 1820. In early life he worked upon his father's farm, attending in the winters the rudimentary schools which were held in the little log school-houses, windowless and furnished with slab seats, characteristic of that period. Subsequently he attended the academy at Steubenville, and took a special course in surveying, an acquirement which he afterward made much use of in surveying most of the lands of Hancock county. At the age of twenty-one years he was married to Melissa G. Haigh, of English parentage, and thereafter taught school about five years at Holliday's Cove. He then came to New Cumberland and joined his father in the manufacture of fire-brick, which he carried on after the death of his father until 1870. Mr. Atkinson has always taken an active and honorable part in politics. On the formation of Hancock county, in 1848, he was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts, which offices he filled for four years. He has served ever since as commissioner of chancery in the circuit court. He assisted in the

organization of the republican party in 1854, when all the friends of free soil were called to meet in convention at Pittsburgh, to take action regarding the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1856 he was chairman of the Virginia state convention which met at Wheeling and nominated an electoral ticket for Freemont. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was a member of the mass convention which met at Wheeling, in May, 1861, and was unanimously chosen by Hancock county as a delegate to the convention which met at Wheeling in June to reorganize the state of Virginia. On the formation of the state of West Virginia he represented his district in the state senate, and subsequently was re-elected, serving until 1868. While in that body he was chairman of the committee on education and drafted the first free school law of the state. In 1871 he was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the present constitution of the state, and when in that body an attack was made on the free schools, he was, though in the minority, instrumental in preserving the fundamental principles of the original law. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson are faithful members of the Presbyterian church. He was elected superintendent of the first Sabbath school in New Cumberland, and continued for thirty-three years to fill that office over the same school, while his wife taught the infant class, through which more than 500 scholars have passed on their way to the higher classes. He has always been an ardent worker for temperance, and has the satisfaction of living in a county that has not had a licensed saloon for fifty years.

John Campbell, one of the oldest citizens of Hancock county, was born within sight of the place where he now resides, August 12, 1820. The farm upon which was his birthplace was then owned by his grandfather, John Campbell, one of the pioneers of the county. The farm which at that time contained 187 acres, comprising the first and second bottoms, between the Black Horse fire brick yard and the mouth of Hardin's run, was divided on the death of the grandfather, in 1832, between the children and the widow, Mary Campbell. James Campbell, one of the heirs, and father of John, settled upon his share, and subsequently bought out the others, except his brother John. The labor of clearing much of this land was shared by the subject of this mention, who growing up in scenes of patient industry, learned thoroughly habits of that nature, which have been the foundation of his prosperity. In the spring of 1841 he began housekeeping in the old cabin which had been his home in youth, having married on March 4, Ruth C. Swearingen, of Beaver county, Penn. He engaged in farming and also in boat building, and in the coal trade, and built many houses, one of them historic as the site of the first printing office in New Cumberland, and platted an addition to New Cumberland of which he sold many lots. In January, 1858, he was elected justice of the peace, under the laws of Virginia, and he held that office and ably discharged its duties until 1864. In April of that year he was elected treasurer of Hancock county, and this he held during a period of much importance in the history of the county. During his term

of office, from June 20, 1864, to January 1, 1867, he collected and disbursed without loss $56,654.19, besides large sums raised by private donations for the relief of soldiers' families. In this important office he gained the plaudits of the citizens of the county by his faithful and impartial discharge of its duties. Two years after retiring therefrom, he was again elected to the office of justice, and he served the community in that capacity until January 1, 1889. He has also acted four years as president of the board of education of Clay township, and during that period brought about the erection of the graded school building, of which he furnished the plans as architect, and superintended the construction. Mr. Campbell's first wife died July 17, 1873, leaving six children. Subsequently he was married to Mrs. Emily L. Hamilton, of Wellsville, Ohio, by whom he had one child. Mr. Campbell is one of the most highly respected citizens of New Cumberland, and his life-long residence here, and his valuable public services, have made him many warm friends, and caused him to be highly esteemed throughout the county. For more than forty years he has been an active member of the Christian or Disciples church, and has been earnest in his efforts for the advancement of its cause. In politics he was originally a whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844, and since the organization of the republican party he has been an ardent supporter of its principles.

Hon. John A. Campbell, judge of the first judicial circuit of West Virginia, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in December, 1842. He remained there until he was about thirteen years old, when his parents removed to Hancock county, W. Va., where his permanent residence has since been. His father was Alexander Campbell, a native of Ohio, who became a merchant in Hancock county, and died in 1884. John Campbell, father of the latter, was one of the pioneers of eastern Ohio, and was a co-adjutor of the famous religious organizer and reformer, Alexander Campbell. John Campbell, in this work, labored as an elder, in eastern Ohio and the Western Reserve. Judge Campbell received his collegiate education in Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the class of 1867, just twenty years after the graduation from the same school of James G. Blaine. Mr. Campbell completed his course with honor, and delivered one of the senior orations. He was soon afterward tendered the professorship of mathematics of Hiram college, Ohio, well-known as the school with which the late President Garfield was associated for a number of years, but did not accept the same, preferring to accept the professorship of languages and literature at Hopedale Normal college, of Ohio, which chair had been tendered him simultaneously with the offer from Hiram college. After a connection with Hopedale Normal for four years, he resigned that position on account of failing health, and returned to West Virginia. Judge Campbell having always taken an active interest in politics as a republican, was in the autumn of 1871, without solicitation on his part, made the republican candidate of Hancock county for the house of delegates of West Virginia, and was re-elected, and served three terms in succession, leaving the

house in 1876, just after the impeachment proceedings against Burdette and Bennett had been completed. Judge Campbell introduced the resolution which instituted the proceedings and resulted in the impeachment, and was an active participant in the proceedings. During his membership in the legislature, he was admitted to the bar, by examination before the supreme court, and he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at New Cumberland, and in the courts of Hancock and Brooke counties. Since 1884, he has also been engaged in banking, having in connection with Senator B. J. Smith, of Hancock, established the Citizens' bank at New Cumberland, one of the successful financial institutions of the valley, and the only one in Hancock county. Since 1876, Judge Campbell has participated in all the republican campaigns in West Virginia. In 1880 he was tendered the republican nomination for congress from the first district, but declined. He was on the ticket, however, as one of the Garfield electors. In the same year he was chairman of the republican state convention which nominated George C. Sturgis for governor, and accompanied that gentleman upon his campaign in the Kanawha valley. In 1884 he was one of the gentleman who by invitation of the state committee, accompanied Mr. Blaine in his tour of West Virginia, and spoke from the same platform with that gentlemen at the great meeting at Parkersburgh in October of that year. In 1886 he was mentioned as a candidate for congress, but refused to allow his name to go before the convention. He was an active candidate for the nomination in 1888, when G. W. Atkinson received that honor. In September of the same year, he was nominated for judge by the judicial convention of his party, at Wheeling, without solicitation on his part, and in November following he was elected. He assumed the duties of this office, beginning a term of eight years, on January 1, 1889. Judge Campbell has, amid the cares and excitement of a professional and political career, found opportunity to devote much time to literature, and has on various occasions accepted invitations to deliver addresses before colleges. He has occupied many positions of trust, and he brings to the discharge of every duty a clean character, distinguished ability and a rigid integrity. For many years he was connected with the state legislature, and many of our present laws bear the impress of his experience and clear legal acumen. During his incumbency as a state legislator, the trial of two state officers was had for malfeasance. Mr. Campbell was the prime mover of the investigation, and the results of that trial were largely accomplished through his energy and ability. He is probably one of the brightest and best parliamentarians in this state, his long experience in legislative bodies, and his keen perception placing him in the front ranks of judges of parliamentary law. While Judge Campbell's abilities are pre-eminent as a citizen, lawyer and judge, it is probable on the hustings that he has won his greatest prominence. In this field the ripe judgment of the man and the keen ability of the lawyer are supplemented by the large experience and brilliant genius of the politician. He has addressed thousands of his fellow citizens in nearly every county of the state,

and there are few speakers who can command greater respect and confidence of his hearers than he. His manner on the stump is eloquent, logical and convincing. He does not speak merely for the occasion, to tickle the ear with pleasing platitudes for the sake of gaining a temporary victory, but he plants seeds in the consciences of his hearers that bear fruit with the developments of time. There are very few public men in the state whose private lives and public careers are freer from nebulous mists than is the life and character of Judge Campbell.

William Chapman, a prominent citizen of New Cumberland, was born at that town, January 8, 1836. He is a son of William Chapman, born in this county about 1778–9, a millwright by trade, who followed the business of building and running mills until his death, which occurred about 1840–42. He was of French descent. His wife, a daughter of Thomas Campbell, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in 1801, and died at New Cumberland in 1886. Mr. Chapman, who now resides in New Cumberland, had two brothers and one sister, Eliza, who now resides in Kansas City, Mo.; William, subject of this mention; Samuel, now residing in Portland, Ore., and Gambell, who died in October, 1856. Mr. Chapman found his first occupation in brick manufacture, in which he was engaged for several years, and then he spent eleven years in steamboating. On September 8, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, First West Virginia infantry, with which he served until November, 1864, when he was mustered out at Wheeling. During this service he participated in the following battles: Winchester, Slaughter Mountain, Va., the second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg. In a skirmish at Moorefield, Va., he was severely wounded, receiving a bullet through his left wrist, another through his right breast, and another through his right knee. Being wholly disabled, this ended his service, and for a year and a half after the close of the war he was scarcely able to walk For his injuries he receives a pension of $30 per month. Since the close of the war he has been variously employed, mostly in an official capacity, his fidelity to trusts and his sacrifices to the country having been recognized by the community. He held the office of deputy sheriff for four years; was constable of Clay district for seven years, and is now filling the latter position, and is also marshal of New Cumberland. In March, 1857, he was married to Anna, daughter of Hugh and Ann Porter, natives of Ireland, who died in this country, the father in 1883, and the mother in 1865. She was born in Ireland in 1837, and came to this country when about eleven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of two children, Gambell P., and Minerva A., who died June 16, 1877. Mr. Chapman and family are members of the Disciples church, and he is a member of Stella lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., and of W. A. Atkinson post, No. 18, G. A. R.

Thomas R. Cunningham, a prominent farmer of Grant district, Hancock Co., W. Va., was born June 5, 1842, near where he now resides. His father's name was John R. Cunningham, born in Washing-

ton county Penn., August 10, 1810, and died July 9, 1878. His early education was limited to the common schools, and he followed the vocation of farming all his life. He was married to Sarah J., daughter of Thomas and Jane Finley, December 8, 1838. She was born June 20, 1820, in Washington county, Penn. The issue of this marriage was nine children, two of whom are deceased, Sarah M. and Samuel R. Those living are: Thomas R., Robert, David, John, Margaret J. (Edie), Mary V. (Fowler), and James C. Our subject had a fair opportunity of gaining an education, attending the common schools until twenty-two years of age. After leaving school he began the occupation of farming and has been engaged in that vocation ever since with admirable success. Mr. Cunningham is unmarried. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a staunch democrat in politics and much respected by all.

Hon. John R. Donehoo, a prominent attorney of Fairview, was born at Cross Creek, Washington county, Penn., September 1, 1834. His father, James Donehoo, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, in 1800, and was brought to this country by his parents, Daniel and Nancy (McCune) Donehoo, while an infant. These parents settled in Allegheny county, Penn., and the father was engaged in farming until his death at the home of his son, James, about 1850. James Donehoo became a tailor by trade, and being an intelligent and influential man, was made a justice of the peace, which office he held for more than forty years, and was at the time of his death, in 1873, one of the oldest justices of the state. He was a county commissioner and member of the state legislature. He married Eliza Ramsey, born in Washington county in 1809, daughter of John and Martha (Shields) Ramsey, natives of Chambersburgh, Penn. She is still living. John R. Donehoo, after finishing his preliminary education at the Cross Creek academy, read law with C. W. Russell, of Wheeling, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. After practicing in this county a short time he went to Wheeling, and followed his profession there several years. Going then to Washington, Penn., he remained there about four years, during the most of that time editing the *Washington Examiner*, in addition to his practice. He then published a campaign paper at Steubenville for three months, and subsequently removed to Fairview, where he practiced law for eighteen months. His next residence was in Fulton county, Penn., where he edited the *Fulton Democrat* for four years. During that period he also served one term as district attorney, and was re-elected, but resigned. While in Fulton county, he was a delegate to the New York democratic national convention which nominated Seymour and Blair. Mr. Donehoo next purchased the *Indiana* (Penn.) *Democrat*, which he edited for some eighteen months, and thence went to Morgantown, W. Va., where he edited the *Constitution* for about two years. In March, 1874, he removed to Fairview, where he has since resided, devoting his entire attention to the practice of law, with the exception of some time given to official duties. In 1874 he was appointed district attorney for Hancock county, and served two years. In 1880

he was elected state senator for the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio, and served four years, with credit to himself and constituency. Mr. Donehoo expects during the next year to make his residence at New Cumberland. In 1860 he was married to Eleanor McCown, born in Fairview (then Virginia), daughter of John C. and Eliza (Sproule) McCown. Her father, a native of Washington county, Penn., died in 1877; the mother was born in Ireland, and died in 1856. Mr. Donehoo and wife have four children: James D., a minister of the Episcopal church; Eleonora, Jessie, attending Washington Female college, and Christine. Mr. Donehoo is at present a member of the board of regents of the State Deaf and Blind schools at Romney.

Basil J. Dornan, an enterprising and popular citizen of Hancock county, is a native of Washington county, Penn. He was born in July, 1847, the son of Emanuel Dornan, who was born near Florence, Penn., about 1807. His occupation was farming and carpentry. He was married to Catherine Swearingen, born in Beaver county, Penn., about 1810, daughter of Basil and Sarah Swearingen. The father died at New Cumberland in 1876. When Basil was about six years old he accompanied his parents to this county, where he attended the common schools. He completed his education at Wellsville, Ohio, where he studied two or three years, and at the Iron City commercial college, at Pittsburgh. He has been engaged mainly in farming, though he has also worked somewhat at carpentry, and has filled official positions. Two years ago he embarked in dairying in connection with farming, and as a dairy man enjoys a custom that is a just reward of his enterprise. He is a member of the Disciples church, and in politics was republican, but is now a member of the union labor party. He has served four years as deputy sheriff of the county. He is a member of Stella lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Labor, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Mr. Dornan was married October 16, 1866, to Alzira Gibson, a native of Beaver county, and daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Cunningham) Gibson, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dornan have eight children: Elmer, Nannie, Mary, William G., Dora, Ola, Charles, and Archie.

Hiram G. Filson, proprietor of the tinning establishment at New Cumberland, is a son of Robert Filson, an old resident of Ohio, in which state he is still living, engaged as a carpenter. Hiram G. was born in Mount Union, Stark county, Ohio, October 1, 1847, and worked upon a farm in his youth. He attended school during the winters until the death of his mother, which occurred when he was twelve years of age. At seventeen he began work as a tinner with Peter McKinlay, of Steuben county, Ind., and after learning the trade he set up a shop at Mendon, Mich. Three years later he removed to Alliance, Ohio, and after working there several years came to New Cumberland, where he has the only tinshop and is doing a large business. He is making extensive arrangements for the manufacture and sale of a patent flour bin, which is meeting with a large demand. He has also patented an adjustable eave trough box and a can machine. Mr. Filson is a valued citizen, a member of the

Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, and is a republican. In 1873 Mr. Filson was married to Matilda, daughter of James Brown, an early settler of the county, and a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, of which his daughter is a faithful member. Mr. and Mrs. Filson have two children, Jamesetta and Carl G.

Frank M. Graham, proprietor of the planing-mill at New Cumberland, is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn, born November 22, 1853. His father, John Graham, was born in Ireland, and at the age of nine years, came to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he followed the trade of blacksmith until 1837. He then removed to Pittsburgh, and was engaged at his trade until his death, which occurred July 3, 1879. He was married in 1830, to Mary Graham, who was born in Germantown, Penn., in 1808. They were the parents of ten children: Thomas, Evesann, William, James (deceased), Paul (deceased), Mary, John M., Albert, Samuel B., and Frank M. The latter, the youngest child, was educated in the Pittsburgh schools, attending Newell's institute for two years. After leaving school he entered the office of John A. Woods & Son, coal dealers of Pittsburgh, and remained with them five years, and subsequently he was book-keeper for A. Cook & Sons for five years. He then came to New Cumberland, and entered the employment of the West Virginia Fire-brick company, as book-keeper and traveling salesman. He remained with this company for more than three years, and then returned to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business for two years. Returning to New Cumberland he became the proprietor of the only planing-mill in the town, and is doing a flourishing business, carrying a stock of the value of $7,000 to $8,000, and disposing of large quantities of building material on account of the rapid growth of the town. In September, 1880, he was married to Lizzie M. Cavett, who died in December, 1886, leaving two children: Jessie, born July 31, 1882, and Effie W., born December 1, 1885. On June 14, 1888, he was married to Lottie M., daughter of Richard Pitchford, of Pittsburgh, and they have one child: Earl Francis, born June 27, 1889. Mr. Graham and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is both an Odd Fellow and Mason, and belongs to the A. O. U. W., and both branches of the American Mechanics.

David C. Glass, a prominent farmer of Hancock county, W. Va., was born in Washington county, Penn., November 19, 1846. He is the son of Moses and Rebecca (Cummings) Glass, of Washington county, Penn., where the father was engaged in agriculture until his death, which occurred March 24, 1868. The mother died ten years later. Moses Glass was a son of John Glass, who was born in Ireland, in about 1752, and his wife, Mary, who was born in 1759. The grandfather died in Washington county in 1829, and his wife in 1823. David C. Glass was raised as a farmer, and was so engaged in Pennsylvania until 1869, when he removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, and there followed agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he came to Hancock county. He lived fourteen years one mile east of his present residence, which he has occupied

for four years. He owns here 214 acres of valuable land, 160 of which is cleared, and is about two miles from oil wells, and he probably can develop paying wells on his own land. A good vein of coal, worked by two mines, underlies his land. Mr. Glass was married March 27, 1870, to Frances Jordan, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 25, 1853, the daughter of Lewis and Nancy Jane (Boyd) Jordan, both of whom are still living at Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Glass have had ten children: Eva, Ina, Nettie, Nannie, Fletcher, Clark, Neddie, born May 23, 1884, died September 10, 1884; Oliver, Ethel F., born May 6, 1887, died October 11, 1887, and Edith A., born July 11, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Glass are members of the Presbyterian church.

William Herron, a prosperous farmer and owner of land in the oil district of Hancock county, is a son of Robert Herron, and Elizabeth McCorkle, who were married March 13, 1817, and came to this county soon afterward. Both were natives of Washington county, Penn., the father being born January 15, 1793, and the mother September 14, 1794. Seven children were born to them. In this county Robert Herron followed the business of farming and blacksmithing until his death which occurred April 22, 1877, his wife having preceded him July 24, 1876. William Herron came in 1848 to the farm he now occupies, which was then almost entirely wooded, and he now has about ninety acres cleared. There is one oil well on the farm which produces seven barrels per day, and has yielded as much as twenty-two barrels. Two other wells are nearly completed. He and his family are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and are highly esteemed by all. In 1848 he was married to Elizabeth A. Campbell, who was born near the site of New Cumberland, February, 1826, the daughter of Maj. James Campbell, one of the early settlers. To them have been born twelve children: William W., July 12, 1849; Sarah H., October 23, 1850, died May 30, 1884; Isabel, April 27, 1852; Elizabeth A., August 5, 1853; Wesley, April 22, 1855; Buchanan, March 5, 1857; Homer, July 21, 1858, died October 8, 1865; Armina, August 19, 1861, died December 5, 1885; Clement V., June 22, 1865; Nora Lee and Cora Dean, January 15, 1869,

William W. Herron, the oldest son of the above, was married December 29, 1871, to Joanna, daughter of Philip Ward, born in this county March 11, 1851. They have three children, Phillip W., William M., and Emory Lee. He is one of the prosperous young farmers, and has a fine farm of 100 acres upon which he has resided since about 1879. His land being in the oil region, he has leased it to an oil company for a rental of $4,000. He and his wife are worthy and popular people and are members of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. W. E. Hill, minister of the Presbyterian church at Fairview, Hancock county, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, June 2, 1842. He is the son of Sanford C. and Sarah (Leech) Hill, the former a native of this country. His mother was of Quaker extraction. His father was a devout Christian and at an early age united with the church of which his son is now the pastor. He has a national reputa-

tion as an astronomical calculator, and author of almanacs. The latter was a son of Roger Hill, who was one of the original members of the same church spoken of, and one of its first ruling editors, chosen some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The subject of this sketch became connected with the Presbyterian church early in life, and soon after began his preparation for the ministry. He prepared for college at the Wellsville academy, under the instruction of Rev. W. W. Laverty, and after his graduation from Jefferson college he took a course in the Western Theological seminary. He entered the ministry in 1868, and has since held pastoral charges as follows: Gettysburg and Fletcher, Ohio, 1869–70; Gettysburg, 1870–72; Wapakoneta, Ohio, 1872–76; Ottawa, Ohio, 1876–79; and at Fairview from the latter date to the present time. The church of which he has been the pastor for the last ten years, is one of the oldest and numerically one of the strongest in the Presbytery of Washington. In this, as in previous charges, he has been an untiring and zealous laborer in the sacred cause, and his efforts have not been without abundant fruits. Mr. Hill has also devoted much time to investigations in the domain of natural history, studying and cataloging the avi-fauna and flora of the Pan-handle of West Virginia, and has published numerous papers and catalogues in scientific journals. He has traveled across the continent and made investments at Tacoma, Wash., where he expects in the near future, to make his home. September 27, 1870, Mr. Hill was married to Nannie Horner, of Gettysburg, Ohio, and they have two sons and four daughters.

Robert Herron was a well-known and prosperous farmer of Hancock county, was engaged in agriculture all his life, and with the exception of two years spent on an adjoining farm, always lived at the home where he owned nearly 200 acres of valuable land. Oil has been found in paying quantities less than three miles distant, and coal of a superior quality underlies his land, to which two mines already penetrate. Mr. Herron was born in 1833, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (McCorkle) Herron. On January 23, 1861, he was married to Ruth A. Baxter, who was born in Brooke county, September 4, 1836. She is the daughter of Samuel and Rachel Baxter, who were the parents of fourteen children, as follows: Absalom, Ruth A., Hannah B., George L., Rachel A., Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Margaret, Samuel H., Catherine A.; Oric, who died in infancy; Damaris, Edmund Chase, Ella Virginia, and William, who died at three years. Mrs. Baxter died February 21, 1876, but the father is still living, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Herron were the parents of three children: Ernest, who died July 6, 1888, aged twenty-six years, three months and four days; June E., Samuel B., and Ida May. A part of the family are members of the Methodist Protestant church. In politics Mr. Herron was a democrat, but devoted himself to business rather than to party matters. He died November 3, 1889.

Adolphus P. Howard, one of the leading fruit growers of Grant district, W. Va., was born February 26, 1844, in Wellsville, Ohio. His father's name was John F. Howard, born in Westfield, N. Y., May 4,

1815, where he received his early education. In early manhood he came to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained for a short time, when he came to Wellsville, Ohio, and engaged with D. &. D. McDonald, as a clerk in their wholesale and retail grocery house, with which he was connected during the time he remained in Wellsville. He was married to Nancy Dissellem, daughter of John and Lucy Dissellem, February 1, 1843. She was born December 19, 1817. In 1845 they removed to Louisville, Ky. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are deceased. In 1848 Mrs. Howard and children made a visit to her former home at Port Homer, where she and two of the children took sick and died. Mr. Howard, father of our subject, remained in Louisville until his death, January, 1863. Mr. Howard was an excellent business man and an active member of the Presbyterian church. Our subject's grandparents were the parents of four children, all deceased. Our subject removed to Louisville, Ky., with his parents when one year of age. He was with his mother at Port Homer, Ohio, at the time of her death, and was left with his uncle who raised him. He had a good opportunity of gaining an education, attending the common school until about fourteen years of age, when he attended the high school for two years, and then became a student of Washington and Jefferson college, where he remained for one year. He was married first to Anna C., daughter of Robert and Honor Hewitt, August 24, 1865. She was born November 28, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of four children: Perle L., Carlton C., Homer H. and J. Frank W. Mr. Howard was married the second time to Mary E., daughter of Robert and Honor Hewitt, June 5, 1883. She was born August 29, 1846. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Howard enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, at Pittsburgh, August 15, 1862, in Company I, Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Capt. William W. DeWitt. He was engaged in the following battles: Antietam, Stone River and Chickamauga. He was mustered out at Rossville, Ga., April 6, 1864, by reason of special order from the war department. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R., Henry Cope post 237, Wellsville, Ohio. Mr. Howard is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having held the position of Sabbath school superintendent for a number of years. He takes great interest in the advancement of church work. He owns a beautiful site on the bank of the Ohio river opposite Wellsville, Ohio. He and family are much respected by all who have learned to know them.

William J. Huff, a prominent young attorney of New Cumberland, who holds the position of prosecuting attorney for Hancock county, is a native of Fairview. He was born January 20, 1857, the son of William and Elizabeth (Jackson) Huff. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, working in the summer and attending the country school in the winter seasons, until he was about seventeen years old, when he entered Mount Union college, Stark county, Ohio. There he was a student for three years, completing the commercial and philosophical courses. After leaving school he became a teacher in

Hancock county, where he has followed that profession with credit for ten years, and held the principalship of the New Cumberland schools during the term of 1888–9. While teaching he also read law with Hon. John R. Donehoo, of Fairview. He was licensed as an attorney in the fall of 1879, and for some time afterward his time was devoted both to the law and teaching. The latter, however, he has now retired from, and he is giving his whole attention to the practice of law. In his preparation for this profession he took a course of study in the Cincinnati law school. Mr. Huff is popular and highly esteemed throughout the county, as was evidenced when in 1878 he became a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court. Although his party was in a minority on the general ticket of about 200 votes, he lacked election by but seventy-one votes. In 1880 he became a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney, and was defeated by eighty votes. In 1883 he was elected county superintendent of schools, an office he held for eighteen months, when he resigned it to enter upon the duties of prosecuting attorney, as which he was elected in the fall of 1884. He served four years, and in 1888 was reelected, and is now filling the office to the satisfaction of the public. The wife of Mr. Huff is Antha, daughter of John R. and Louisa (Scott) Finley, residents of Grant districts. Mr. and Mrs. Huff have three children: William Herbert, John Brooks and Frank Clare. Mrs. Huff is a member of the Presbyterian church, and he of the Methodist Episcopal. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

William M. Lee, a prominent farmer of Hancock county, was born in Washington county, Penn., December 3, 1827. He is the son of James Lee, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in January, 1794, and was brought by his father, William Lee, to Brooke county, when one year of age. William Lee was a native of Ireland, and came with his father, Hugh Lee, to America about 1787–8. The father of the subject of this mention spent his early life in Brooke county, and then went to Washington county, Penn., where he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel McMillan, in 1818. James Lee spent his life in that county, working on a farm until his death, in June, 1867. William M. spent his early years in Washington county, and acquired a good common school education and a thorough acquaintance with agriculture. When twenty-two years of age he rented his father's farm, which he managed for fourteen years. He then removed to another farm in the same county, where he remained four years. In August, 1868, he removed to the farm in Hancock county, where he still resides. Here he owns about 202 acres of good land, the greater portion of which is in cultivation. In December, 1850, he was married to Caroline Patterson, who was born in Washington county, Penn., in August, 1829. She is the daughter of Hon. William Patterson, who had represented that county in the legislature for a number of years. His father, Gen. Thomas Patterson, represented Washington county in congress for eight years. Mrs. Lee's mother was a daughter of Aaron Lyle, who also resided in Washington county, and represented that district in congress for a number of

years. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had seven children: Margaret F., Albert G., James M.; William P., died August 14, 1885, aged twenty-five years; Venie J., Mary A. and Caroline V. James M., graduated at the University of West Virginia, and is now superintendent of schools at Huntington, W. Va.; Albert, formerly a teacher, is now a merchant at Burgettstown, Penn. Mr. Lee is an elder of the Presbyterian church, as were his father and grandfather, and his family are also members. He has held the office of justice of the peace for eighteen years in succession.

John Linduff, one of the industrious farmers of the county of Hancock, whose labors in the development of the country have been rewarded in the somewhat unexpected way of a discovery of the oil producing wealth of the land, was born in Brooke county, September 5, 1841. He is the son of Isaac Linduff, who was born in New Jersey, April 1, 1800, and came to Steubenville when six years of age. After a few years' residence there, he lived for a considerable period at the Mingo Bottom, and then settled in Brooke county. He is now about ninety years of age. John Linduff came to this county when less than four years of age, and has resided ever since on the farm he now occupies. He and his father together own 150 acres in the heart of the oil region, and there is a good well on his father's farm and one just beginning to produce on his own farm. Mr. Linduff was married September 5, 1867, to Sophia Moore, who was born in Hancock county February 2, 1851, the daughter of Henry Moore. The latter is a native of this county, of which his father, Robert, was one of the pioneers. Henry Moore, who is now a resident of Beaver county, Penn., has been a teacher most of his life, but is now engaged in merchandise. Mr. and Mrs. Linduff are the parents of six children, four of whom are still living: Anna Mary, Elizabeth Alice, Agnes Lydia and Frances Mercella. Two sons died in infancy. Mr. Linduff and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a valued citizen, and has served on the school board for three years. He has devoted his life to constant industry, but now, with a bonus of $150 per acre for the use of his land for the oil business, and a royalty of one-eighth of the product, he is prepared to take the world more easily.

Robert E. Lindsay, ex-sheriff of Hancock county, was born November 7, 1850, at Phillipsburgh, Beaver Co., Penn. His father, William L. Lindsay, a native of Lancaster, Penn., and son of Michael Lindsay, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, was a well-known school teacher, and also prominent as justice of the peace and notary public. He married Nancy Baker, who still survives. The father died in July, 1852. Robert E., at the age of ten years, came to New Cumberland, where he attended school until twenty years old, taking a course of one year at the college at Mt. Union, Ohio. Since then he has been employed as bookkeeper by the Porter Fire-brick company, with the exception of his service to the county. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of Hancock county, on the ticket of the republican party, of which he is a prominent member, and served efficiently from 1885 to 1889.

He is now secretary of the republican executive committee of the county. October 8, 1874, he was married to Sarah, daughter of James and Jane Patterson, the former of whom was born in county Antrim, Ireland. Both were residents of, and died at, New Cumberland, the mother in April, 1879, and the father in 1882. Mr. Lindsay and wife have five children: James H., Ethel, Nina, Olivia, and William L. Parents and family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Lindsay has been an official member for several years. The widow of William Lindsay was married in 1860 to William Teesdale, a prominent merchant of New Cumberland, who was born at Philadelphia in 1820. When eight years old he went with his step-father, Henry Bell, and his mother, to Pittsburgh, and then to Beaver, where the step-father took charge of a manufacturing establishment. From 1834 to 1837 they lived at Steubenville, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. This he afterward followed at Holliday's Cove in 1837-8, and afterward at Paris, Penn., and King's Creek. He was then otherwise employed until 1852, when he came to New Cumberland, then known as "Black Horse Landing," and after service as a moulder in the brick yard, went upon the river and was engaged for about seventeen years by Porter & Co., in delivering brick. Since then he has been engaged in merchandise. His first marriage was in November, 1839, to Hannah Still, who died in 1858. Two children were born to them, both now deceased. By his present marriage he has two children: Anna M. and William J.

Porter C. McLane, M. D., prominent in the profession of medicine in Hancock county, is a son of Dr. John McLane, who was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1772. The lattter was educated at the Cannonsburgh academy, and was one of the founders of the Philo literary society, in 1797. Experiencing a call to the ministry, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio, August 28, 1799, and in the following year he received calls from Presbyterian churches at Upper Buffalo, Bull Creek, Middlesex, and Montours, the latter of which he accepted. He was ordained and installed as pastor August 27, 1800, and remained with that charge until December, 1808. When war was declared in 1812, he went into the service as surgeon, having studied that profession during his course at Cannonsburgh, and after the close of the war he settled at Florence, Penn., and devoted himself to the practice of medicine. In a few years he removed to Fairview, W. Va., and thence a few years later to Wellsville, Ohio, where he died in July, 1827. He was twice married, and by the first union had three sons and two daughters, of whom one son survives, at the age of seventy-one years. The second marriage was to Celia Cullen, and three children by her survive, two daughters, one living in Missouri, the other in Iowa, and the oldest son, P. C. McLane, the subject of this mention. He was born at Fairview, August 28, 1823. After his father's death he returned with his mother to Fairview, where she died in 1836. In youth he chose medicine as his profession, and began the study with Dr. Norman K. McKenzie, continuing it with Drs. Patterson and McKenzie. After attending lectures at the

Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, in 1848–9, he began practicing at Fairview, and remained there until 1852, when he removed to California. He was there engaged in his profession until March, 1855, when he came eastward, and after traveling in the western states, settled at Comanche, Iowa, in 1857. In May, 1862, he entered the service of the government at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and remained until October, 1865, having charge of the post hospital for a year or more, and having the care of the sick and wounded after the close of the war. Then, after a year spent with friends in the east, he entered the profession in Hancock county, locating himself at New Cumberland. In 1859 Dr. McLane was married to Miss E. M. Hoyt, of New Haven, Conn., who died in January, 1864. December 14, 1870, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Hon. D. H. Wortley, formerly a member of the Ohio senate, and a resident of Coshocton, Ohio. Four children were born to this union: Bertha E., Celia A.; Helen F., who died in 1878, and Kenneth. The doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder many years.

The firm of McMahan, Porter & Co. is one of the principal ones in this region interested in the manufacture of fire-brick and sewer pipe. The firm is chartered as an incorporation with a paid up capital of $100,000. The works produce in addition to the main product named, terra-cotta articles of all kinds, drain tile, etc. Hugh McMahan, senior member of this firm, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., October 3, 1845. He is a son of Robert McMahan, who was born in Ireland in 1811, and was brought by his parents to America in 1816. He owns and tills a farm in Allegheny county, Penn. His wife, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, died there in 1886. Hugh McMahan worked upon the farm with his father until about twenty-two years old, in the meantime, after graduating at Monongahela City Normal school, teaching school for several winters. He next engaged with a lumber and boat-building firm on the Monongahela river as bookkeeper for two years, and afterward was employed by R. C. Schmertz & Co., of Belle Vernon, in the same capacity for a short time. Then he purchased an interest in the firm of Smith, Porter & Co., now known as McMahan, Porter & Co., and came to New Cumberland in January, 1874 and took charge of the works. In 1875 Mr. McMahan was married to Roxie, daughter of Capt. William Stewart and they have two children, Bessie and Robert Emmet. Mrs. McMahan is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Capt. William Stewart, one of the best known river men of the upper Ohio, is a grandson of Daniel Stewart, who came to America from his native county of Derry, Ireland, seven years before the Revolutionary war, through which he served. He died in 1830, aged ninety-three years. His son, William Stewart, born in Washington county, Penn., about 1796, married Mary Neil, by whom he had the following children: John, James, William, Daniel, Sarah, Andrew J. and Hiram R., of whom James, a physician at Steubenville, Andrew J., Sarah and William survive. The family removed in 1837 to Hancock county, where the father died in 1884. William was born April 1,

1828, in the same house in which his father was born. At fifteen years of age he began an engagement of four years at fire-brick making, and after that went upon the river. He was first flat-boat pilot, then steamboat pilot, and is now making trips from Pittsburgh to Louisville. On August 28, 1851, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Philip and Mary Monsey, of French descent. She was born in Lancaster county, Penn. The captain and wife have the following children: Andrew C., Sarah R.; Frank W., clerk of the court; Hiram C., Mary P., Jessie V., Anna R. and James. The captain's home is at New Cumberland, where his wife conducts a popular hotel.

Oliver S. Marshall, clerk of the Hancock county court, is a native of the county, a son of James G. Marshall, still a resident and a prominent citizen of the county. The latter is the son of John Marshall, who was a son of Aaron Marshall, one of the very earliest settlers of Hancock county, coming from Virginia to Washington county, Penn., in 1760, and to this country in 1780. James G. Marshall was born near Fairview in 1827. He has spent most of his life in the practice of the law, and has also filled various important official positions, such as district attorney for the county, commissioner of revenue, etc. He married Lavina, daughter of John and Elizabeth Miller, of this county. Oliver S. Marshall was born September 24, 1850. He received his education in the common schools and at the State Normal school at West Liberty, and Bethany college, at which institution he was graduated. Afterward he taught school for seven or eight years, during that period being principal of the New Cumberland schools for five years. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the office of county clerk, to assume the duties of which office he resigned the principalship of the school January 1, 1885. He is discharging the duties of this position with much efficiency and satisfaction to the public. His term will expire January 1, 1891. He is a republican in politics and influential in the party. He is a member of the Disciples church and of the local lodges of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. In September, 1880, Mr. Marshall was married to Lizzie, daughter of Campbell Tarr, a prominent citizen of West Virginia, and the first treasurer of the state. Mrs. Marshall is a native of Brooke county. She died January 22, 1887, leaving two children, John and Olive.

One of the finest farms of Hancock county is that of James N. Mayhew, of Clay district, which comprises about 230 acres of fertile land, well improved, having a variety of all kinds of fruit, and provided with good buildings. Oil is found in paying quantities but a few miles away, and underlying the farm is a good vein of coal, of superior quality, three to eight feet in thickness. Mr. Mayhew was born in Washington county, Penn., December 31, 1827, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Jackson) Mayhew. The father was born in Northumberland county, Penn., November 8, 1798, and the mother October 10, 1800, in Washington county, Penn. The grandfather Mayhew came from Northumberland county to Washington county in 1813, and in 1844 to Parkersburgh, W. Va., where he died in 1846. His wife survived until early in the fifties. Her father, Jackson,

lived in Washington county, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1852. John Mayhew spent his early life in Washington county, and came to Hancock county in 1836, where he followed farming and teaming until his death, in April, 1881. His wife died in November, 1875. James N. Mayhew came to this county with his father and received his education in the Fairview schools. He remained with his father, assisting him in farming until 1852, when he removed to the place he now occupies. In the same year he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas Crawford, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in April, 1831. They have thirteen children, all living, as follows: Thomas C., John H., David E., William L., Nancy J.; Charles C. and James L., twins; George C., Ella E., Elizabeth J., Frank F., Ira and Noah G. Parents and family are members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Mayhew has served the community efficiently as trustee and president of the school board for more than twenty-five years. For thirty years he has been a Mason. In the spring of 1878 Jennie Mayhew, daughter of the above named, was married to Wesley Herron. She was born in this county in 1860. Mr. Herron, a prominent young farmer, was born in Hancock county in 1855, a son of William Herron. He has a valuable farm of ninety acres in the oil field, half of which is leased to an oil company. Mr. Herron is a member of the Disciples church, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors. He and wife have six children: John E., Charles C., Celia M., Vernia B., Eula B. and Hattie.

John S. Owings, a highly respected citizen of Butler district, was born in 1830 in Brooke county. He is the son of Ephraim Owings, who was born in Brooke county about 1811, and has since early manhood been engaged in farming. He was married in 1826 to Blanche Swearingen, daughter of John and Frances Swearingen, residents of Brooke county, and they had thirteen children, eight of whom are living. The father died July 12, 1884, but the mother is living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The grandfather of the subject of this notice was Asa Owings, who came from Baltimore, Md., to Brooke county about 1790, and settled opposite where the city of Steubenville now stands. He assisted in the building of the first house in that place. His death occurred about 1823. John S. Owings began farming in Brooke county and is still engaged in that occupation. On May 12, 1857, he was married to Mary E. Roberts, daughter of Samuel Roberts, a native of Brooke county, and to this union two children have been born, George and William E. He and wife are members of the Disciples church. Having been a life-long resident of the county, and taken an active part in public affairs, he is influential and widely known. In politics he has warmly espoused the cause of the democratic party. Mr. Owings has held the office of school trustee for ten years.

John Porter, one of the most substantial and energetic business men of New Cumberland, W. Va., was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, August 7, 1838. His father, Moses Porter, was born in Ireland, and came to America when about fifteen years of age. He resided in

Wheeling, W. Va., and at different places in Pennsylvania, and followed the business of manufacturing brick. In about 1836, he came to Hancock county, W. Va., and began the manufacture of fire-brick, which he continued until his death, in March, 1845. Mr. Porter's mother is still living, at New Cumberland. After the death of his father Mr. Porter made his home with his uncle, James Porter. He received his education in the common schools of Hancock county, and obtained the greater part of his instruction in the old time log school houses. He was married in 1869 to Carrie A. Mahan, who was born in this county, the daughter of John L. and Barbara (Brenneman) Mahan, the former of whom was born in Baltimore, Md., September 17, 1814, and came to this county about the year 1830, and has since been one of the prominent citizens, and is a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Porter's mother is a granddaughter of Jacob Nessley, one of the earliest settlers of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are the parents of six children, of whom Lea Virginia, Frederick G., James B. and Jacob Nessley are living, and John C. and William K. are dead. He and family are member of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Porter is an ardent republican, but his extensive business interests have occupied his attention to such an extent that he has had but little time to devote to politics. Although Mr. Porter was left when young to make his own way in the world, he is now one of the leading manufacturers of the upper Ohio valley. His first work for himself was keel boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, carrying the products of the fire-clay industries of this section to western and southern markets. He soon became interested in the manufacture of fire-brick, and in 1859 became part owner of a fleet of keel boats, and as his business increased, the keel boats were replaced by tow boats, several of which he owned and operated for a number of years. Since 1881 Mr. Porter has devoted his entire attention to manufacturing. He is now sole owner of the Ætna, Eagle and Union Fire-brick works of this place, and is largely interested in the Sligo, Clifton and Enterprise Brick works, and the Black Horse Sewer-pipe Terra Cotta works. Besides this he is the principal owner of the Chelsea Iron Stone China and Decorated Ware works, which was recently constructed, and cost more than $100,000. One year ago where this magnificent building now stands was a weed patch, and the rapidity with which this gigantic enterprise was completed and put in operation, illustrates the energy with which Mr. Porter goes into any enterprise. The entire building is constructed of fire-brick, over 1,500,000 having been used. For the foundation 2,200 perches of stone were required. The lower walls are eighteen inches and the upper walls thirteen inches thick. Eight kilns sixteen and one-half feet in diameter and fifty feet high are completed. The power is furnished by a 130-horse power Corliss engine. The building contains eighteen different departments, in each of which different parts of the work is done. It covers a full acre of ground, contains 620 windows, and the ventilation is as nearly perfect as possible. Although the works have been in operation but a short time, they are turning out ware of a superior

quality, and everything indicates a prosperous future for the Chelsea China company. Most men who succeed as well in business as Mr. Porter has done are somewhat too conscious of the fact, but he is as modest and unassuming as he is energetic and successful, and the greater part of the facts in this sketch were obtained from his neighbors and friends. The following from the Hancock County *Independent* shows the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best, and proves also that he is ever ready to do what he can for the good of his county: "The citizens of New Cumberland and the manfacturers along the river are indebted to John Porter more than any one else for the completion of the railroad to this place. His untiring energy and push have secured to the people the services of a road that would not have been built, to say the least, for some years to come. There were great discouragements in the way, but Mr. Porter, having determined to get the road, never looked back, and the New Cumberland branch is here to-day, a monument to his enterprise, perseverance, and untiring energy. Cumberland has reason to be proud that she has such a man to lead her out of the wilderness."

Peter Pugh was born in New Jersey and migrated with his parents to Burgettstown, Penn., in 1785. About the year 1800 they came to what is now known as Fairview, and located on a tract of land containing 400 acres. Peter remained with his father a short time and then removed to Ohio, and he sunk the first salt well on Yellow creek, in which they obtained salt. Whilst there he entered two or three quarters of land, which he soon after disposed of. He was at that time engaged in sinking salt wells. He returned to Fairview about 1810 and settled on his father's farm, where he staid but a few years, then emigrated east and went to sinking salt wells. In 1818 came back to Fairview and located on the old Pugh farm, where he remained about two years and then settled on the farm now owned by his son David, living there until his death, which sad event took place in 1850, at the advanced age of eighty years. His son, David, was born near Fairview, June 6, 1806. He lived and worked with his father on the farm until twenty-five years of age. On December 22, 1831, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Allison, a prominent citizen of the county. After his marriage he took charge of the old homestead. His family consisted of two boys and two girls, namely: Robert W. Pugh; Lizzie, who married Col. R. H. Brown, present sheriff of Hancock county; Peter A., who married Miss O. Campbell, of Cross Creek village, Penn.; Sarah A., who married George A. Spivey, October, 1878. He and wife are members of the Fairview Presbyterian church.

Rev. John Scott, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Protestant church at New Cumberland, has been distinguished through life as a minister, author and editor in the interests of his church. He was born in Washington county, Penn., October 27, 1820, a son of John Scott. The latter was born in county Donegal, Ireland, February 9, 1783, and emigrated to America in 1819, settling in Washington county, where he was engaged in farming until his death, December 19, 1833.

He married Frances Carson, also a native of county Donegal, born May 19, 1782. She died August 1, 1875, in her ninety-fourth year. Their son, John Scott, spent his early life on the farm, and at the age of nineteen began to study for the ministry, with private tutors. When twenty-two years old he united with the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Protestant church, and has been a member of that conference since September, 1842, attending during that period forty-seven annual conference meetings. Dr. Scott was editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, the official church organ of his denomination from 1864 to 1870, and from 1879 to 1888, and while in that position up to 1884, was editor of the Sunday-school publications of the church. He is the author of "Pulpit Echoes, or Brief Miscellaneous Discourses," published in Cincinnati in 1873; "The Land of Sojourn, or Sketches of Patriarchal Life and Times," published at Pittsburgh in 1880. In 1852–3–4 he was editor of the *Missionary and Sunday School Journal*, published in Pittsburgh, and in 1873–4 edited the *Home Companion*, published at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Dr. Scott began his pastoral duties at New Cumberland, where, after forty-seven years of faithful and distinguished service, he he finds himself again. But the circumstances of his residence are very much altered from the time when he had here a circuit of which he made the round once in four weeks. The honorary title of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed upon Mr. Scott by Washington college in 1860. On July 2, 1846, Dr. Scott was married to Margaret, daughter of William and Sarah Hunter, of Washington, Penn., and to this union four children have been born: William Andrew, a prominent attorney of Springfield, Ohio; Charles A., in real estate business at San Diego, Cal.; James H., a printer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Albert R., a farmer in Washington county, Penn.

L. R. Smith, a prominent business man of New Cumberland, was born April 30, 1832. His father, Thomas Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania in about 1790, was a brick-mason and mill-stone dresser by trade, and became a resident of Cincinnati about 1820, and died there in 1839. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Smith, survived him but a few years. The subject of this notice came to New Cumberland when about twelve years of age, and after leaving school went to work in a brick yard. This business he followed for eighteen years or more, a portion of that time as one of the owners of the business, and he now holds stock in the fire brick companies of Porter, Anderson & Co., Smith & Porter, and Porter, Miner & Co. After terminating his active connection with the brick manufacture he embarked in merchandise, and is now general manager and part owner of the largest store of New Cumberland. He also finds time to manage his fine farm of 300 acres, of which about 200 acres are under cultivation, and all of which is valuable both on account of the minerals beneath and for the fertility at the surface. On this farm Mr. Smith was fortunate recently in striking oil, and his well yields seventy-five barrels per day. During the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Smith discharged the duties of postmaster at New

Cumberland very efficiently, and he has also served the public as justice of the peace for fifteen or twenty years. In 1858 he was married to Sarah J., daughter oi John W. Morrow, a pioneer of the county, and they have these children: Lee, Mary, Alice and John, who are married, and Blanche. Alice and her husband reside at Wheeling. Mr. Smith and family are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Lee O. Smith, a well-known young business man of New Cumberland, was born in this county in 1858, a son of L. R. Smith, mention of whom appears in these pages. He received his education in this county, completing it in town, and then found employment, first at steamboating. This he followed for three years, running from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. He then turned his attention to merchandise, and became a clerk for Robert Hadgens, at Rush Run, Ohio, where he remained for one year. At the end of that period he took the management of his father's farm for three years, leaving that to again seek mercantile pursuits, and accepted an engagement with H. Childs & Co., Pittsburgh, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, as traveling salesman. In 1880 he opened a store at West Lafayette, Coshocton Co., Ohio, but after two years' experience sold out, and returned to New Cumberland, where he clerked for one year for Porter & Co. He then became traveling salesman for Speyer Brothers, wholesale dealers in notions and furnishing goods, of Wheeling, and in this position still remains. Mr. Smith is meeting with much success in his occupation, and is just completing a handsome residence on one of the principal streets of New Cumberland. In 1880 he was married to Ida B., daughter of Levi Gardner. She was born in Hancock county in 1858. They have one child, Lewis, born June 10, 1881. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

In the year 1785 Jacob Nessly and wife built them a home in what is now Hancock county, W. Va. Their family had been in America fifty years or more. Attempts to trace their ancestry have not proved definitely the time the family came to this country, but the best information seems to make it reasonably certain that the progenitors of the American branch of the family emigrated from the Swiss Lorraine district on the borders of France, about the year 1730. Jacob Nessly had been married about the year 1722, to Elizabeth Graff, he being at that time past twenty-one and she past seventeen years of age. She was a descendant of Hans Graff, who fled from the persecutions of the Mennonites in Switzerland, and settled on Graff's run, in West Earl township, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1717. He was the first settler of the township, and it was named in his honor, Earl being an English equivalent of Graff. The children of Jacob Nessly and wife were nine in number: Barbara, Daniel, who died in infancy, Jacob, Judith, John, Lucy, Elizabeth, Alice and Nancy, who died in girlhood. The parents died, Mr. Nessly November 3, 1832, and his wife August 6, 1829. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was married in 1805 to Christian Brenneman, of Lancaster county, Penn., and eight children were born to them: Nancy, Jacob, Judith, Eliza, Julia, Richard,

Barbara and Cyrus. Nancy, one of these was married in January, 1827, to Thomas J. Hewitt, by whom she had nine children: Mary Amanda, William, Elizabeth, Harriet, Julia, Heaton, Addison, Emor, and Cyrus, all of whom are living except Heaton, who died in 1854. Mary Amanda, who was born in 1827, was married in 1850, to George W. Stewart, He was born near Philadelphia, January 19, 1825, and was the son of James Stewart, of Scotch descent, who came to Ohio when his son was five years of age. His mother was Olive Martin, of Quaker parentage, whose grandmother was a relative of Bayard Taylor. Mr. Stewart worked upon the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Wellsville and was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade for three years. In 1848 he went into the dry goods business at the mouth of Yellow creek, Ohio, where he remained for several years. In the spring of 1866 he removed to New Cumberland and continued in the dry goods business with much success. He passed away August 9, 1882. He was one of the most enterprising and valued citizens of the county, and his many worthy characteristics will long be remembered. To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were born seven children: Edgar, who died in 1852; Edmund D., Charles S., George W., Arthur H., William L., and Mary A. In 1885 the descendants of the Nessly family held a centennial celebration of the settlement in Hancock county, and 500 were in attendance.

Jefferson J. Tope, one of the best known and most generally esteemed old residents of the county of Hancock, was born at Holliday's Cove, in December, 1818. He was early engaged in farming, to which he has devoted his life, and in 1839 he bought 100 acres of land in the woods which he has cleared. He now has 270 acres of good land, which is developing a source of revenue not dreamed of in early days of settling and clearing. The farm is in the heart of the oil field, and there is already one well on the same, producing fifteen barrels per day. Mr. Tope was married in 1845 to Louisa Langfitt, who was born in this county in 1828, the daughter of William Langfitt, one of the old settlers. He was a son of one of those heroic pioneers who struggled with the Indians, when he was a settler in Beaver county, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Tope have had twelve children: Laodocia Alice, died about 1885; Lucretia Ann, born November, 1849; George Taylor, born 1851, died aged four years; James B., born in 1852; William J., Mary Virginia, John Mc., Della Louisa, Thomas Jefferson, Frank McClellan, Charles Wilders and Ella Cordelia. Mrs. Tope is a member of the Presbyterian, and her husband of the Methodist Protestant, church. He has served as a captain of the militia. In politics he was originally a whig, having voted in 1840 for Gen. W. H. Harrison, but has more recently been a democrat. Thomas J. Tope, son of the above, was born in Hancock county, April 27, 1862. His early years were spent upon the farm. On May 5, 1886, he was married to Florence Anderson, who was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1862, daughter of John and Lydia Anderson, who are both still living. After his marriage Mr. Tope followed

teaming until February, 1889, when he came to New Cumberland, and engaged in the livery business. He has since been conducting one of the principal stables of the town, and is one of the prominent young men.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Elijah Adams, one of the worthy and responsible farmers of Louden-ville, was one of thirteen children born to John and Elizabeth Adams, both natives of Greene county, Penn., Lucretia, deceased; George W., Sarah; Maria, now dead; Louisa, Frank, James Harvey, John, Henry L., Emma, Amanda, Susan and Elijah, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Greene county, Penn., in 1846. George W. married Mary M. Dunlays; Sarah became the wife of H. P. Adams, James H. married Hannah Coe; John married Josephine Burdette; Henry L. married Cora Randolph, and Emma and Amanda married Stewart Smith, and Charles Ford, respectively; Susan became Mrs. Pestle Foutz. John and Elizabeth Adams were old and highly respected inhabitants of Greene county, where they lived for over sixty years. Seven years ago they went to live with their youngest daughter, in Wirt county, W. Va. Elijah Adams began the battle of life upon the battle-field of his country, by enlisting in Company A, Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, on February 28, 1864. He was a brave soldier and fought in the following noted battles with great valor: Battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, was before Richmond, then in the valley, serving under Sheridan. Mr. Adams was in some battle, greater or less, almost every day for four months; was twice wounded quite severely, but, notwithstanding all this, he did not stay away from his regiment one day, from his enlistment to his discharge, which took place on the 28th of November, 1865. Having left the war with a record excelled by few men, Mr. Adams went to farming, and has continued in that occupation ever since. May 24, 1873, he was joined in wedlock to Margaret Lisle, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Jane Lisle, prominent people of Monroe county, Ohio. Mrs. Lisle was a worthy communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Adam's home has been blessed by the advent of eight children, they are: Sarah B., George W., Thaddeus S., Mary E. and James B., the two latter dying in childhood; Amanda J., Margaret E. and Elijah DeWitt. The children are still at home, and they form a very happy and interesting family. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Adams is a member of the S. B. Stidger post of the G. A. R., and is also a solid republican, as well as a member of the Junior Mechanics' lodge No. 17. An annual which was presented to Mrs. Grant by Queen Victoria, is now in the possession of Mr. Adams.

Wyley Allen, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of Marshall county, was born January 21, 1842, in Brooke county, the son of Thomas and Julia (Hunt) Allen. Thomas Allen was born in Eng-

land in 1813, and came to the United States with his father at the age of fourteen years. Settling in Marshall county, without capital, he accumulated, by his industry and economy, considerable wealth, and became highly esteemed. He died September 23, 1883. His wife died February 8, 1881, at the age of about sixty years. Both were active members of the Baptist church. Of their nine children, five are now living. Wyley Allen was reared on the farm, and has followed the vocation of a farmer throughout life with much success, being classed now among the responsible people of the county. He was married December 17, 1868, to Millie J., daughter of Esquire Martin, of Marshall county, who is elsewhere mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had five children, three of whom died in infancy. The living are Thomas R. and Irma R. B. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Baptist church.

Judge William Alexander, born in Ohio county, W. Va., died at Moundsville, May 6, 1882, was in his lifetime one of the most distinguished citizens of Marshall county. He was the son of Rev. Joseph and Margaret (Davis) Alexander, the former of Scotch-Irish lineage. The parents were married in Ireland, and immigrating with one child, settled on Short creek. The father, who was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, organized at Barnesville the first Sunday-school in Belmont county, and preached in the Fourth Street church at Wheeling when but sixteen members belonged. He died on the flats of Grave creek, May 29, 1870, in his ninetieth year, and his wife, who was born in 1781, died September 24, 1852. They had seven children: Elizabeth, William, Mary, Margaret, James, Joseph T. and Jane, wife of Col. J. H. Lockwood. The second wife of Joseph Alexander was Sarah List Nichols, of Wheeling. William Alexander was reared on a farm, and was educated in subscription schools solely, except one term in Franklin college. In August, 1835, he was made deputy sheriff of Marshall county, and retained that position seventeen years. In the meantime he was a merchant at Moundsville from 1837 to 1842, then returning to the farm. In October, 1844, he was married to Ellen C., daughter of Nathaniel Tomlinson, an estimable lady who survives him. In 1852, at the time of the change in the constitution of the state, he was appointed aide to Gov. Pierpont and he held that place until 1863, when he was appointed aide to Gov. Boreman, colonel of cavalry and held that place until the close of the war. He was elected to the legislature for two terms during the years 1864 and 1865, and in 1876 was elected presiding justice of the county. He took an active part in politics as a republican, and was earnest in the work of the Methodist church, of which his widow has been a devoted member since 1851. The grounds used as a camp ground were purchased of the judge, who was interested in that project.

Franklin Arnold is one of the most progressive and successful men in Marshall county. Becoming a farmer at the age of twenty-one, he has pursued that calling up to the present time with unvarying success. Like all men who have gotten the best out of life, he has

had time to give his attention to other things besides his own calling. In politics, he exerts considerable influence, having represented his district in the state legislature, besides holding other positions of public trust. His farm is a model of good management, with its comfortable residence, and neat out-buildings, thoroughbred live-stock, and general appearance of thrift. Mr. Arnold is a well read man, being thoroughly informed upon all the questions of the day. He is still in the prime of life, having been born in the year 1852. His father, Van Lear Arnold, was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1812. He has been a resident of Marshall county for forty years. In his younger days he was a farmer of unusual ability and enterprise, and his labors have been attended with the success that industry and good judgment generally bring. Mr. Arnold has made ample provision for each of his children, who have all brought him much honor. Although never an active politician, yet, he has always been well versed in all important issues. He has filled the offices of both real and personal property assessor, with great efficiency, and with credit to himself. For fifty years he has been a prominent supporter and member of the Presbyterian church, serving as a presiding elder in that denomination for many years. He was married in 1842 to Miss Mary Blevins. Seven children are the issue of this marriage: Wylie, Augustus, Elizabeth; Eleanor, now deceased; Cyrus, Edgar and Franklin. Mrs. Arnold finally succumbed to the insidious disease of consumption, and was laid to rest in 1862. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1874 Mr. Arnold was again married, this time to Sallie M. Barnes, and he is now spending his years in peace and contentment on his farm near Moundsville. His son, Wylie, married Martha Gibson, in November, 1861. Their children are: Mary, Rose and Belle. Elizabeth became Mrs. M. B. Pierce, November 19, 1869. Edwin A. and Arthur DeWitt, are their children.

Capt. Arthur O. Baker, circuit clerk, an aged and highly respected citizen of Moundsville, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., June 11, 1828. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Baker, the father, a native of Marshall county, W. Va., the mother of Allegheny county, Md. The latter came with her parents to West Virginia about the year 1800, the family settling on Robert's Ridge in this county. Mrs. Baker lived in the county nearly all her life. She died August 1, 1848, aged fifty-four years. She was a devout woman and died in the Christian faith, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Baker, her husband, was the eldest son of Henry and Mary (Parr) Baker. They were married in 1787, on the what is now J. B. Hix farm (Parr's Run and Parr's Point are named for this respected old pioneer settler). The Parrs lived there at the time of said marriage. This flat surrounded by hills was known as the Flats of Grave creek. Henry Baker was an old Indian hunter, also a farmer. He died in 1847, aged about one hundred years. His wife died in Round Bottom at the age of sixty-one years. John Baker was born at a small Indian fort which stood on the north end of what is now known as Mt. Rose cemetery, on March 17, 1789. He was a

farmer, and was in the war of 1812 until the close. He died in this county, July, 1831, at the age of forty-four years. These parents had five children, viz.: Rebecca, who married Jacob Jefferson, she died in 1853, aged thirty-seven years. Steven married Elizabeth Stewart, he died in 1843, aged twenty-seven. Henry married Mary Elder, he died in 1856, aged thirty-four years. Jonathan E. married Sarah Stewart, he died in 1884, aged sixty-two years. Arthur, the youngest, our subject, is the only one of the family now living. His father died when he was three years of age. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to live with his uncle, Britton Roberts, where he remained and attended school until 1847, at the same time learning the lumber business. The following two years he lived in Davies county, Ky., still in the lumber business as superintendent of the saw-mill and lumber yard. The cholera breaking out he returned to Moundsville and has been a resident of this village ever since. On returning he entered into partnership merchandising with his brother Henry, which continued until 1855, at which time he was appointed deputy sheriff. He went into the clerk's office in 1857, and in 1858 was again appointed deputy sheriff, and continued in that position until 1862, when he was elected sheriff of the county. At the expiration of the term of office, the war having broken out, he was appointed provost marshal, with the rank of captain. He resigned that position in 1864, and raised as the first company, Company A, of the Seventeenth battalion and was commissioned captain by Gov. Boreman, and served until the close of the war, after which he was appointed commissary of the West Virginia penitentiary and served there until 1871. He was then elected to the legislature. After the expiration of his term he was elected clerk of the circuit court, which position he is holding at the present time. The last time he was elected without opposition, getting more than 3,800 votes out of the 4,000 in the county. It will be seen that Capt. Baker has acted in one official position for about thirty-seven years, when his present term will expire. It will thus be seen that in his official career he has not only held the confidence of his constituency, but by his efficiency, integrity and square dealings, has shown himself a splendid officer in all his various appointments, giving a very high degree of satisfaction in services efficiently rendered to all concerned. He was married in January, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Koontz, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Koontz, formerly of Washington, Penn. Our subject's home has been made happy in the birth of five children, viz.: Flora, wife of Orlando Stevenson, only son of ex-Gov. Wm. E. Stevenson, of West Virginia; she has two children, Sadie E. and Carrie. Frank, married to Mary Daily, of this county, living in Wheeling. Charles, died in his fourth year in 1867. Clara, a music teacher of good qualifications. Ella died at the age of nineteen years, in 1888. She was a natural artist. At the time of her death she was a pupil of Miss Paren, of Wheeling. Capt. Baker and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother has been an active worker in the church all her life, always taking an active interest in all things which

promise for the best interests of the church. Capt. Baker is an I. O. O. F. and a charter member in re-instating the lodge in this place. Also is a member of the K. of H. and reporter of the lodge here for many years. Politically, the captain is an ardent republican. The captain was school commissioner in the independent district of Moundsville, and drew the first contract to build the first free school house ever built in West Virginia.

John C. Bardall, a prominent manufacturer of Moundsville, W. Va., was born April 14, 1839, the son of John and Rachel (Hass) Bardall, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1839. During their two months' voyage on the ocean, the subject of this mention was born. His father died August 29, 1888, aged seventy-six years, and the mother died in 1852, aged thirty-nine. Of the nine children born to them, five are now living. John C. Bardall's parents were poor, and he did not have the advantage of a thorough education in his youth. At the age of nineteen years he began to learn the trade of a whip manufacturer, at Wellsville, Penn., and in 1859, such was his efficiency, he was sent by his firm, that of Wells, Riddle & Co., to Allegheny city to establish a manufacturing establishment at the House of Refuge. He remained with that firm until 1864, when he became one of the firm of E. Weaver & Co., at Allegheny city, and remained there until 1873, when they removed to the Western Penetentiary, of Pennsylvania, the firm name then becoming Weaver & Bardall. In September, 1877, they located at Moundsville, where their industry has grown to mammoth proportions, their product going to all parts of the continent, and everywhere justifying the award to them by the centennial commissioners of a gold medal as "well-made, strong and serviceable.". Mr. Bardall is also connected with the coal industry at Moundsville as a charter member of the company, has interests in the Marshall County bank, and in the Citizens' Natural Gas company of Beaver, Penn., in which county his firm has 200 acres of land, has valuable property in St. Paul, Wheeling, coal and fire clay lands in Jefferson county, besides property in Moundsville. This firm has a tannery in Pittsburgh, for the supply of their manufactory. In the successful operation of all these interests, the excellent business talents and solid qualifications of Mr. Bardall are an important factor, and few men occupy a higher rank in business circles. Socially, also, he is highly esteemed. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been superintendent of the Sunday-school at Moundsville for the past nine years, was lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at New York in 1888, and is a reserve delegate to the Ecumenical council of all denominations to meet in that city in 1890. He is also trustee of the Conference seminary and trustee of its building committee.

Rev. Cornelius D. Battelle, of Moundsville, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now retired from active service, was born in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, July 13, 1807. He is the son of Ebenezer and Mary Battelle, the former of whom was a son of Eben-

ezer, a soldier of the revolution. Ebenezer and Mary, when Cornelius D. was an infant, came to Newport, Ohio, taking land under the Ohio company purchase, and they remained there until their decease, the father dying in 1876, at the age of ninety-seven years, and the mother in 1872, at the age of ninety-four. The subject of this mention, the eldest of their children, entered Marietta academy at fourteen years of age, and afterward worked on the farm until twenty-six, when he joined the Pittsburgh conference, and began a career as a preacher, which continued for fifty-six years. In 1833 he was put in charge of the Woodfield circuit, embracing parts of Washington, Monroe and Belmont counties, and he traveled 300 miles every four weeks and preached thirty times. In the first year he received 500 and more into the church. Subsequently he was transferred to other conferences, being stationed in succession at Covington, Ky.; Bloomington, Ind.; Indianapolis, and so on. Five years he has served as a circuit preacher, five years as presiding elder, thirty-five years as regular pastor, three years as superintendent of the western division of the Western Seamen's Friends society. He has taken into the church more than 3,000 members in all. The camp-ground at Moundsville he helped clear, and there preached the first sermon. At the outbreak of the civil war, in which his brother, Gordon D. D., who was a captain of the First West Virginia regiment, lost his life, he was presiding elder of the Wheeling district, and exerted a strong influence for the Union. The Rev. Mr. Battelle was married July 13, 1829, to Elizabeth Greenwood, by whom he had six children: Alpheus M.; William G., deceased; Amelia G., wife of Alexander Jones; Elizabeth A., wife of Winfield F. Holden; Mary and Melville, both deceased. The mother of these died June 16, 1856, and subsequently Mr. Battelle was married to Martha Guthrie, who died August 15, 1888, aged ninety-seven years.

John C. Beam, a highly respected citizen of Marshall county, born in 1834, died June 28, 1882, was an industrious and successful farmer and a brave soldier. He was the son of Adam and Mary (Sickles) Beam. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was brought to Ohio when two years old. He became a farmer, and later in life was engaged in the marble works at Bridgeman, Curran & Beam, of Bellaire, afterward removing to Moundsville. John C. Beam enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio infantry, and served in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, notably in Hunter's raid, and was a prisoner at Libby three weeks. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, with health very much impaired, and as a consequence of his over-exertion and exposure, he was sick with hemmorrhage of the lungs five years before his death. He was a brave martyr to the cause for which so many fell. Before the war, in 1860, he was united in marriage to Lizzie, daughter of William H. and Mary (Brown) Brock, of Monroe county, Ohio. Her parents were members of the Disciple church, and the venerable mother survives at the age of seventy-four years. The father died in 1862, aged fifty- three years. Lizzie was the oldest of their children reared, of

whom the others are: Jane, wife of Mr. S. D. Wheeler; Oddy, killed at the battle of Piedmont; Abel and Daniel, of Monroe county, Ohio; Melissa, wife of Albert C. Workman, of Bellaire, and Philemon D. Mrs. Beam is a member of the Disciples church, and is a most estimable lady. She resides in Clay district.

One of Benwood's representative business men is Jacob Becker, who is a native of Germany, having been born there in 1848. He came to this country when about four years old. Peter and Mary (Bach) Becker, his parents, settled in Ritchietown, the father died about one year after his arrival in America, his death being caused by getting overheated while discharging his duties as an employe in the Washington mills and by the ignorance of the attending physician. Mrs. Becker has since married Conrad Bender, who is now deceased. She is still living, having reached an advanced age. Mr. Becker's grandparents, Peter and Mrs. Becker, lived for many years in Washington county, Ohio, and were much respected in the community in which they resided. They were worthy members of the Lutheran church. Jacob Becker began the affairs of life by working in a glass factory, and was afterward variously employed until he went to work in an iron mill as a puddler, in which he has been more or less engaged all his life. For some time Mr. Becker worked at the cabinetmaker's trade. A few months ago he formed a partnership with Charles Zimmerman in the furniture and undertaking business, and this firm has made a fine record for itself during its short career. He married Miss Amelia Miller, daughter of George P. and Mrs. Miller, June 19, 1870. These parents were natives of Germany, and were highly respected members of the German Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Becker have had three children to make their home complete. They are: Carl T., William H. and Tracy C. A. Mrs. Becker passed to her reward about two years ago, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was a life long member of the Lutheran church and a devout Christian lady. Mr. Becker is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. By his business tact and ability he has made a success in life, and is esteemed by his fellow citizens for his strict integrity and adherence to right.

Charles F. Boerner, dealer in general merchandise at Cameron, W. Va., was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, March 4, 1824. He came to this country in 1853, and first settled at Wheeling, where he was engaged as a journeyman workman in the shoemaker's trade, until 1858, when he moved to Cameron and opened a shop of his own. This shop is still carried on, under the immediate care of his sons, Edward W. and Frank. Mr. Boerner embarked in merchandise at Cameron in 1880, subsequently did business at Loudensville, and then returned to Cameron, where he is now occupied. His place of business is popular with all, and he is esteemed as a worthy and enterprising citizen. Mr. Boerner is a member of the Lutheran church, and of the Masonic order, and in politics is a republican. He was married in 1855 to Henrietta, daughter of C. and Henrietta Lohman, of Wheeling. To this union have been born eight children, two of

whom died in early life. The survivors are Louisa S., Edward W., Charles F., Frank F., William A., and Ida C. Mrs. Boerner is a member of the German Lutheran church, and is a highly esteemed lady.

David Bonar, a well-known citizen of Meade district, Marshall county, was born in that county May 21, 1849. He is the son of John Bonar, a native of Virginia, who was an industrious and prosperous farmer, and active in various ways as a good citizen. He was a trustee and class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church for a period of more than seven years. After a life of fifty-nine years in which, since youth, he had not experienced a day's sickness, he died in March, 1867, after an illness of only eight hours. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucinda Gorby, died in September, 1889, aged seventy-five years. To these parents were born eight children, only four of whom, besides the subject of this sketch, are living. David Bonar, at the age of twenty years, went to Illinois, and after a year's employment there returned to Marshall county, and began clerking in a general store at Rosby's Rock, and later at Moundsville. In his early manhood he had received a limited education at Moundsville and in Waynesburgh college. In 1872 he turned his attention to teaching. Since then he has taught seventeen terms, fourteen of which have been in Meade, his home district, a record without a parallel in the county. Being thoroughly equipped for his profession and naturally endowed as an instructor, he has throughout given remarkable satisfaction. He has served as superintendent of schools of the county, from 1880 to 1882, with much efficiency, and for two years he has acted as assistant county examiner. Politically he is active as a prohibitionist, and he was honored by nomination for senator from the second district in 1888. Mr. Bonar was married September 20, 1877, to Catherine V., daughter of Jehu and Catherine (Yoho) Parsons, of Wetzel county. They were early settlers in that county, and the father served as justice of the peace many years. He died at the age of seventy-one years, she at the age of sixty-three. To their marriage have been born three children: Cecil Parsons, John S. and Carl Fisk. Mr. Bonar and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Everett W. Bonar, a prominent citizen of Rosby's Rock, Clay district, Marshall county, is a son of Miles Bonar, above named, who has been engaged in farming all his life, and is classed among the progressive and enterprising young farmers of the county. He was born in this county August 20, 1860, and was married January 13, 1881, to Josie E. Evans, by whom he has three children: Ethel M., Clarence R. and Mabel C. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is in politics a republican. Mrs. Bonar is a daughter of George W. Evans, a venerable and prominent citizen to whom the remainder of this paragraph is devoted. He was born within the limits of this county April 3, 1817, the son of Walter and Barbara (Barger) Evans, who was born and married in Maryland and settled at Rosby's Rock in 1816. The father, a wagon-maker by trade, was in

his later years a farmer, and was always highly respected. He died in 1861, aged ninety-six years. In his youth he saw service in the Revolutionary war. He had seventeen children, of whom the following were reared: Job, Johnsie, Mary A., Eliza, Maria, Sophia, John, Julia A., Elizabeth, Louisa A., Walter, Margaret, George W., and of these the only survivors are Louisa A. and George W. The latter has been a farmer all his life, and a resident of this county all the time except one year in Iowa. In business he is successful and prosperous. He is a republican in politics, formerly being a whig and voting for W. H. Harrison in 1840. In 1841 he was married to Ellen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gorby, and they had two children: Barbara E. (deceased), and Clarissa J., wife of James O. Scott, of Jackson county, Ind. The mother of these died in 1845, and in 1847 Mr. Evans was united to Rebecca, daughter of John and Elizabeth Porter. By this marriage they had ten children, nine of whom were reared, viz.: Walter H., Wylie G., James S., Bruce E., George W., Michael D., Josie E., Martha B. and Elmer S. Five are married: Walter H. married Kate Anderson, Wylie G. married Elizabeth Lutes, Bruce E., a resident of Tyler, Tex., married Sallie Lorance, of that city; Michael D. married Bertie O'Neil, Josie E. married Everett W. Bonar. James S. and Elmer S. are residents of Texas. George W. and Martin B. are residents of Iowa. The mother, Rebecca (Porter) Evans, died January, 1880, aged sixty years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was loved and esteemed by those who knew her as only an exemplary wife and mother can be loved. Mr. Evans married again in 1885.

Among those who settled in this part of the Ohio valley in the last century, a conspicuous pioneer was John Bonar, who settled on Bonar's ridge in 1790, and located a tract of land. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Calhoun, lived until 1847, surviving her husband many years. James C. Bonar, one of their sons, a farmer by occupation, a prominent man in his time, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and served as justice of the peace more than twenty-one years. This liberal and enterprising man died in 1858, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife was Sarah Magers, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Arnold) Magers, natives of Maryland, who died, the former in 1830, the year of the death of John Bonar, and the latter in 1857. Mrs. Sarah Bonar died in 1856, aged fifty-seven. She bore her husband nine children, John, Elias, Rebecca E., Susan, Mary J., Miles, Jessie, Sarah and Matthew. Miles Bonar, now an aged and respected farmer of Marshall county, was born in that county, February 1, 1829. He was reared on the farm and has given his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, with such success that he is now comfortably situated and his family is well provided for. His life has been an honorable and upright one, and no one is more highly regarded in this region. In 1853 he was married to Susan M., daughter of John L. and Mary E. (Porter) Gibson, old residents of Marshall county. Her grandfather, Benjamin Gibson, a native of Maryland, died about 1827, and his wife, Mary O'Brien died about 1857. John L. Gibson and wife

were among the earliest members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the county. He died in 1861, aged fifty-nine, and she in 1864, aged fifty-one. Nine children were born to them. Miles Bonar and wife have had five children: Sarah A., James L., Everett W., Milton G., who died June 18, 1887, aged nineteen years, being at that time a freshman in the Ohio Wesleyan college, and a student of great promise; and Mary L., who died May 25, 1886, aged sixteen years. She had excellent musical talent and was greatly beloved. Mr. Bonar and his wife have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served in an official capacity and in Sunday-school work for more than thirty-five years.

William N. Bonar, of Moundsville, deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., April 13, 1844. His father, Abel Bonar, a farmer by occupation, was a prominent man, and a member of the convention which met at Wheeling for the formation of the present state. During the war he strongly supported the government. In business he was successful, and though beginning poor, died possessed of about 700 acres of valuable land. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he was a member some thirty years. He died at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife, Mary Venus, survives in her sixty-fifth year. Their eight children are: Eveline, deceased; William N., Sarah E., Nancy A.; Samuel V., deceased; Mary V., James A., and Charles E., deceased. At the age of eighteen years, Mr. William N. Bonar enlisted in Company B, Twelfth regiment, West Virginia infantry, and served until June 28, 1865, participating in the battles of Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Opoken Creek, Fisher's Hill, Hatcher's Run, where, on the morning of April 2, 1865, in an assault on the enemy's works, he was wounded in the throat and left shoulder. He was taken then to Fortress Monroe where he remained until his discharge. On his return home he settled on a farm, and continued to be engaged in agriculture until November, 1889, when he removed to Moundsville. Mr. Bonar has served as assessor of the county for four years from January, 1873, and took charge of his present office August 15, 1889. He is an efficient and faithful public servant. Mr. Bonar is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married July 1, 1866, to Sarah L., daughter of Martin and Jane Bonar, and they have three children: Samuel H., Milton W., Oscar B. Mrs. Bonar is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

F. M. Bowers is one of five children born to E. W. and Rebecca (Bendell) Bowers. The father was one of the first school commissioners of Marshall county, and helped to build the first public school buildings in the rural districts of his section of the state. The mother is an estimable woman, and has been a very active member of the Presbyterian church for many years. Their children are: Alonzo, Cassius, Jennie, F. M. and Harry. The paternal grandparents, James Bowers and wife, came to Benwood in 1847, from Pennsylvania, and have resided here since. James Bowers is an iron worker, having been employed at his trade of iron roller for years. F. M.

Bowers began for himself by working as a laborer at the rolls in the mills of his native town. After leaving the mills Mr. Bowers engaged in the general merchandise business, and has since been very successful in this pursuit. In 1877 Miss Dora, daughter of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Faatz) Fisher, became his wife. Her parents were well and favorably known in this community for many years. Mr. Fisher bought the old company store at this place and was the first man engaged in the merchandise business in Benwood who employed his own capital in the business. Both he and his wife were useful members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have had five children: Seamon, Walter, Floyd, Albert and Rhea. Walter and Floyd are deceased. Mr. Bowers has been prominent in the public affairs of the city, having served as treasurer for one year, and he discharged the important duties of this office with great credit to himself and with great benefit to the city. In politics he is a republican. He is also a member of the K. of P. A man of ability and probity.

David A. Brantner, a worthy citizen of Washington district, was born in Marshall county, February 9, 1828, the son of George W. and Sarah (Nace) Brantner, the former of whom, a cooper by trade, died when David was quite young. The mother, who died at Martin's Ferry in 1877, at the age of seventy-five years, was a life-long member of the Methodist church, and noted for her good works. The following children were born to these parents: Joseph N., Elizabeth Chaddock, Eliza J. Baker, of Iowa, David A. and the following deceased: George and Mary J.; Jacob, died during the war on the Osage river; Margaret Goudy, and Ruhana, wife of Jacob Clark. David A. began working on the farm at an early age, and he has ever since been following agriculture as his vocation. He has served the public efficiently in official positions, having been marshal of Moundsville two years, constable one year, deputy sheriff two years, and he is now the keeper of the Marshall county infirmary, a position he has held for two years. Before the war he made three trips to New Orleans as a deck hand, experiencing a view of the horrors of cholera, and at the time of his last trip learning the hostility of that city toward the north at the outbreak of the rebellion. In that struggle he subsequently served in Company G, of the Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, during the spring of 1865. He was married in 1850 to Clorinda Howard, who died in March, 1863. By this union he had six children, of whom survive, Amanda J., wife of Stewart Crouch; Sarah B., wife of Mr. Ritchie, and David L. The second wife of Mr. Brantner is Mary A., widow of James Lute, by whom she had one child, now deceased. Three children have been born to this union: Fannie E., John H., and Charles W. Mr. Brantner is an Odd Fellow, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church.

William Briceland is the son of William and Johanna (Griffeth) Briceland, who resided in Ohio county, W. Va. For many years they were communicants of the Catholic church. The father enlisted in Col. Thoburn's regiment at Wheeling, and was killed probably at the

battle of the Wilderness. Their three children were: Matthias, William and John, of whom William is the only one living. William Briceland, Sr., was born in Scotland and came to Benwood in 1838, his wife was born in Neighne, county Tipperary, Ireland. They crossed the ocean in the same vessel and first met on this voyage. Some time after landing they were married. William Briceland, Jr., worked for six or seven years as a glass-blower, but afterward learned the puddler's trade, at which he worked for seven years. Being a man of fine physique, he entered the athletic circles and for five years was one of the champion oarsmen of his time, having rowed against such men as Clater, Murry, Powel, Wisegaber and others. Mr. Briceland seldom lost a contest and received large financial returns from his victories. He was married in October, 1883, to Miss Kate Clark, by whom he has had three children: the oldest, John, died in infancy; the two living are, William and Loretta. The family are members of the Catholic church, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Briceland is a daughter of Patrick and Bridget Clark, who were among the oldest settlers of Benwood, having come to this place when there was only one house other than their own. They were prominent members of the Catholic church.

Levi G. Brock, assistant cashier of the Marshall County bank, of Moundsville, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 10, 1845. He is the son of John Brock, a native of Virginia, who was taken to Ohio by his parents when six years old, in 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Stukey, were members of the Disciples church. She died in 1852, aged forty-four years, and in 1869 he moved to Brown county, Ind., where he died in 1889. To the marriage above mentioned were born seven children, one of whom is the subject of this mention. The father contracted a second union, with Rachel McFadden, by whom he had five children. When Levi G. was sixteen years old, he enlisted September 6, 1861, in Company F, Fifteenth Ohio, and was first engaged in battle at Pittsburgh Landing, where he was wounded by a minnie ball, in the left hip, an injury by which he is still afflicted. After recovering sufficiently he engaged in teaching, and taught from 1863 to 1884, also completing in the vacation of 1865, a course in Duff's commercial college at Pittsburgh. Since 1884 he has held his present position in the Marshall county bank. He is now serving as clerk of the city, as which he was elected in 1888, and he has served three terms as a member of the board of school examiners. He is prominent in fraternal circles, is senior warden of the Masonic lodge, vice grand of the I. O. O. F., financial secretary of the National Union, was commander for several years in the G. A. R., and has been a member of the council of administration of the department of the state. In politics he is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Disciples church. He was married January 1, 1872, to Ella B., daughter of David Gates, of Moundsville, which wife died October 22, 1883, leaving two children: Maud and Lisle G. On September 12,



Yours Truly

W. W. Bruce M.D.

1889, he was married to Selina H., daughter of T. H. Bakewell, of Moundsville.

William P. Brown is a native of Ireland, where he was born in February, 1842. Coming to this country seven years later, he took up his abode in Wheeling W. Va. John and Ann Jane (Burns) Brown were his parents. They were much respected in their native land, and were both members of the United Presbyterian church. The father dying, his widow afterward married Henry Thompson, with whom she and her children came to America. Mr. Thompson has since died, but his wife is still living, residing with her daughter, in Bellaire, Ohio, having reached the advanced age of seventy-four years. At an early age, William Brown began working in the iron mills, where he learned the nailer's trade, at which he has since worked for the past thirty years. Mr. Brown is now employed at the Riverside Blast furnace. October 7, 1861, he entered the service of his country, by enlisting in Company H, First Ohio volunteer infantry, at Steubenville, Ohio, and served faithfully and well until October, 1864, at which time the regiment was discharged at Chattanooga, having participated in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, siege of Corinth and all other engagements in which the army of the Cumberland took part. Mr. Brown went as far as Atlanta, Ga., on Sherman's famous "march to the sea;" on this march they were short of rations, not having as much to eat in one week, as a man would naturally wish to have for one meal. Mattie Box became his wife December 24, 1867, and has borne him two children: Anna Marion and Charles B., both living at home with their parents. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of Charles and Marion (Gray) Box, both natives of England. They came to this country over thirty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Box were connected with the Baptist church. Mrs. Brown and her children are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Brown is a member of Ohio lodge, No. 1, of Wheeling, of the Masonic order, and of Lincoln lodge, No. 49, of the I. O. O. F., of Benwood. He has made a home and a host of friends since his coming to Benwood, being one of the industrious and worthy citizens of the city.

George W. Bruce, M. D., a leading physician and prominent citizen of Moundsville, is a native of Frederick county, Va., born July 17, 1827. His father, John Bruce, a native of Scotland, came to this country in 1818, and was here married to Sydney Smith, a native of Virginia. He taught school for many years; was for nine years president of the Winchester & Potomac railroad, and subsequently engaged in farming. He died December 31, 1855, aged about sixty-three years, and his wife died February, 1874, aged about eighty. Both were members of the Episcopal church. Of their eight children there are, besides the doctor, three living, E. C., of Winchester, Va.; J. D., of Clark county, Va., and J. S., a physician at Colorado county, Tex. Dr. Bruce received his first academic training at the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, where he was three years, and he then attended medical lectures at Winchester, going from there to

the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in medicine in 1848. He first practiced at Covington, Ky., one year, and then came to Moundsville in 1849, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice. Winning the entire confidence of the community in his skill and character, he has occupied from the first a high standing in his profession and in the personal esteem of the people. For eighteen years he has served as physician to the penitentiary, and in the city council has done efficient duty. He is a member of the Masonic order. In 1850 Dr. Bruce was married to Mary Burley, who died in 1866, aged thirty-five. Two children of this union are living, Meta and J. Douglas. In 1867 the doctor was wedded to Ella Burley, and they have one child, Mary Louisa. Mrs. Bruce is a member of the Episcopal church.

John W. Burchinal, editor of the Moundsville *Herald*, was born near New Geneva, Penn., October 16, 1861, the son of Thomas J. and Mary T. (Ramsay) Burchinal, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a carpenter, and subsequently a farmer and stock-dealer, by occupation, died in November, 1887, aged sixty-seven years, and his wife died February 11, 1886. Of the seven children born to them four are now living. The subject of this mention was reared on the farm, and began his education in the district school. Afterward he was a student at George's Creek academy and Monongahela college, and attended Duff's commercial college at Pittsburgh, where he was graduated in the spring of 1884. He then purchased an interest in the Grafton *Sentinel*, but sold that in the fall of 1885, removing then to Moundsville, in 1886, where he purchased the Moundsville *Herald*. In the ownership of this he subsequently became associated with A. R. Laing, under the firm style of Burchinal & Laing, and they now conduct this publication, which ranks among the influential organs and valuable newspaper properties of the region. The paper has been wonderfully improved and built up under the management of Burchinal & Laing. The circulation has been almost doubled, and from a seven-column, patent outside, they have made it an eight-column, all home print. The ancient primer type has been discarded for bright-faced brevier, and the old Washington hand press and man power for the latest improved cylinder press and steam power. New machinery and material have been added throughout until it ranks among the best furnished country offices in the state.

William Burgess, one of the most highly respected farmers of the vicinity of Moundsville, was born in Marshall county, November 23, 1831. His parents, William and Eve (Coats) Burgess, both devout members of the Methodist church, passed their lives upon the farm and died in this county, he about 1837, and she subsequently. They had eight children: Mahala, Charlotte, Thomas, Rachel, Elizabeth, Louisa, William and Amanda. William began to earn his own living at the age of fifteen years, and has worked at farming all his life, becoming by energy and industry one of the leading men in that vocation in the county. His farm of 136 acres lies in a beautiful locality, and is adorned with handsome and commodious buildings. Mr. Bur-

gess was married in 1861, to Luvina, daughter of Caleb and Nancy (Bonar) Founds, well-known old citizens, who are still living. To this union have been born these children: Luvina; Maria, wife of Abner Porter; John, died in infancy; Lizzie, wife of Henry Games, and George. Mary Velma Jones and Charlie Lowe have also been reared in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward and trustee for a considerable period. In politics he is a republican.

Alfred H. Burley, prominent as a business man at Cameron, W. Va., was born in Marshall county, February 26, 1849. He is the son of Thomas H. Burley, a native of Pennsylvania, who before the war was a school teacher of much ability, and popular with the community. Upon the first call for troops Thomas H. Burley enlisted in the support of the Union as a member of the First Virginia regiment, becoming a non-commissioned officer of Company D. He took part in the battles of Greenland Gap and Romley, and at the battle of Winchester in May, 1862. He was killed while bearing bravely his part in a charge across an open field against a stone wall. He died on the field after two hours of suffering. His age was then about forty years. His wife, Maria Ashbrook, now aged sixty-eight years, resides with her daughter, Mrs. J. U. Morgan, at Pine Grove, Wetzel county. Of the five children of those parents four are now living. Clifford, the oldest, served during the war in his father's company, as fifer, and was in the service nearly four years. After the war he taught school two years, and then found employment on the railroad, and was instantly killed while placing a brake between two freight cars. He was at the time aged twenty-four years, secretary of the Masonic lodge and presiding officer of the I. O. O. F. lodge, of which he belonged. Alfred H. Burley, first mentioned above, began working for himself at the age of sixteen years, and subsequently became a clerk in Davis's drug store. In 1880 he went into a drug store with his cousin, J. A. Conley, and in 1882 embarked in business at Cameron with his brother-in-law, J. U. Morgan. Buying out his partner in 1884, he has since successfully conducted the business. Mr. Burley was married November 20, 1882, to Keziah, daughter of Samuel Howard, of Marshall county, and they have had two children: Bruce (deceased), and Alva S. Mr. Alfred H. Burley is a member and captain of the Sons of Veterans.

John F. Burley, one of the prominent men of Washington district, Marshall county, was born in that county in 1842, the son of Joshua and Catherine (Roseberry) Burley. His father was a native of this county, a farmer and coal operator in business, and influential in politics, serving two terms as sheriff of Marshall county. He died in April, 1883, aged sixty-seven years, and his wife died in March, 1889, at the age of seventy-six years. They had four children: James; Sarah, deceased, wife of Robert Sweeney; John F., and Lizzie, wife of J. Clemens, of Belmont county, Ohio. John F. was reared on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one years engaged in the livery business at Wheeling. He continued at this several years and then returned to the farm, where he has since been occupied. He was

married in March, 1863, to Jane A. Alexander, daughter of Robert and Narcissa Alexander, of Belmont county. Her father was a prominent man, a member of the state legislature, who died in 1862, his wife having passed away in the preceding year. Mr. and Mrs. Burley had nine children, two of whom died in childhood. The survivors are: William, Kate V., wife of Drew Dorsey, of Allegheny City; Joseph, Charles, Sarah E., Rose C., and Gertrude. Mrs. Burley died in January, 1884, at the age of forty-one years. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Burley is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics a democrat.

Joseph A. Burley, a son of James Burley by his marriage to Elizabeth Alexander, a native of Ireland, was born at Wheeling, October 10, 1832. He is now one of the leading farmers in Round Bottom, near Thompson. His early days were spent on the farm, where he remained until July 1, 1861, when he enlisted in the Third West Virginia infantry as a private, and began his service in Milroy's brigade. He was engaged principally in fighting guerrillas until 1862, and participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Pope's campaigns, Cedar Mountain, Kelley's Ford, the two battles of Bull Run, etc. Later he was transferred to the mounted infantry under Gen. Averill, and took part in the raid from New Creek to Salem, Va., one of the famous movements of the war, where their command of 1,600 men were pursued by 25,000. He served over three years, and was discharged at Wheeling, August 17, 1864. From 1865 he was engaged at work in a coal mine four years, then engaged in steamboating one year, and afterward remained at home one year on account of the death of his father. Returning to coal mining, he was thus occupied three years, but for the past twelve years he has been successfully engaged in agriculture. He is an enterprising and responsible man, and meets all the duties and obligations of civil life as faithfully as the dangers of the tented field. Mr. Burley was married January 22, 1872, to Caroline C., daughter of William and Sarah Dunlap, of Belmont county, Ohio, and they have one child, Ella K. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Prominent among the former leading men of Marshall county was James Burley, who was born in 1800, a son of Jacob Burley, who was sheriff of Greene county, Penn., and afterward of Marshall county, more than half a century ago. He was married twice, first to Elizabeth Alexander, who died in 1832, at Wheeling, of cholera. His second wife was Margaret Alexander, who died in November, 1858. He died January 4, 1870. His occupation was farming for a time, also merchandise, and he filled the office of sheriff two terms, and was a state senator at the time of his death. He was a delegate to the famous Richmond convention of 1861, and therein opposed vigorously the scheme of secession, and favored in such an event the separation of Western Virginia, or if that was not possible, the annexation of the Pan-handle to Pennsylvania. He was so active in behalf of the Union that it was said that a price of $2,000 was set upon his head, but he reached home safely by way of Washington and Pittsburgh.

William J. Burley, son of the above, is the present sheriff of Marshall county. He was born at Moundsville, December 23, 1842. He received his education in the Moundsville academy and in the Allegheny college, Penn., which he left in 1859, at the time of the John Brown raid, to serve one year in the Virginia militia. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Twelfth West Virginia infantry, served in the army of West Virginia under Gen. Kelley, in 1863, in the valley of Virginia under Gen. Milroy, and from 1864 under Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan. In the fall of 1864 they occupied the peninsula in front of Richmond and remained there until March 1, 1865, when they crossed the James, and served under Grant until the surrender, and was discharged June 17, 1865. He enlisted as private, was elected second lieutenant, was promoted first lieutenant, was promoted captain in the fall of 1864, major in the following February, and was commissioned brevet lieutenant colonel, before he had reached the age of twenty-three. He served in fourteen battles, and has in his keeping the golden eagle which was presented to his regiment by Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort Gregg, April 2, 1865. He commanded the Twelfth regiment, in the pursuit of Lee, and until their return to Richmond after the surrender. Returning home Mr. Burley engaged in business, and shortly was elected president of the county court, a position he filled until July, 1888, when he resigned and in the following November was elected sheriff of the county. He has also held the office of school commissioner of the county, and has discharged all his trusts with a high sense of his duty to the public. He is influential in politics as a republican, and was a delegate of the state to the Chicago convention of 1880, where he supported Garfield and was one of the three who dissented from the Conkling iron-clad resolution. Col. Burley was married December 31, 1863, to Emma, daughter of Michael Dunn, and they have three children: James D., deputy sheriff, Julia and Virginia. Mrs. Burley is a member of the Methodist church, and he is a comrade of the G. A. R.

Few men deserve more credit than John W. Bush, a rising young man of Marshall county, W. Va. Mr. Bush came into this world in 1848. His father and mother, William and Matilda (Benar) Bush, are both natives of this state. William Bush was born in 1830, and married in the month of August, 1847. His parents were John and Elizabeth Bush. Mrs. Bush's parents were James and Nancy Ann (Scyoc) Bonar. John Bush entered the service of his country at the age of sixteen; when he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth West Virginia volunteer infantry. Young as he was, yet he is said to have discharged his duties as a soldier, faithfully and bravely, far better than many an older man. Farming has always been his chosen work in life, and he has made a practical, wise study of this necessary and difficult question, until he has come to be recognized as an authority upon agricultural topics. His neighbors have been pleased to show their appreciation of his merits, by electing him road surveyor by an almost unanimous vote, notwithstanding the fact that his opponent

was a popular and influential man. With the exception of one year spent in Texas, Mr. Bush has always lived in Marshall county. Miss Mary C. Reynolds, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Reynolds, of Parkersburgh, W. Va., became his wife in 1880, by whom he has had four children: Maudie L., Emmett L., Ellis B., and Seward A. These children are all at home and compose an interesting family. Mrs. Bush is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and she and her husband are both very estimable people.

William F. Byrnes, a prominent citizen of Cameron, W. Va., was born in Marshall county, W. Va., January 16, 1845. His father, George W. Byrnes, a native of Virginia, was a school teacher by occupation, afterward a farmer, and during the last seven years of his life was afflicted with paralysis until relieved by death, July 3, 1880, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was educated at Bethany college, and for about twenty-five years was a popular and successful instructor. He was married November 2, 1840, to Margaret Luke, who survives at the age of seventy-four years and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. To this marriage were born eight children: Rev. Robert L., who married Mary E. Reece, and now has charge of a church at Barkeville, Penn.; Rebecca, wife of Rev. J. W. Davis, general agent for the Barkeville academy; William F.; Joanna, who married J. J. Howard, and died March 12, 1881, aged thirty-four years; James A., died September 17, 1881, aged thirty-one; Jane V., died October 13, 1860, aged nine years; G. W. A., married to Catherine Hall, and Franklin R., died October 5, 1860, aged two years. During the war of the rebellion William F. Byrnes served two years and nine months, from July 20, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twelfth regiment, West Virginia infantry, in Company A. At the battle of Winchester he was wounded in the hand and captured, and put in a hospital there, and after the battle of Gettysburg was put with prisoners taken there, and confied in Libby prison, whence after two days he was transported to Belle Isle, where he suffered for forty-nine days for want of sufficient food. Being paroled he was sent to Annapolis, Md., there exchanged, and from there he went to Martinsburgh, Va., where he joined his regiment, and served with it until his discharge, March 11, 1865. Mr. Byrnes is a member of Cameron lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 36, and in politics is a republican. His brother, Robert L., also served in the Union army three years, and became captain of Company I, Fifteenth regiment, West Virginia volunteer infantry.

John Clegg, a venerable citizen of Moundsville, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., June 28, 1815, the son of Thomas and Kesiah (Hubbs) Clegg. The father came from Ireland with his parents when twenty-one years of age, settled on Wheeling creek, and served one year in the war of 1812. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife, the mother of John Clegg, died when the latter was six years old. Of their twelve children three are living. Mr. Clegg was reared as a farmer and followed that vocation until 1853, when he came to Moundsville. February, 1864, he enlisted in Com-

pany C, of the Twelfth West Virginia regiment, and took part in the battles of New Market, Piedmont, Winchester, Berryville, etc., and going through the Hunter raid, the hardships of which caused injury of sight, which has gradually increased until he is now totally blind. He was a brave and gallant soldier and he is rewarded by a pension. In addition to his own service, three of his sons served in the army, John, Thomas and Elijah. The first two of these were in the Twelfth West Virginia infantry, the other was a cavalryman. Thomas was wounded in the knee, which has left him a cripple for life. John Clegg was married November 30, 1837, to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret (Gibbony) Simpson, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1821. She was born March 2, 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Clegg were born nine children, two of whom died in infancy; the oldest living, John E., was born July 11, 1840, married Margaret Nice. They have had three children: William, Lilly and Lee. The latter died when quite young, Mary J. was born May 17, 1842, is the widow of Samuel Wilson, who died of disease contracted in the army. They had born to them four children. William N., the eldest, is married to Ella Parks and has one child: Charles C.; Ada and John W. The latter died when a babe. Ada died November 1, 1882. Thomas Clegg was born March 14, 1844. He married Kate Matthews; they have had six children: John E., Maggie M., Benjamin F., Mackeles, George W. and Ruth T. Mackeles died when about two years old. Elijah was born August 30, 1846; is married to Louisa J. Dean. To them have been born nine children. Those living are: John J., Margaret J., Ada C., Samuel B., Cora May, Thomas, Mattie and Clarence. Franklin B. was born July 22, 1848; was married to Mary J. Shimp. They have had four children: Rosa May, the eldest, died when a babe, Charles E., James and Lizzie M. Samuel was born July 8, 1851; died September 13, 1881. He married Amanda Stillwell, to whom were born two children: Laura A. and Samuel J. Ada V. was born March 6, 1854, and resides with her parents. Three of the children are members of the Presbyterian church, of which the parents have been members for fifty years.

Vincent L. Cockayne, deceased, born in Ohio county, Va., in 1807, died at his home near Moundsville, September 21, 1886, was one of the prominent business men of the county. Samuel Cockayne, his father, was one of the first comers to this region from Maryland, engaged in farming and kept a hotel where his son afterward resided. The father died in 1856, leaving five sons, William, Samuel, Hiram, Bennett and Vincent. Vincent L. Cockayne devoted his life to farming, at which he was highly successful, and he became known as one of the enterprising and prosperous men of the region. He held an important position in relation to the business of the community, was the first president of the Ohio Valley Iron works, and at his death was one of the directors and president of the Marshall County bank. He was generally liberal with his means in promoting public enterprises. In 1838, Mr. Cockayne was married to Louisa J. Lynn, near Brownsville, Penn., and by this union had three children. The eld-

est, William L., died of consumption at the age of thirty-two; Alcinda C. married Shepherd McMechen, who died in 1874; and John R., who died in 1864. The mother of these children died in 1862, and in 1864, Mr. Cockayne was united to Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Margaret McKee, of Ohio county. By this marriage were born two daughters, Caroline A. and Emily V., who are both graduates of the Wheeling Female college. Mrs. Cockayne and daughter are members of the Episcopal church. Joseph McKee, father of Mrs. Cockayne, was a farmer of Pennsylvania, was married in Maryland, and soon afterward moved to Ohio county, where he died in 1841, his wife surviving until 1868, when she died at the age of seventy-six years. Their five children were: Caroline M., married Jonathan E. Meredith, of Kittanning, Penn., a distinguished citizen, surveyor as early as 1835, member of the state senate for two years, a prothonotary for many years, who was born in 1812 and died in 1889; Sarah E., widow of Dr. G. W. Moore; Robert H., who went to sea and was lost; and Samuel A., captain of the Pittsburgh Blues, killed before Petersburg, in 1864.

William Cooke, a successful and well-known farmer of Limestone, Marshall county, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 1, 1832. He is the son of William Cooke, a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812, who was killed at the age of forty-eight years by the falling of a tree. At that time he was one of the commissioners of Belmont county, Ohio. He was twice married, first to Rebecca Moore, by whom he had two children: James, of Nebraska, and Barbra, residents of New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio. After the death of their mother he was married to Ruth Anderson, and they had nine children: Nancy, Melila J., Alexander M., William, Elizabeth, John, Ruth A., and two who died in infancy. The mother of these children is still living at ninety years of age, and resides with her youngest daughter near Zanesville, Ohio. The subject of this mention has devoted his life to farming, and has been quite successful. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics is republican. April 28, 1853, he was married to Margaret J., daughter of Joseph and Sidney Lyons, of Belmont county, Ohio, and four children have been born to them: Joseph C., who married Adeline Hammond; William F., who married Rebecca Dorsey; Ross Emmet and Sidney B., wife of John Rogerson. The mother of these died September 8, 1888, at the age of fifty-seven years. Ross Emmet Cooke was married to Nancy Ellen Allen, and they reside in Limestone, their union having been blessed with one child, Louella. Mrs. Emmet Cooke is a daughter of Richard Allen, deceased, in his lifetime one of the leading farmers and stock dealers in the county. He was born in July, 1816, in Ohio county, and in early manhood was married to Lydia, daughter of Daniel and Jane Cunningham, of Marshall county. To this union were born two children: Mary Jane, who married George Koontz, and Nancy Ellen.

Oliver Cook, editor of the *Marshall and Wetzel News*, an influential paper published at Cameron, W. Va., was born May 5, 1852, in

Wetzel county. There he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools, after which he attended the Fairmount Normal school, where he was graduated in 1880, the highest of a class of thirteen. He taught school both before and after graduation, during a period of eight years, and was quite successful in that profession. In 1882–3 he was the principal of the Cameron graded school. In 1885 he embarked in the printing business as the proprietor of a small job office, and his business gradually increasing, he was able with the assistance of his partner, S. P. Carney, of Littleton, to establish the *News* on a sound basis, with one of the best equipped country offices in this regon. This journal is prosperous and has a large and growing circulation. Mr. Cook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in politics is a liberal republican, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married March 18, 1882, to Mary E., daughter of James N. and Eliza Carson, highly esteemed residents of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. To this marriage have been born three children: Alice V., Ella and an infant son.

Robert Crawford, one of the leading merchants of Cameron, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1820, the son of James and Belle (Ellis) Crawford, who were both natives of Ireland. His mother died in 1855, aged about thirty-five years. During the following year his father was married to Mary McBride, and in 1850, the family came to this country and settled at Wheeling. Subsequently they removed to St. Louis, whence a few years later the father came to Wheeling on a visit and died there at the age of eighty-four years. By the first marriage James Crawford had four children: Robert; John, of Wheeling; Jane, deceased, late wife of James Williamson; Ellen, deceased, late wife of James Norris. By the second marriage there were five children: James, a white lead manufacturer, who is living a retired life; George, deceased, who was a dentist at Zanesville and at St. Louis; William, deceased,who was a prominent druggist at St. Louis; Mary and Maggie. Robert Crawford was twenty-one years of age when he reached Wheeling. He found employment as a shiping clerk for Forsythe & Baker six years, after which he managed the wharf boat two years. After his marriage in 1850 to Eliza McConnaughey, he did an extensive draying business at Wheeling, running as many as seventeen drays, and doing business between Wheeling and Bellaire and Benwood. For several years he has been retired from business, enjoying a competency amassed by his industry and enterprise, and is the owner of a large farm, several dwellings, and an interest in the store which is carried on by his sons, Robert and John, and sisters, Lizzie and Ella. He and wife are members of the church of England, and he is in politics, democratic. His children are: James, who is married to Lida Davis; Robert, John, Lizzie and Ella. The third born, who became Mrs. Herman Hess, died in 1884, leaving one child, Robert H.

Capt. Hanson Criswell, of Moundsville, prominent as a lawyer and as a politician, was born in Marshall county, December 19, 1834. He is a son of George Criswell, a native of Ohio, who was a son of Enoch

and Anna (McIlvaine) Criswell, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ireland. George Criswell married Mary Miller, a well-educated lady, who taught her sturdy pioneer husband to read and write. He served in the office of constable, justice, county coroner, and was at one time mayor of Bellaire, for ten or twelve years. His wife died March 25, 1852, at the age of thirty-seven years, he died June 5, 1889, aged seventy-five years. Capt Criswell's first occupation was teaching, which he began at the age of sixteen in the schools of Belmont and Jefferson counties, Ohio, and Marshall county, Va., and continued for ten years. He then read law in the office of W. H. Oldham, of Moundsville. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1860, but the war breaking out, he enlisted in August, 1861, in Company E, of the Seventy-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, as a private, and was in a few months after the enlistment promoted first lieutenant. He was taken prisoner by the confederates on the third day of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, at a place called the Fallen Timbers, and in January, 1863, returned to his regiment after being exchanged. He served until June 20, 1863, when he was notified of his election as prosecuting attorney of Marshall county, and on submitting his acceptance or declination to a "toss up," it was decided that he become the first prosecutor of the county as a part of the new state. As such he served four consecutive terms. He was, however, again in the military service, raising in three days, in February, 1865, Company G, of the Seventeenth regiment, which was quartered at Wheeling, and of this he served as captain until the collapse of the confederacy. He has since then devoted himself to the practice of law, attaining wide fame as a strong and effective attorney. From 1871 until 1885 he served as an attorney of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company. Capt. Criswell has been prominent as a republican, has been a delegate to every republican state convention since the organization of the state, and for several years was chairman of the county republican executive committee. In 1871 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention at Charleston. In January, 1876, he was elected as the member for West Virginia on the national republican executive committee for four years. He has served as mayor of Moundsville six years, and as member of the board of school commissioners for the Moundsville independent school district. He and wife are members of the Disciples church, and have been for about forty years. He is affiliated with the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias. Capt. Criswell was married in the fall of 1854, to Theresa, daughter of Adam and Mary A. (Wheatly) Long, and they have nine children as fruits of their marriage: Everett H., a justice of the peace at Moundsville; Newton C., attorney at law at Wheeling; Benjamin F., a manufacturer of Wheeling; Hanson, Jr., a resident of the west, who has a national reputation as a humorist and cartoonist; Mary M., widow of Nathaniel Duffield; Charles M., in the employ of the B. & O. railroad; E. M. Stanton, Alice and Lillian B., the latter three of whom are minors, and still reside with their parents at their elegant homestead mansion, at the camp ground junction, on the B. & O. R. R.,

near the town which all passers recognize as a model of beauty, on account of its natural and artificial attractions.

John W. Criswell, a well-known farmer of Union district, was born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1849, the son of Thomas and Matilda Blair Criswell, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father, who was a book binder by trade, later, a civil engineer, is still living, at the age of seventy-one years, but the mother died in April, 1889, at the age of sixty-seven years, These parents reared seven children: Margaretta, wife of James McClannahan; Rebecca, wife of George Merinar; John W., Robert B.; Susan, wife of Samuel Morris; Alice I., wife of William Nickerson, and William. In 1864, John Criswell, though then but a boy, enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth West Virginia regiment, under Col. John McDonald, and saw active service, having on one occasion, to make a march of sixteen miles barefooted, in snow and slush, an experience from which he has not yet fully recovered. He served with bravery and patriotism until his discharge in July, 1865, at Wheeling. Returning home, he engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation, and in which he has achieved a high degree of success. In 1869, Mr. Criswell was married to Catherine Stipes, by whom he had one child, but both are now deceased. In 1878 he wedded Josephine Merinar, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Merinar, and they have nine children: George D., deceased; Charles M., Henry N., William W.; John S., deceased; Martha B., Ruth R., Rex A., and Emma V. Mr. Criswell is a member of the Disciples church, and of the G. A. R., and in politics a republican.

History of the Crow Family.—Jacob Crow, Sr., left Germany when a young man for America. As he left without money as well as leaving his mother and two sisters who were all the family, behind, he was sold after landing, a sufficient time to pay his passage. After his time was out he married Miss Susan Seacress, and lived on and owned a farm near the mouth of Dunkard creek, Greene county, Penn., where most of their children were born. Between 1765 and 1770, he bought or traded for the farm on south branch of Wheeling creek, now known as the old Crow farm, or Crow's mills. They raised eleven children, five sons and six daughters, named, Frederick, Martin, Peter, John, Michael, Susan, Elizabeth, Tena, Catharine, Esther and Mary. They moved to their new and wilderness home when Michael was but a few weeks old. The first night they were there the family became alarmed at what they supposed to be Indians, and all rushed out in the dark, becoming separated. The mother had the babe, and fearing to call, and also that the child might cry, she walked nearly all night, not knowing where, but was pleased, when daylight came, to find herself in sight of home. When Michael was seven years old there was an alarm circulated that Indians were around, and all fled to the block house at Lindley's, Washington Co., Penn. Two men living alone on what is now known as the Harsh farm, not getting word soon enough, were killed. After all were at the fort, a number of men started to see about the men they supposed to be killed. John Crow was one of the number, and for some reason

brought Michael with them to the Farley farm, now owned by Thomas Steele. There they left him, John promising to come back that night. Fearing to stay at the house, he crossed the creek and stayed under a cliff of rocks. At evening he came to the house and got something to eat. Fearing both Indians and wolves, he raised a "puncheon" in the floor and arranged so that if Indians came he could crawl down and out under the house. If wolves came, he could go in the house and shut the hole. He was left there till the evening of the third day, when the men came back. The men at Harsh place were found dead and buried. The head of one was gone, and was afterward found by some of Jacob Crow's sons while hauling wood. After the block house was built at the Crow farm, word was given that the Indians were about. When they gathered at the fort there in the evening, it turned out that Whartons, who lived where Majorsville now is, had not been apprised of the danger, and no one seemed willing to go. Michael, then perhaps fifteen years old, said he would go. After the warning had been given he was returning across the hill, following a footpath through the woods, something attracted his attention. The moon was just rising, he stooped for a better view, and saw Indians crouched in the path. He turned quickly aside and jumped behind a tree. A large dog come after him and he ran to another tree, at the same time striking at the dog to keep him off. He then took a more circuitious route and got home in safety. The following morning two boys went to catch the horses which were running in the woods when the Indians came on, captured and took them prisoners. They were taken nearly to Moundsville and tied to a tree, while the Indians went somewhere. While left thus alone, they succeeded in making their escape. While the settlers were tending their crops at that time they kept part of the men out as spies to watch for the redskins.

John Crow was the first of the family to fall a victim to the Indians. In August, 1879, Frederick, Martin and John, went to Wetzel county, this state, to hunt. After being there one night or more, they got up in the morning and went down the creek (Fishing creek), and while absent, Indians came and secreted themselves in the camp the others had left. One of the boys had killed a wild duck, which he carried with him. Frederick and Martin returned to camp, while John staid behind. When the first two named came, one threw the duck into the camp, when the Indians arose and fired one bullet, cutting the tip of Martin's ear, and another striking Frederick under the arm, making a flesh wound from which the blood flowed freely. They ran up the creek bottom some distance, jumped over the bank, and crossing safely, they got separated, and did not get together till the next day. John, not knowing what the shooting meant came running, when a number of the Indians fired at once. Five balls entered his breast, in the size of one's hand. Frederick and Martin got home the second day. The third day a squad of men went to hunt John, and found him dead near the camp with his throat cut. A grave was dug in the creek bottom with sharp

sticks and hunting knives. A box or coffin was prepared by felling a tree and splitting four "puncheons," one for each side, and one for bottom and top. His age and death were cut on a tree near by the grave. The saddest event in the history of this family was when four of their daughters were captured, and three of them brutually murdered by the savages. Sabbath morning, May 1, 1791, Susie, Betsey, Tena and Catharine, started to visit a sick woman who lived somewhere up Wheeling creek (south branch). A horse had gotten away and went to Braddock's, on Crabapple, a branch of Wheeling Creek. Michael took a bridle and crossed the hills for him. After getting the horse, he was returning, and found his sisters at a fording about a mile from home and about three miles from the forks of the creek. Seeing Katie, who was but a child, alone, he tried to persuade her to get on the horse and go home with him. This she was unwilling to do, and as the horse was excited and wanted to go, he let him have the rein and he galloped off at full speed. Soon as he was out of sight, the Indians, who were hid behind a rock, came out and captured all of them. There were two Indians and a man whose name was Spicer, whom the Indians had captured and raised. They took the girls to a flat place on the hill side, and two of them staid to watch them and the others followed the brother. Tena said he was gone long enough to have followed him nearly home. When he returned, and the work of butchery begun, one held Tena and Katie by the hands. When one of the Indians struck Betsey, who was a girl of more than ordinary strength and activity, she came near getting loose, and in the excitement Tena got loose and ran. One Indian grabbed his gun, and ran till he overtook her, when he punched her in the back hard enough to knock her down and then ran back. She looked and saw that he had left her, then sprang up again, ran and got away. While guarding the girls, Spicer, who talked English, asked them questions. When Tena got home and told the sad news the family got ready hastily and fled to the block house at Lindley's, having no thought but that the other three were all dead. A squad of men came the next day and found Susie and Katie dead, but Betsey, who was not with them, after being insensible the remainder of the day of the murder and till the next morning, had regained consciousness and crawled to the creek to get water. She lived till the third day after they found her. Susie and Katie were buried in one grave, and Betsey, when she died, was laid by their side, making the first buried on the home farm. While Tena was at home, then a young woman, Spicer and one of the Indians who helped to kill her sisters, came to the house and asked for milk. Tena at once recognized them and told her mother so. The Indians seemed to see they were not welcome and left at once. Tena went to the field and told her brother Michael who had some men helping him. One of the men said to Michael, let us follow them. Michael said well, and if you will kill the white man, I will the Indian. They went to the house, got some dinner, took their guns and started. The Indians were riding large horses and made it quite easy to follow them. They followed them

to the head of Wheeling creek, crossed over on to Dunkard waters and nearly to the mouth of that stream. When it got too dark to see the trail, they camped for the night and came back the next day. Michael Crow, Sr., married Nancy Johnson, daughter of William and Mary Johnson (*nee* Sample), who lived and were married at Wilmington, Del., and emigrated with their family to the farm on the north branch of Wheeling creek, and known as the Charles Spilman farm. Michael Crow, Sr., and wife, raised eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. The names of the sons were: William, John, Jacob and Michael, and the daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah J., Susan, Margaret and Charlotte. They all married and raised families except Margaret. Jacob lives on Wheeling creek, adjoining the old homestead. Michael Crow married Sarah J. Lucas, of Washington county, Penn., in 1842. Mrs. Crow was the daughter of Berridge and Jane Lucas. Mrs. Lucas was a daughter of George Lee, of Washington county, and now, the wife of Emanuel Francis, Marshall county, and is in her ninetieth year. Michael Crow, Jr., and wife were from early life, members of West Union (Dallas) Presbyterian church. Mrs. S. J. Crow died February 20, 1879. The children's names are: Berridge L., John M., George W., Harriet N., Michael L., Martin L., Sarah J., William M. and Wiley L. B. L. Crow was married to Mary Standiford, daughter of Abram and Susan (Crow) Standiford, October 8, 1877. They have three children: Ella M., Maggie J., and Mettie L. Maggie married J. C. Fry, November 24, 1885. One child, Berridge L. was born to them. Ella M. married A. V. McClery, November 24, 1887. Mrs. Standiford's parents were Peter and Susan Crow. Her grandfather was Jacob Crow. Thus Jacob Crow was the great-grandfather of both Mr. and Mrs. Crow. B. L. Crow is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation and has lived twenty-one years in the same neighborhood. He has served one term of six years as county commissioner, and is and has been for nearly twenty years, ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, of which the whole family are consistent and worthy members.

John C. Crow, a prosperous farmer of Fairview Ridge, was born in Marshall county, April 28, 1839, the son of William and Rachel (Crow) Crow. His father was a successful farmer, prominent in the Methodist church, who passed away November 7, 1888, aged about eighty years. His wife died September 5, 1883, aged about seventy-five years. Their twelve children were named: Mary, Sophia, Margaret J., Eliza, Rachel A., Amanda, William, Absalom, John C., Alfred, Jacob T. and Sarah L. John C., at the age of twenty-one years, enlisted in Company A, Twelfth West Virginia regiment, in August, 1862, took part in the battles of Winchester and Piedmont, was in Hunter's raid, in many dangerous skirmishes, and at Hatcher's Run; near the close of the war he was wounded. Subsequently he was in hospital until his discharge in November, 1865. He was a gallant and heroic soldier, and his health was permanently impaired by his exposures and hardships. During his service he was never at home except two or three days, when he came to Wheeling with some

prisoners. He is now one of the leading citizens of the county, and he and his estimable wife command the respect of the community. To Ida, daughter of William F. and Nancy J. (Cunninghan) Hopkins, he was married November 13, 1883, and their married life has been blessed with one child, Roy Russell. Mrs. Crow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a republican in politics.

Samuel R. Crow, of Marshall county, a prosperous farmer of Fairview Ridge, was born in Marshall county, March 9, 1839. He is the son of Philip and Susan (Crow) Crow, prominent early settlers and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father, a native of Virginia, died December 25, 1887, aged ninety-two, and the mother, who was born in Ohio, died in October, 1880, aged seventy-seven. Of their twelve children eight are now living, and reside in Marshall county. Samuel R. was reared as a farmer, and that has been his occupation ever since he reached his majority, except during six years when he conducted a store at Knoxville, and held the office of postmaster. He is one of the enterprising and worthy farmers of the district. In politics is a republican, and he and wife are communicants of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Crow was married February 3, 1858, to Matilda Hall, who died June, 1870, aged twenty-eight years. She gave her husband six children: Emma, wife of Daniel Craig; Wilbert; Anna, wife of Daniel Fletcher; Irene; Newton, a teacher of Fairview, of notable talent and promise, and Matilda. December 14, 1871, Mr. Crow was married the second time to Elizabeth Clayton, daughther of Tyler and Mary Clayton, respected pioneer settlers of this county, who died in 1880, aged respectively sixty and fifty-eight years. By the latter marriage Mr. Crow has four children: Mary E., Eunice, Caroline and Lindsey S.

Robert Dickey was born in Marshall county, June 28, 1836. His parents were John H. and Mary (McBroom) Dickey. The father was born in the county Antrim, Ireland, and with his father, William, came to this country in 1818, settling in September of that year in Washington county, Penn. In 1836 he moved to Marshall county, locating on the farm now owned by Robert. For several years he was county surveyor; was deputy sheriff in 1856, and when the south seceded, he organized Company L, of the Sixth West Virginia infantry, serving as captain of that company for eighteen months. Returning home he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for eight years. He then filled the office of judge of the county court for four years with great credit, after which he sought to retire from the active duties of life, but found it impossible to do so, as his valuable services were continually called into requisition as a notary public and surveyor until his health entirely failed him. He was a Master Mason, an old time whig, and in later times an ardent republican, as well as an influential and useful member of the Presbyterian church. February 26, 1829, he was married, and his wife, Mary, still survives him at the age of ninety years. They were the parents of Thomas, William, Nancy, John H., David, Sarah J., James and Robert. Robert Dickey

was raised on the paternal farm, where he remained until he enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company L, Sixth West Virginia infantry, with which he fought for over three years. This regiment was raised to guard the B. & O. R. R. property, and most of the time was engaged in guarding that road, and scouting in its vicinity. The regiment did much hard and effective service. Mr. Dickey was wounded August 4, 1864, at New Creek, the ball taking effect in the left arm and side, thus incapacitating him for further service. He married Sarah Mellon, December 22, 1864, the ceremony being solemnized by the Rev. Job Rossel. Mrs. Dickey is a daughter of Mark and Rebecca Ann (Bane) Mellon. Her grandfather, Samuel Mellon, married Betty, daughter of Billie and Peggy (McGonigal) McMinimi. These great-grandparents died in Ireland, their native land. The grandparents, Samuel and Betty, came to this country in 1780, the passage over consuming six weeks; they landed with only sufficient money to purchase a tin bucket, yet, at the time of their death, they were in affluent circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey's marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children: George W., Clara and John H. Clara is now Mrs. John C. Burley. The others are away from home pursuing their education. George W. is at present attending the State Normal school at West Liberty, W. Va. Mr. Dickey lives, as it becomes all good citizens to live, at peace with his neighbors, and all with whom he comes in contact, never having been involved in any legal controversy, or dispute with any man. He follows the political faith of his father, being an earnest republican. Mrs. Dickey has been for over thirty years a consistent, useful member of the Baptist church.

D. A. Dorsey, a prominent citizen of Moundsville, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., September 22, 1857, the son of Dennis and Elizabeth (Allen) Dorsey, both natives of this state. The father, a farmer and stock dealer by occupation, was a large land owner, and successful in business. He died in 1880, aged fifty-seven years, leaving surviving a widow, now aged sixty-three years, and five children, residents of Marshall county. Samuel Dorsey, the father of Dennis, a farmer and pioneer settler, came to Marshall county about sixty years ago, and died at New Rutland, Ill., at the age of ninety-seven years. D. A. Dorsey was reared upon the farm, and at the age of twenty years engaged in agriculture on his own account and followed that occupation and stock dealing quite closely until 1885, when he was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Showacre, who, having been elected by a combined vote, appointed two deputies, W. H. Dorsey representing the republicans, and D. A. Dorsey on behalf of the democrats. In filling the duties of the office named, the subject of this mention has displayed the highest integrity and a proper sense of his responsibility to the public. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is prominent as a democrat, and at the last democratic state convention was a candidate for nomination for the state treasurership. His prospects for securing this honor were very flattering, had not the plan of renominating the entire ticket, except governor,

been adopted. October 23, 1877, he was married to Lydia, daughter of John and Rachel Jefferson, prominent pioneer settlers, and they have six children, two sons and four daughters.

William H. Dorsey, a well-known dealer in stock, etc., of Moundsville, was born in Marshall county, October 20, 1843. His father, Thomas Dorsey, the son of Basil, a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in Maryland in 1812, came to Marshall county at twenty years of age and married Rebecca Dorsey. He owned valuable farms and was a leading citizen. He died in 1868, aged fifty-six years, and his wife survives at the age of seventy. Of their eleven children eight are living. William H. enlisted in July, 1862, in Company A, Twelfth West Virginia infantry, and served until after the surrender of Lee, which he witnessed. He participated in the battles of Winchester, New Market, Perryville, Hatcher's Run, Fort Fisher and in the principal battles of the army of the Potomac subsequently. He was discharged at Wheeling June 16, 1865, and then farmed here until 1867, when he went to Peoria, Ill., where he remained one summer, and since then has resided in Marshall county. He was married June 2, 1868, to Agnes D., daughter of Franklin Campbell, and he then farmed until 1869, when he bought land in Moundsville, where he has since lived. He has been engaged in various lines of business, merchandise, and the like, served two terms as deputy sheriff in Marshall county, and has made good success. In 1883 he made a trip to the far west, visiting Pike's Peak and other points of interest. In politics he is a republican, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor. By his marriage he has four children: Delilah V., wife of Wilbur Kimble; George, Buena Vista and Malcolm, and he and wife and younger children enjoy a comfortable and handsome home at Moundsville.

Samuel Dorsey, a prominent farmer of Washington district, was born in Marshall county, December 26, 1848. He is the son of Thomas Dorsey, a native of Maryland, who came to this county at the age of about twenty years, and settled on a farm near where Samuel now resides, becoming prominent among the early settlers. His death occurred in November, 1869, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife, Rebecca Dorsey, is still living. Of their eleven children, eight are living, mostly in Marshall county. Samuel Dorsey is engaged in farming and has given much attention to the buying and shipping of live stock, in which he has done an extensive business. He is one of the substantial and progressive men of the region, and was one of those instrumental in organizing the Marshall County bank, and was one of its first directors. November 12, 1872, he was married to Sarah E., daughter of W. S. and Susan (Bonar) Pierce, old and highly respected citizens. To this union have been born two children: Pearl and Elmer W., both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which the parents also belong, and their parents before them. Mr. Dorsey's home farm, about four miles east of Moundsville, is handsomely situated, and provided with the comforts and conveniences of modern life. It was two miles east of this, near the Waynesburg pike, that Mr. Dorsey captured Eugene Johnson,

who shot and killed J. P. Thatcher, city sergeant of Moundsville, June 25, 1886. The arrest was made three days later.

James W. Dunlevy, a prominent business man of Cameron, Marshall county, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., November 3, 1835. He is the son of James Dunlevy, a native of Ohio, who was a farmer by occupation, and also followed the profession of surveyor, and was an active local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was quite prominent among the early settlers of West Virginia. In April, 1875, he died at the age of seventy-eight years, and in May, 1877, at the same age, his wife died. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Zane McCullough. She was a lady of notable intelligence and great Christian virtues, and was widely known for her good deeds. Seven of the eight children of these parents are still living. James W. Dunlevy was educated in the high school at Cooleyville, Ohio, and then taught school in that state for three or four years with much success. In 1861 he entered the quartermaster's department of the United States service, and served there until 1863, when he resigned and embarked in the lumber business, delivering timber on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio road to Wilson & Dunlevy. After continuing in this twelve years, he purchased the interest of Capt. J. M. Pipes in the flouring mill of Reese, Pipes & Co., and subsequently bought out J. B. Hicks, becoming an equal partner with W. H. Reese, with the firm style of Reese & Dunlevy, under which he is still doing an extensive milling business. He is also one of the owners of the stave factory, one of the leading industries of the town, operated by the firm of Wilson & Dunlevy. Mr. Dunlevy is prominent as a citizen. Though a democrat in politics, he has filled the office of mayor of Cameron, which has a republican majority, he has sat on the board of county supervisors, and filled various offices of trust and profit honorably and efficiently. Mr. Dunlevy was married in 1861 to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. D. F. Stone, of Belpre, Ohio, and they have three children: Maggie, wife of W. H. Haggans, of Cameron; Etta and Lizzie. The three daughters are graduates of the Wheeling Female college, and are ladies of culture and refinement. Mrs. Dunlevy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Dunlevy is an active Mason, has filled the chairs of his lodge and is a member of the grand lodge.

Barnhart Erlewine is an old and prominent farmer of the vicinity of Glen Easton, W. Va. He was born on the 25th of December, 1812, in what was then Ohio county, but now within the limits of Marshall county. The father, Barnhart, was one of the pioneers who came to this state when Indians held sway. His wife, Margaret Sailor, of Washington, Penn., bore him twelve children. He was one of the old Jackson democrats. His grandfathers on both sides were among the first to settle in this region. Barnhart Erlewine, Jr., began life for himself at the age of twenty-nine years, at which time he was married to Martha Roe, this event occurred in 1842. Her parents, Ebenezer and Ellen (Marshall) Roe, were descendants of old families. Ebenezer died early in life, Mrs. Roe living to be sixty-five years old. Both were devout communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Erlewine has been engaged in farming and stock-raising all his life, and has met with the gratifying success that generally follows a life of thrift and probity. He has never taken a very active part in politics, but seldom misses an opportunity of voting the republican ticket. At the age of seventy-seven years, he has retired from the active duties of life, and is enjoying the peace and quiet that he deserves, upon the same homestead he bought in 1854. An honored, peaceful man beloved by his neighbors, revered by his children, he is indeed an honored man. Five children have come to them: Reuben, who married Mary Stanford, their one child is Ellen E.; Ebenezer, husband of Lyda Payne, their five living children are: Martha E., Willard, Emma, Roe and Charles; Margaret E. married Hickman Spoon, to whom she has borne Martha A., John R., William F. and Emma; Francis married Lucinda Knapp, their children are: Reuben M., Margaret E., Harry B.; and the youngest, John Roe, remains at home to care for the aged parents.

J. Alexander Ewing, a leading attorney of Moundsville, is one of a family that has been well-known in the settlement of this portion of the Ohio valley from the colonial times. His grandfather, James Ewing, came from the eastern shore of Maryland about 1765, and settled on lands which are now a part of the city of Wheeling. Shortly afterward he occupied land in what is now the northeastern portion of Marshall county, which is still in the possession of one of the grandchildren, William W. James Ewing was much devoted to military service, was first lieutenant of a militia company which served in the war of 1812, and continued to drill until he was eighty years old. He was well educated and had a fine library. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four years. His son, William Ewing, father of the subject of this sketch, was a successful farmer, a power in local politics, but not an office seeker, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also adhered. She, by maiden name Martha Martin, was born in 1813, and died in 1877. Her husband died at the age of fifty-two years. Of their eleven children, ten are living: J. Dallas; Mary W. (Mrs. Alfred McCuskey); Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Hartley; Susan A., wife of Robert Taylor; George M., William W., J. Alexander, Samuel H., Robert A.; Thomas E., deceased, and Isaac N. J. Alexander Ewing was born in Marshall county, October 11, 1845. He spent his early years attending an academy and clerking for a brother, until May, 1868, when he returned to Marshall county, and began preparing for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1871. In the law he has attained distinction, and he has also served the public in various honorable public functions. In May, 1876, he was elected a member of the city council, and in the same year chosen mayor to fill a vacancy. Subsequently he was twice elected to the council, and in the meantime served three years as city solicitor. In October, 1878, he was elected a member of the legislature from Marshall county for a term of two years. From March until May, 1886, during the controversy between the governor and the senate of West Virginia, he served as superin-

tendent of the state penitentiary. He is, as is his wife also, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been for the past three years president of the Wheeling District Camp Meeting association. He is prominent as a member of the Knights of Honor and National Union, and has represented the state in the national assemblies of both, three times for the former fraternity. Mr. Ewing was married May 14, 1872, to Mary V. Blake, of Moundsville, and they have seven children: William O., Anna V., Olive M., Bessie G., Edith M., Mary A. and Helen B.

Henry L. Faust, a leading business man of Rosby's Rock, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 13, 1843, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Snyder) Faust, both natives of Germany. The father, a stone mason by trade, built some of the oldest walls in Wheeling, and is still living at St. Joseph, named in his honor, enjoying retired life. His wife died October 5, 1888, aged sixty-eight years. Nine children were born to them: Frederick; Henry L.; Maria, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of John Fallstick; Joseph; Rose, wife of Theodore Koltz; Catherine F., deceased; Maggie, wife of F. Koltz; John. Henry L., at the age of nineteen years, went to learn the boot and shoe trade, at which he was engaged two years. He then was a team-driver in the Union army one year, and then, after working another year as an apprentice, he opened a shop at St. Joseph, where he remained seventeen years. He then spent one year at Graysville, and came thence to Rosby's Rock, which has been his home for thirteen years. He is esteemed as one the worthy, responsible and influential men of the district. In 1866 he was married to Barbara Klug, who died in 1875, in the faith of the Catholic church. On January 25, 1877, he was married to Catherine Shutler, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Shutler. The latter have eight children: Joseph, Mary, Bettie, Catherine, John, George, Henry and Andy. Mr. Faust and wife are members of the Catholic church, of which Mr. Faust's parents were members, belonging to the Cathedral congregation. Mrs. Faust's parents are the owners of nearly 1,000 acres of land.

Joseph W. Gallaher, a successful business man of Moundsville, and prominent in affairs of state and local politics and government, was born in Ohio county, W. Va., August 23, 1826, a son of John and Rachel (Hurst) Gallaher, the former of whom was a native of Ireland and the latter of Maryland. In 1834 Mr. Gallaher came to Moundsville, and here received his education in the common schools, and the academy of Revs. Nicholas Murray and Irwin Carson. He embarked in business on his own account in 1848, and in the square where his store is now located, he has been engaged in merchandise, wool and grain for the past forty-two years. His notable force and strength of character and integrity, have made him prosperous in business, and the same qualities, added to an unfailing tact in dealing with men, and fluency as a public speaker, have brought him to great prominence in the political life of West Virginia. His first public office was a membership in the old county court of Virginia for six years. He was afterward mayor of Moundsville, and in 1856 he was



Very truly Yours

J. W. Gallaher

on the Fillmore ticket as a candidate for presidential elector for the Fifteenth district of Virginia. He was among the first who resolved upon the reorganization, after the war, of the democratic party of West Virginia as a controlling influence in the state, and as a member of the first state executive committee, and secretary and treasurer of the same for ten or twelve years, he was a power in the organization of his party. In 1868 he was a delegate and vice president from Virginia to the democratic national convention which nominated Horatio Seymour, and in 1872, he with Judge A. F. Haymond, represented the second senatorial district in the constitutional convention of West Virginia which framed the present constitution of the state; in which he served on the committees on taxation, finance, corporations, education and schedule. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Jacob one of the committee of three to equalize the state assessment of lands. He served as president of the board of directors of the West Virginia penitentiary for ten years. Mr. Gallaher's readiness and tact as a speaker is frequently called upon, as it was in 1869, as a member of a committee to visit Columbus, Ohio, and present Judge Thurman, who had assisted in the recent campaign, with a fine goldheaded cane. Socially Mr. Gallaher is very popular. In church matters he is an attendant of the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member and he a vestryman. He was married in November, 1866, to Emily J., daughter of Col. John Thompson, of Belmont county, Ohio, and they have two children, John T., now in the senior class of Lafayette college, Penn., and Joseph W., Jr., in business with his father.

Lindsey T. Gray, a leading business man of Moundsville, at present extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, is a son of F. W. and Sarah (Roseberry) Gray, both of whom were natives of Greene county, Penn. The father was a farmer and merchant, a major-general in the militia organization of the counties of Washington and Greene, and a prominent man. He died in February, 1844, and his wife, a devoted member of the Presbyterian church for thirty-five years, died in 1882, aged seventy-eight years. Six of the nine children born to them are living. Lindsey Gray was born in Greene county, Penn., November 6, 1825. When of age he engaged in farming and followed that, five years of the time also being in the mercantile business, until 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Marshall county. He held the office one term, and discharged its duties efficiently and credibly. In 1873 he embarked in milling at Moundsville, but three years later returned to the farm and remained there until the spring of 1886. This farm of 162 acres he still owns, and has a grist-mill on the same, but both are rented. In December, 1886, he embarked in the lumber business in Moundsville, and in the mercantile business in the following spring, and in all his enterprises he is meeting with good success. He ranks among the substantial and enterprising citizens of Moundsville. Mr. Gray was married in the spring of 1847 to Letitia Glenn, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Glenn, of Washington county, Penn., and they had four children: Sarah E., wife of

W. P. McNair, died October, 1882; Alice R., wife of E. H. McLain; David L., died in Iowa, August, 1883; James R., drowned in the Ohio, June, 1867. The mother of these died in 1856, at the age of thirty, and in October, 1860, Mr. Gray was married to Susan J. McClean, of this county, by whom he has five children: Anna B., wife of Thomas Gatts; Joseph M., George F., Mary E. and William P. George F. Gray is at present engaged in lumbering and merchandise with Thomas Gatts under the firm name of Gatts & Gray, and with this firm William P. Gray holds a position.

No business man in Marshall county is more thoroughly respected than W. O. Grimes, dealer in general merchandise at Glen Easton. He is the son of John and Barbara (Hubbs) Grimes, the former of Washington county, Penn., and the latter of Belmont county, Ohio. His grandfather, Isaac Hubbs, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Owing to the fact that schools were few and far between, and the teachers, in many cases, incompetent, Mr. Grimes received a limited education. His further advancement in this line was shortened by the brave step he took when but nineteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in the Third West Virginia infantry, Company I, and served with them until the discharge of the regiment in 1864. But, still faithful in his country's hour of need, he re-enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, and with it passed through the remaining trying years of the war, participating in the following engagements: Battles of Droop Mountain, Harrisburg, McDowell, and all of the principal battles in which his regiment was involved. Mr. Grimes was an actor in the historic "Salem Raid," on which they were cut off from all supplies, and were forced to pull the heavy artillery over the mountains by hand, having no shoes for their feet, no food to satisfy the cravings of hunger, fording rivers through the ice, their feet frozen and their poor starved bodies benumbed with the biting cold. It is honor enough for one man to be able to say that he formed one of the heroes of that expedition. After the war Mr. Grimes traveled through the west for twelve years soliciting orders for nursery stock, in which he was very successful. He then returned to the place of his selection, where he was married to Miss Martha Burley, the daughter of John and Susan (Ogle) Burley, old and highly respected residents of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes are the parents of four children: Susan, Charles, Elizabeth and Carton. After his marriage he operated a farm for four years, then sold out and moved to Missouri, where he worked a farm for two years. Again returning to Marshall county, he launched into the general merchandise business at Glen Easton, where he has since remained, having been very fortunate in his business. Mr. Grimes is in the prime of life, having been born in 1842. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., post No. 77, and of the I. O. O. F., and is a staunch republican.

R. W. Hall, M. D., a leading physician of Moundsville, was born in Carroll county, Md., November 16, 1844, the son of William and Rachel A. (Mullineaux) Hall, both natives of Maryland, and the

father a descendant of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The father, Captain William Hall, witnessed the breaking of ground for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, helped in its completion and ran an engine on the same. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixth West Virginia regiment as a captain of Company F, and served gallantly until 1865. He took down the first rebel flag that was hoisted in Tucker county, and was threatened with death therefor by the notorious guerilla, Bill Harper. At the close of the war, when taking some of his men to Wheeling for their pay, a railroad collision, caused such severe injuries to him that he died seven years later, December 10, 1872, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, who survives, is a member of the Methodist church, to which he also belonged. They had two children. William H., the younger, is a resident of Mannington, of which he has been mayor. Dr. Hall came to Martinsburgh, Va., with his parents, and removed with them to Preston county in 1853. He was clerking in a store when the war broke out, and on April 1, 1862, he enlisted in his father's company. Subsequently he was promoted fifth sergeant, and afterward quartermaster sergeant of the regiment. He participated in the battles of New Creek, Holly Meadows, Rowlesburg and others, and was wounded at Pleasant Run. Returning home, he attended college at Columbus, Ohio, then engaged for a time in the mercantile business and then took up his medical studies, which he had pursued since youth. He graduated in the class of 1874, at the university of Maryland, and he immediately began the practice at Manningtown, W. Va., whence he removed to Moundsville in 1883. Here he has achieved a high standing in his profession, and socially. He is a member of the State and the American Medical associations, of the Masonic order and the G. A. R. In 1869 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Erwin, of Mannington, and they have had four children: Bertie L.; Belle, deceased; William E., deceased, and Evangeline.

George W. Hammond, an energetic farmer of Marshall county, was born there July 6, 1836, the son of George and Elizabeth (Darnell) Hammond, both natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer of considerable fame, having particular success in the raising of corn. He removed to Knox county, Ind., and died there in 1841, a little over fifty years old, his wife dying in 1837, at about the same age. Of the six children born to those parents three reside in Marshall county, and one, Mrs. Sarah A. Springer, at Bellaire. George W. was reared on the farm and engaged in agriculture previous to the war, but when that struggle arose, he enlisted in October, 1861, in Company D, of the First West Virginia infantry. He served in the army of the Shenandoah valley, taking part in the battles of New Market, Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Snicker's Ferry, and Moorsfield, and by his arduous service ruined his health. He was discharged November 26, 1865, after over three years in the service. He resumed farming, and in this calling has prospered. In March, 1864, he was married to Lizzie J. Fish, daughter of William and Sarah Fish, of Marshall county, and they have five

children: William L., a successful teacher, married to Lizzie Gibson; Ida M., Maggie, Martin, deceased; Roscoe, deceased. Mr. Hammond and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R., and in politics is a republican.

H. J. Harris was born on the farm he now owns, and on which he lives, in the year 1844. He is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Hubbs) Harris. The former died in February, 1866, and Mrs. Harris died October 18, 1886. They were early settlers of Marshall county, and were held in great esteem by the community at large. They left six children: John M., Emily, Joseph, Agnes, Elias R. and H. J. The latter first left his home to offer his life and servives to his country during the war of the rebellion. He served with Company D, First West Virginia infantry, until discharged in 1864 for total disability. He acted bravely, as it became a patriotic soldier to do, in the battles of Winchester, Fort Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Piedmont, Lexington, Va., Lynchburg and also in many minor engagements. It is very seldom that a man receives such a wound as his and lives. At the battle of Lynchburg he received a rifle-shot wound in the head. It was an ounce ball, and entered near the front central portion of the forehead, entering the head and passing out at the right temple, carrying away a considerable portion of the skull with it. It has been a subject of much comment from the surgical profession. It is the more wonderful as he was left upon the battle-field, and was taken prisoner by the enemy, remaining in their custody until paroled some three months later. Totally unfit for further fighting, Mr. Harris soon after began farming, which he has since followed with unvarying success, being a progressive, practical farmer. November 8, 1873, he married Mary V., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Davis) Greathouse. Five children are the issue of this marriage: Sophia, Manford, Elmore, Calla and Bertha. An intelligent, useful family. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are both members of the church of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Harris is also on the roster of Post No. 77, G. A. R. He is a republican. There is no doubt but that H. J. Harris's farm is one of the finest farm properties in that section of the state.

Martin B. Helms, a highly esteemed citizen of Cameron, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., March 2, 1838. He is the son of Adam Helms, a native of Ohio, who, previous to the war, was occupied as a carpenter. In 1861 Adam Helms enlisted as a private in the Third West Virginia infantry, and was subsequently discharged on account of poor health. In the spring of 1864 he re-enlisted in Battery D, First West Virginia Light artillery, with which he served until the close of the war. He was then occupied as a carpenter until he died at the age of sixty-five years, in February, 1881. He was married to Elizabeth Bonar, who died in the fall of 1852, at the age of thirty-five years. She bore her husband three children: Martin B., George M. and Rebecca S., who married John A. Pierce. Mrs. Pierce died in 1865, aged about twenty years. At the age of fourteen years Mar-

tin B. Helms began work as a farm laborer, and continued until five years later, when he began a four-years' service as a deck hand on the river. This continued until May, 1861, when, in answer to the call for 75,000 men, he enlisted for ninety days, and at the end of that time re-enlisted for three years in the First West Virginia infantry. He took part in the battles of Kernstown, March 23, 1862; Fort Republic, June 8 and 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, August 9; Thoroughfare Gap, August 27, 1862, second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862. On September 11, 1863, he was captured in a skirmish at Morefield, W. Va., and thence taken to Libby prison, where he remained eight months. Here he suffered much hardship, but worse things were to follow. He was sent to Macon, Ga., and was confined in Camp Oglethorpe four months without shelter, and from there was transported to Charleston, S. C., where he was kept under the fire of the Union guns for one month. The yellow fever breaking out he and his fellow prisoners were removed to a camp about two miles from Columbia, S. C., where he was two months, and then at the asylum grounds, three months; Sherman's troops advancing he and his comrades were hastily taken to Charlotte, where they remained four days; thence to Raleigh, for three days, and from there they went to Goldsboro, where they were paroled. His imprisonment covered a period of eighteen months, filled with untold hardships. He entered the service as private, was promoted sergeant at the battle of Kernstown, and first lieutenant to date from the second battle of Bull Run. He was discharged at Annapolis, on account of expiration of service. Since the war he has been engaged in clerking, and has been in the employment of E. B. Hicks for the past fifteen years, a testimonial to his efficiency and value as a business man. He was married in June, 1865, to Mrs. L. C. Anderson, and they have had two children: Willie T. and Ostie P., who died in 1876. Mr. Helms and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., S. B. Stidger post, G. A. R., and the National Union. In politics he is a republican.

James N. Hendrix, teacher at Wood Hill, on Fairview Ridge, was born in Marshall county, March 17, 1871. He received his education at Benwood, and began actively in his profession in October, 1889. His work has been of a high order of excellence, and his life promises to be one of usefulness and honor. He is a son of Thomas and Luema (Scarlet) Hendrix. His father is one of three brothers, Jesse, Thomas and Isaac, of whom Jesse is the only surviver. Jesse Hendrix was born in Maryland, but at the age of three years removed to Mechanicstown, Carroll county, Ohio. There he was reared as a farmer, and in 1851 was married to Luema Scarlet, of Jefferson county. They removed afterward to Sistersville, W. Va., and after living there two years, made their home at Benwood. He and wife had six children: John, who was married in 1879, to Aurelia Peabody, and lives at Benwood; Elizabeth, deceased; Tobitha, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Ida, who married Oliver Williams, and James N. Thomas Hendrix was united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of sixteen

years, and was a class leader for thirty-seven years, and a devout Christian. He died February 7, 1889, aged sixty-four years.

J. B. Hicks, ex-sheriff of Marshall county, was born in that county, July 24, 1841, the son of Josiah G. and Tamar (Burley) Hicks, natives of Virginia. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in 1863, aged about fifty-five years, and his wife died about 1844. Of their four children three are living. The subject of this mention was reared on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he became clerk in a store, in which he has ever since controlled an interest. In August, 1863, he became orderly sergeant of Company I, Fourth West Virginia cavalry, and engaged mainly in guard duties until March, 1864. Subsequently he was engaged in merchandise until about 1878, and was then occupied in the stock business until 1880, when he was elected sheriff of Marshall county, which office he held from January 1, 1881, four years, to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county. Since retirement from office he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hicks has also served as president of the board of education of Cameron for several years, and on the school board of Moundsville, and in politics is a republican, having been secretary and treasurer of the republican central committee for about nine years. He is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F.; is one of the charter members and directors of the Marshall County bank, and is one of the originators of the Horse-breeders' association, for which he, as purchasing agent, has expended six to seven thousand dollars for fine stock. Mr. Hicks was married in 1861, to Sarah A., daughter of Robert and Maria (Lane) Anderson, of Washington county, Penn., and they have three children: Tamar, wife of W. D. Dunn; Dora, wife of Joseph Roberts, of this county; Clara and an adopted daughter, Mamie. Mrs. Hicks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her parents are deceased; the father, August, 1883, aged sixty-seven, and the mother in 1873, aged fifty-two.

W. B. Hicks, of Cameron, one of the prominent merchants of Marshall county, of which he is a native, was born January 10, 1844, the son of Robert A. and Esther (Sampson) Hicks, well-known early settlers. The father was a farmer and an enterprising citizen. He died in 1886, aged about sixty-four years, and his wife died in 1846. Five children were born to these parents, four of whom are living. Three are residents of Marshall county and one of Washington county, Penn. Robert A. Hicks was married a second time, about 1847, to Lavina Messicker, by whom he had seven children. She survives at the age of fifty-eight years, and six of her children are living: Albert, Harrison, Charlotte, Agnes, Margaret, Charles and Emma. The names of the children by the first marriage are: Wilson T., George W., Sarah J., W. B. and James W. The subject of this mention, before he was of age, enlisted in the Fourth Virginia cavalry, and served six months, and then re-enlisted in the Seventeenth West Virginia infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in June, 1865. On returning home he em-



W. B. Goucher



Sam'l W. Adco



Frank Bowles



Very Truly
Samuel B. Goucher

barked in general merchandise and the buying of grain, and having continued in this since he was twenty-one years of age, is now one of the most prosperous merchants of the county, and carries the largest stock of goods in Marshall county. He has a comfortable home and is respected by all. In 1868, Mr. Hicks was married to Emma V. Anderson, and they have had two children: Wilson F., who died at the age of two years and a half, and Lutie. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and steward and class leader.

Brice Howard, a well-known old resident of Marshall county, of which he is a native, was born September 28, 1820, the son of Reason and Cassie (Burley) Howard, both natives of West Virginia. The father, a farmer by occupation, died about 1880, at the age of eighty-eight years, and the mother died some time before, at the age of sixty years and more. Reason was the son of Samuel Howard, who moved from Hampshire to Marshall county about 1795. He died in Blackford county, Ind., at the residence of one of his sons, in 1878, at the age of ninety-three years. His wife, Polly Biggs, died about the year 1870. Of their seven children, three survive. Brice Howard is one of eleven children of his parents, nine of whom are living. He was reared amid pioneer scenes in Marshall county, and entertains lively recollections of the days when wolves, bears, panthers and wildcats infested the forests. As a farmer he has been industrious and successful, and is now prosperous and everywhere esteemed. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a republican. In 1844 Mr. Howard was married to Barbara, daughter of Edward and Betsey Strickland, natives of Maryland, who came to Marshall county about 1825, and were widely known as pioneers. Mr. Howard and wife have eleven children: Catherine, wife of Green Davis, of Cameron; Lucretia, wife of T. C. Pipes; Alfred, who married Miss Cooper and lives in Cameron; Lindsay, died November 26, 1853, aged two years; Frank, married to Miss Burton, and living at Newark, Ohio; George, of Cameron, married to Miss Dayton; Edward, of Greene county, Penn., married to Miss Stout; Ella, wife of Thomas Parsons, of Moundsville; Elizabeth; Cora, wife of Frank Woodburn, of Cameron; and Metta.

William B. Humphreys, of Moundsville, a member of the well-known firm of Weaver & Humphreys, manufacturers of brooms, is a native of Ireland, having been born in county Tyrone, March 21, 1843. His parents, Samuel and Mary Humphreys, were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father came to America in 1848, and had reached Pittsburgh, when in February, fourteen days after his arrival, he died of ship fever, at the age of about forty years. In the following July the mother and seven children came to America, and settled at Pittsburgh, where she died in June, 1863, at the age of fifty years. She was a woman of great resolution and industry and tenderly provided for her orphaned children. William B. Humphreys began work in 1852, in a glass manufactory at Pittsburgh, August 11, 1862, when he enlisted in

Young's independent battery G, of Pennsylvania volunteers, with which he served until June 22, 1865. On his return from the army he entered the oil business at Oil City, buying oil and boating it to Pittsburgh, and continued at this until 1870, when he embarked in broom manufacture. He was superintendent for Watt, Lang & Co., at Allegheny until 1877, when he came to Moundsville and became associated with A. Weaver in a firm which is one of the largest broom producers in the United States, turning out about 150 dozen per day. He is a liberal and enterprising man, popular in social life, and successful in business. He is a member of the Masonic order, the G. A. R., the A. O. U. W., and the National Union. March 10, 1870, he was married to Mary A. Logan, daughter of William Logan, of Butler county, Penn., and they have five children, Robert N., Kate, Charles W., Ellinor and Sarah. Mrs. Humphreys is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Maj. Hanson W. Hunter, cashier of the Marshall County bank and ex-sheriff of the county, was born at Wheeling June 7, 1837. His father was Robert B. Hunter, a native of Ohio, a cabinet-maker and farmer by occupation, and a justice for many years. He died in Missouri at the age of sixty-three, and his wife, Artemisia Shepherd, died in 1859, leaving besides Hanson, one son, Oscar B., who died in New Orleans of yellow fever in 1878. Hanson W. became resident of Marshall county in 1844, and in youth was engaged in clerking and in boating until July, 1861, when he assisted in recruiting Company I, of the Third West Virginia regiment, of which he was mustered in as first lieutenant. In 1862 he was promoted captain. He took part in the battles of McDowel, Cross Keys, and in August, 1862, was detailed on Gen. Milroy's staff. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, and subsequently acted as provost marshal of the second division, eighth army corps, until 1863, when he joined his regiment at Phillippi. He was in the Salem raid under Gen. Averill, and then his regiment was converted into the Sixth West Virginia cavalry, of which he was commissioned major. Going to Beverly in command of a detachment he remained there until mustered out in August, 1864. Since the war Major Hunter has become one of the prominent men of the county, enterprising and successful in business, faithful and popular as an official. He served as revenue assessor of the first district from 1872 to 1876, was deputy sheriff from 1867 to 1871, under Sheriff Henry Keltz, and in 1876 was elected sheriff, an office he held until 1881. Since that date he has served as cashier of the Marshall County bank, of which he is the principal individual stockholder. The major is a member of the Grand Army, the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, and the National Union, and politically is a republican. He has lent his aid to various enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the town, and was one of the promoters of the sinking of the coal shaft at Moundsville, in 1883, an enterprise which distributes nearly $1,500 weekly in the town. On February 22, 1865, he was married to Jane Edwards, and they have three children: Daisy, Carl and Lottie.

John Ingram, a notable farmer of Marshall county, and one of the ore most sheep raisers of the United States, was born in Washington county, Penn., May 17, 1819. He is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Kick) Ingram, both natives of Chester county, Penn. The father, an intelligent and prosperous farmer, a whig in politics, and a soldier of the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison, died at the age of eighty-four years, to which age his wife also lived. Of their eleven children, five survived. John Ingram worked upon the farm in his youth, and after he was twenty-three years old he engaged in herding sheep in Wetzel county. Subsequently he and his brother found vacant lands in that county to the amount of 2,727 acres, which they entered and divided between them, and there summered large flocks of sheep, having as many as 900 each. Mr. Ingram has since then devoted himself to sheep-raising, and has done more than any other man in the country to improve the stock of sheep in the United States. Starting with twenty-seven sheep at a cost of $11, he bought better stock as fast as he saw it. At one time he purchased sixty-eight ewes at $35 a head and ten bucks at $45 to $325 each, and on another occasion six ewes that averaged a cut of fourteen and one-half to nineteen pounds at $100 each, and twenty more at $80 each. These ewes yielded an average of twelve and one-half pounds at two years of age, and two bucks at nine years of age cut twenty-four and three-fourths and twenty-three and three-fourths pounds. Mr. Ingram exhibited fine wool at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and received the following award: "International exhibition, 1876. Certificate of award. John Ingram, Poplar Springs, Marshall Co., W. Va., Wool, No. 175, group IX. United States Centennial commission. In accordance with the act of Congress, Philadelphia, September 27, 1876. John S. Campbell, secretary; A. T. Goshorn, director general; James R. Hawley, president. The United States Centennial Commission has examined the report of the judges and accepted the following reasons, and decreed a reward in conformity therewith: The undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial commission of award, for the following reasons, viz.: for ten fleeces of wool (weighing 144 pounds—five ewe fleeces and five buck fleeces) of excellent Merino combing and beautiful Merino clothing wool. John L. Hays, Elias H. Cowden, Gebhard, Charles J. Ellis, Hayami A. Deminos, A. Behmer, Charles LeBoutelier." This testimonial to his achievements as a wool-raiser is highly valued by Mr. Ingram, but he is now able to show ten fleeces as much superior to those exhibited in 1876 as they were to ordinary wool at that time. Mr. Ingram is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is an enterprising man, and in politics a republican and a protectionist. He has owned as much as 2,478 acres of land, and now has 661 acres. Mr. Ingram was married in 1847 to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Allen, and they had three children: Abram, who lives near Loudensville, and Samuel and James, deceased. Their mother died in 1852 and Mr. Ingram was subsequently married to Mrs. Amanda Sharpneck, by whom he had four

children, Sarah, Siddie, Minnesota, and Daniel, deceased. This wife died in 1883, after which Mr. Ingram married the widow of John Sharpneck, one of the pioneers of Iowa.

William A. Jeffers was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 22, 1859. His parents, Granville and Susan A. (Carman) Jeffers, have been respected citizens of Marshall county, W. Va., for many years. The father has been a commercial traveler for thirty years, during which time he has represented some of the best concerns in the Ohio valley. Mrs. Jeffers has ever been a devout and active member of the church, and is a woman much beloved for her many virtues and attainments. The children that have been born to them are: Edgar, Lee, Emma L., Mary L., William A., Anna M., Minnie E., Archie P., Henry W. B., Frank E., Edna C., and one that died in its infancy. William Carman, grandfather of these children, was born May 21, 1799. He was a miller at East Richland, Ohio, for many years, subsequently becoming a commercial traveler. He and his wife, Eliza (Cooper) Carman, were life long and earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother is still living, having reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, sixty-seven of which she has spent in active church work. Gehial Carman, great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Wales, in which country he was born. Coming to America he first settled on Long Island, but afterward located in Pennsylvania, where most of his life was passed. He was a farmer by occupation and was a useful Christian man. William Jeffers, at the age of twenty-two years, embarked in the dairy business, which he has conducted until the present time, having met with success in this occupation. Mr. Jeffers has added to his dairy business by establishing a general store. Mr. Jeffers was the first postmaster ever appointed at McMechen's, and still holds this office. His store is a model of its kind, and the proprietor is noted for his strict integrity in all his dealings. Amanda Rice became his wife, October, 1883. Mr. Jeffers is a daughter of Thomas and Mattie (McCombs) Rice, who were prominent residents of St. Clairsville, Ohio. Four children have come to bless Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers's home. They are: Hope M. and Christopher R., who are living with their parents, and Ethel May, and one unnamed, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers are both members of the church, and are held in esteem by their large circle of friends and acquaintances.

James N. Jefferson, justice of the peace of Moundsville, is a grandson of James Jefferson, a soldier of the war of 1812, a Baptist minister of great notoriety in this portion of the country during the days of early settlement. He was one of the pioneers of Marshall county. His son, James Jefferson, is a prominent farmer of the same county, who by his marriage with Melinda Mundell, has eight children, seven of whom are yet living. The eldest of these is James N., the subject of this mention, born March 4, 1849. He first was engaged independently in school teaching, a profession he followed for seven years, achieving a high reputation. Subsequently he has been occupied as a traveling salesman, as a carpenter, a craft in which he displayed

great proficiency, and in the fall of 1884, he was elected justice of the peace. His service was such that he was re-elected in the fall of 1888. His well-known integrity has led to the bestowal upon him of various other trusts, such as the administration of estates, and he has held various minor town offices. Mr. Jefferson was married November 29, 1877, to Mary B., daughter of A. B. and Mary R. Gordon, worthy early settlers, the mother being a daughter of Benjamin Shepherd, a notable pioneer. The father, who died in Missouri, was a contractor for several years on the B. & O. railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson have five children: Ella O., Carrie E., Elsie M., Rene B. and Ivie Parthenia. Both he and wife are members of the old school Baptist church.

Thomas J. Johnson, superintendent of the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville, is a native of the state, having been born in Putnam county, November 17, 1852. His father, Robert Johnson, was a farmer by occupation, a citizen of much influence, and a member of the Catholic church. He died in 1877 at the age of sixty-eight years, but his widow, Lucinda Thacker by maiden name, survives. Of the fourteen children of these parents, twelve are living. The subject of this mention, the second born, engaged in farming at the age of nineteen, and followed that occupation for ten years. He then became chief of police of Malden, W. Va., a position he held two years, exhibiting marked qualifications as an officer. Subsequently he was engaged in coal mining, and then as second mate of the steamers "D. T. Lane" and "Thomas Means," and after some service in the latter capacity he was appointed guard in the West Virginia penitentiary. From this he was promoted to captain of the guard, and then to superintendent, displaying in every position a strict fidelity to the interests of the public, and sleepless diligence as an officer. Politically Mr. Johnson is a democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife is affiliated with the Baptist church. Mr. Johnson was married March 9, 1871, to Nancy, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Waters) Allen, of Marion county, Ohio, and they have four chiidren: Joseph W., Hattie M., William, Walter and Mina.

G. A. Jones, deputy sheriff of Marshall county, was born in the same September 25, 1838, the son of Jeremiah and Jane (Parry) Jones. The father, a farmer by occupation, was president of the board of supervisors under the old constitution, and justice of the peace many years. He died August, 1889, aged eighty-four years, and his wife survived until the age of seventy-four years. Their eleven children are all living in Marshall county, except two in Belmont county, Ohio. G. A. Jones was engaged in farming in his youth, and in 1858 was married to Melissa, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Riggs, respected pioneer settlers of Marshall county. On August 16, 1862, he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer of Company A, Twelfth West Virginia infantry, and served nearly three years, taking part in Sheridan's campaign, Hunter's raid, and in the battle of Winchester. He then went with his regiment into the Twenty-fourth corps, and his brigade took Fort Gregg, the key to Petersburg. He saw Gen. Lee at the surren-

der and helped cut the first chip from the historic apple tree. Two of his brother and four brothers-in-law were in the army, and the seven served fourteen and a half years in the aggregate. Mr. Jones is a member of the S. B. Stidger post, G. A. R., of which he has been commander for several years. After returning from the war he resumed agriculture and continued at that until January 1, 1889, when he became deputy sheriff and removed to Moundsville. To his marriage have been born nine children: Theodore N., a carpenter and painter; Lucy O., wife of George M. Longdon; Sarah J., wife of John Harsh, of Greene county, Penn.; Jerry H. Maggie P., Lemuel O., Charles A., Eva C. and Girtie E.

James R. Jones, a prominent citizen of Moundsville, was born near Cumberland, Maryland, October 20, 1844, the son of Edward and Mary (Woods) Jones, who were married in England in 1839, and immigrated to this country in 1840. They first settled at Mt. Savage, Md., but came to Wheeling in 1848, where they still reside. The father is a blacksmith by trade, and came to Wheeling to work on the suspension bridge. He learned his trade by a seven years' apprenticeship, and has reared his four sons to the same useful calling. These parents, who celebrated their golden wedding October 13, 1889, had eleven children, nine of whom are living: Edward, Mary, James R., Anna; John, deceased; Cyrus, deceased; Adelia, William, Maggie, Charles E., and Carrie Lillian. Edward is engaged as manager of the Bellaire Iron and Nail mill, William is employed in the Ætna mill, and Charles carries on the blacksmith shop where all learned the trade. James R., leaving home at twenty years, attended college two years at Waynesburgh, Penn., having previously been a student at the Linsly institute, and he then taught school for several terms and engaged in farming. He has prospered in his undertakings, and is one one of the influential men of the community. He has held the office of president of the board of education of Washington district, the past six years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has served as a Sunday-school superintendent some seven years, three years at the Third Presbyterian church, Wheeling, and the remainder at Fairview, Marshall county. Mr. Jones was married September 20, 1871, to Mary H. Zink, by whom he has two children: James Alton and Lula. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of Reuben and Mary A. Zink, highly esteemed old residents of Brooke county, W. Va., who celebrated their golden wedding March 13, 1884. Just four years later the father died. He was born at Baltimore, May 1, 1812, and moved in 1822 to Brooke county, afterward to Marshall county. He was a worthy citizen, holding several county offices, and was prominent in the church.

Among the early settlers of the region of Marshall county, late in the eighteenth century, were George and Elizabeth Jones. They raised a goodly family, Mary, Margaret, Philip, Abram, Daniel, Jeremiah, Betsy, Sallie, Samuel, Garrett, Ann, and George W., of whom Samuel and George W. are the only survivors. Samuel, at the age of eighteen, began to preach, and he subsequently traveled on a

circuit. He has given much of his time to clerical duties. Rev. Samuel Jones was married in 1830, to Elizabeth Standiford, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Standiford, of Maryland, who still lives as the helpmate of her husband. They have had eight children: Elizabeth R., wife of Housand Riggs; John G., who served in the United States army three years, and was seriously wounded at Piedmont; Mary J., wife Dr. Samuel Griffith, both now deceased; George L., who enlisted in the Twelfth regiment West Virginia, and was killed at Piedmont; Anna R., wife of William Goudy; Philip, deceased; Theodore S. and Samuel E., the subject of this sketch. Samuel E. was born in Marshall county in 1845. He has given his life to farm duties, and is now one of the prosperous people of the county, and none are more highly esteemed by those who know him. In religious work, and in the cause of the Methodist church he has been an active worker, having filled various offices, and taken much interest in the Sunday-school. On November 27, 1867, he was married to Martha E., daughter of Jacob T. and Mary Jane (Griffith) Cox, prominent pioneer settlers and Methodists of Marshall county. Mrs. Jones has been a member of that church since her fifteenth year. To this marriage have been born six children: Lenora O., Lillie H., Theodore F. D., Lizzie B., Glenna F., and Chauncey W.

John Kyle, a worthy farmer of Fairview Ridge, was born in Marshall county, April 20, 1820. He is the son of John Kyle, a native of Virginia, a successful farmer and old resident, who died in Meigs county, Ohio, from paralysis, at the age of seventy-five years. He and wife, Jane Pollock, were both members of the Presbyterian church. They had five children: Mary A., wife of David Meredith; John, Stephen H., and two daughters who died young. John Kyle has led the life of an industrious and enterprising farmer, is prosperous, and is well known throughout the county and everywhere respected. He served the county as overseer of the poor from 1861 to 1872, and in this official capacity discharged every duty with scrupulous fidelity. He is a member and has served as deacon for twelve years and as elder for twenty years of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs. He was married September 1, 1840, to Elizabeth, widow of Hamilton Johnston, by whom she had two children: Mary, who became the wife of S. L. Bloid, and died July 7, 1874, and Elizabeth, who married Joseph Marsh. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle have seven children: Jane, wife of James Rogerson, and mother of five children; Joanna, wife of G. W. Blake, one child; Amanda, wife of Philip Cunningham, five children; Sarah C., deceased; Virginia, wife of J. W. Marsh, nine children; and Martha, wife of William Norris, five children, one deceased; Melissa, wife of John I. Campbell, five children.

John W. Leach is a prosperous and prominent citizen of Benwood. He was born August 29, 1860, the son of Edward R. and Eliza J. (Conner) Leach. The father, who was of English descent, was born June 3, 1818, and the mother in 1821. The latter's parents were William and Sarah (Carney) Conner, who came to this state from Dela-

ware, in 1821 or 1822. Patrick Conner and Edward Carney, great grandfathers of Mrs. Leach, were both valiant soldiers in the Revolutionary war, Mr. Carney having been wounded six or seven times at the battle of Germantown. Both of these grandparents were natives of Ireland, and arrived in this country but a short time prior to the Revolutionary war. Mr. Leach's grandparents were Ambrose and Mary (Arnold) Leach, they came to America during its early days. All of these forefathers were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Leach's father, Edward R., was a class leader in the Methodist church for many years, and was probably the first to fill that office in the church at Gravel Bottom, afterward serving in the same capacity in the brick church, at McMechen's, below Benwood. He and his goodly wife were very highly respected and useful members of that church for the greater part of their lives, and passed from labor to reward within three days of each other, her death occurring November 13, 1887, and in three days he followed her to the other and better land. John W. Leach was a nail feeder for some years in his younger days, subsequently he learned the nailer's trade, and has been engaged in this occupation for eight years, having met with abundant success. Besides this pursuit he is also interested in a mercantile business with his brother, they doing business under the firm name of Leach Bros. The latter firm conducts a very prosperous trade in groceries and dry goods. Mr. Leach espoused Mary Peabody, December 17, 1884. Mrs. Leach's father and mother are Horatio N. and Aurelia Peabody, old and well-known residents of this city, the father being one of the oldest nailers in Benwood. During the late war he was sergeant of Company K, Second regiment of the New Jersey infantry. Two bright little girls have grown up in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leach, they are: Olive L. and Nellie. For many years these worthy people have been communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church; the former having been a class leader in the same for eleven years, and is also the superintendent of the Sunday-school, and trustee and steward. Mr. Leach is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the National Union, having been the first president in this city of the latter organization. He is an ardent republican and a thorough Christian gentleman.

Elisha Lindsey, deceased, born at Elizabethtown, Penn., October 30, 1803, died October 20, 1879, was a well-known and influential citizen of the county of Marshall. He was the son of Elisha Lindsey, a native of New Jersey, who was married there to Nancy Cravat, and then removed with his family later to Wheeling, where he died. Ten children were born in this family, of whom but one survives. Elisha Lindsey engaged in business as a brick-layer when of age, and subsequently manufactured brick, supplying the brick for tunnels on the Baltimore & Ohio road. During the winter seasons he also went south with fruit, and made twenty-one trips of this kind, the last being in 1870. He also, at one time, ran wood-boats at the time the steamers used wood for fuel. He did an extensive business flat-boating and trading, was enterprising and skillful in executing his plans, and in

his relations to the community was liberal and just. He was patriotic towards his country and gave to the army three sons, Robert F., Huston W. and Johnston, all of Company I, Sixth West Virginia cavalry, who served in the aggregate more than eleven years. January 1, 1840, Mr. Lindsey was married to Catharine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fitzgerald) Graham, who came to this country from Ireland in 1812, and by this union there were born eight children: Robert F., of Atchison, Kas., Huston W., of Marshall county; Cornelia, deceased; Johnston K., who has been mentioned as a brave soldier of the Union. He was captured at New Creek, but by swimming the river, escaped; Laura V., deceased; Cornelia, wife of William F., Lindsey; John K., who married Miss Blassie Martin, and has two children, Ella B. and Blair, and George who lives in Colorado. Mr. Lindsey's death was caused by an accident, the particulars of which are unknown. He was found, having been driven to Belmont, with his buggy torn to pieces, his horse hurt and himself fatally injured, October 1, 1879, and his death followed in the same month. Mrs. Lindsey is still living, highly esteemed by all.

John Love, a prominent farmer of Marshall county, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, September 16, 1834, the son of George and Jane (McCracken) Love, natives of that county. The father, who was one of Harrison county's most extensive and successful farmers, died about 1879, his wife having preceded him two years. Six children were born to these parents: Robert; Mary, wife of David Lyle; John, George, Martha; Margaret, wife of Robert Henderson, and James, the latter of whom lost his life in the Union service. John Love, the subject of this mention, has devoted his life to agriculture, and is an enterprising and popular citizen. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a democrat. Mr. Love was first married to Eliza Taylor, by whom he had four children: Clara, who died of consumption aged twenty years; Jennie A., died November 9, 1883, of consumption, aged twenty-one; Taylor, who died in Kansas, April 15, 1887, aged twenty-three, and Halla, wife of William Bonar, died May 9, 1886, aged nineteen. On March 12, 1869, Mr. Love was married to Mrs. Mary J. Mundell, daughter of Owen J. and Mary (Creighton) Aston, the former a native of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and the latter of West Liberty, W. Va. By her marriage to James Mundell, who died September 17, 1866, Mrs. Love had two children who are both deceased. Mr. Love and wife have one child, George W., a successful and popular teacher. He was married July 4, 1889, to Dessie R. Hukill, of Brooke county.

E. H. McClean, a farmer and stock-dealer who resides upon a valuable farm three miles from Moundsville, in the region known as Round Bottom, was born in Marshall county, April 15, 1847. His grandfather, Col. Archibald McClean purchased the land just mentioned from Gen. Washington, a letter from whom to the colonel is now in the possession of E. H. McClean. This ancestor was a prominent man, and published a newspaper at Elizabethtown, now Moundsville, called the *Beacon*. His son, Joseph, who assisted in editing the

Beacon, was a farmer by occupation, and surveyor, serving as county surveyor many years and establishing the line between Ohio and Marshall county. He was also deputy for Judge J. H. Dickey in the same office. He died in 1863, aged sixty-three years, and his wife, Maria Humphrey, died in 1880, aged seventy-seven years. But one child was born to these parents, the subject of this mention. E. H. received his education at Strickersville, Penn., at Moundsville, and at Gambier, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one years he embarked in the raising and dealing in stock, and in this he is quite successful, having a fine stock farm, upon which are found thoroughbred and trotting horses, descendants of Lexington, Holstein-Friesian cattle, Chester-white hogs, and on Mr. McClean's domain scientific and practical agriculture is not neglected. His home is in one of the most beautiful locations of the neighborhood. In 1870 Mr. McClean was married to A. R., daughter of L. T. Gray, by whom he had one child, a daughter. Parents and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. McClean has been a trustee since the building of McClean chapel in 1887. This was built on the farm, and named in honor of his father and grandfather McClean.

David McConaughey, deceased, came from Ireland to America in 1832, and located in Ohio county, W. Va. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business, subsequently connecting himself with the Exchange bank, of Wheeling. In the course of time Mr. McConaughey returned to the mercantile business at Haneytown. While there he bought a large tract of land on Grave creek, seventeen miles east of Moundsville, in Marshall county. The prosperous town of Cameron is now situated on a portion of this land. He built on this the large frame house now occupied by his widow and youngest children, it being the first house erected on Grave creek, with the exception of a few log huts east of Moundsville. In 1846 he married Anna, the oldest daughter of Samuel and Mary Davidson, the latter came from Ireland in 1838, and located in Ohio. Immediately after their marriage they came to their, then new, home on Grave creek, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Death claimed this most highly esteemed man in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had united with the Presbyterian church while living in his native country, and his wife, believing in the same religious tenets, they raised their family of eight children in that faith. The children are named as follows: Martha L., married E. P. Richardson, of the firm of Richardson & Spragg, hardware merchants of Cameron; Samuel D., married Lizzie D., daughter of Robert Hicks. She soon after died, and in a few years he married the second time, Orilla Heskett, of Belmont county, becoming his wife. He is engaged in speculating and farming, his property adjoining the old homestead; Robert A., married Anna Renner, of Springfield, Ohio. He is engaged in the dry goods business in Cameron; Sallie A., married Lindly Hoge, of Belmont county, Ohio. Six years after her marriage she died, leaving one child, Anna Pearl, who has since made her home with her maternal grandmother; James B., married Virginia Floyd, of Marion

county, where he is now engaged in the general mercantile business; Mary U. died in her early womanhood; David W., the youngest son and his father's namesake, inherits the old homestead, where he is now living with his mother, his youngest sister, Isabella F., and his niece, Anna Pearl Hoge. David W. is still a young man, but he has obtained a reputation for business ability and probity which many an older man might well envy. When the B. & O. railroad was completed the town of Cameron sprang into existence, the naming of the new town was left entirely with the elder David McConaughey, who christened it Cameron, in honor of his friend Samuel Cameron, who was a prominent official of the railroad. This family has been prominently identified with the settlement of this community and is held in very high favor in this section of the state.

James McCuskey, one of the leading business men of Cameron district, is an extensive dealer at Cameron in hardware, builder's supplies, farming implements, etc. He was born in Ohio county, W. Va., November 18, 1833, the son of Silas and Mary (Huey) McCuskey, both natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer well-known among the settlers of Ohio and Marshall counties, and served as justice of the peace for many years. He died May 18, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine years, from injuries caused by the falling of a tree. His widow survives at the age of eighty-one years. She has been a member of the Presbyterian church since girlhood, to which denomination her husband also adhered. Eight children were born to them: James, the subject of this sketch; Minerva, wife of John Davis; John; George, who died March 23, 1868, at the age of about twenty-three years, being then an elder in the Presbyterian church; William, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who has labored in Dakota and Iowa more than twenty years; Virgil, Milton and Nancy J. At sixteen years of age James McCuskey began work as a farm laborer, then clerked four years, and after that served the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company sixteen years, as brakeman, fireman and engineer. Meanwhile he engaged in the hardware business as a partner of his brother-in-law, John Loper, and on the death of the latter, he gave his whole attention to the business, with the result that he is now one of the most successful business men of the region, and esteemed as an honest and upright man. He is a member of the Methodist church, of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F. He was married May 25, 1856, to Virginia P., daughter of Alfred and Matilda (Buck) Harris, natives of Virginia. The father died in April, 1889, aged ninety-six years, and the mother in August, 1877, aged seventy-nine years. They had nine children: Ann, wife of J. A. H. Walter; Elizabeth, wife of Huston Beabout; Sarah M., wife of Marion Reynolds; Virginia P.; Florence, wife of James Gillispie, deceased; Lavinia, wife of John Loper; Susan, deceased; Theodore, deceased, and Walter. Mr. McCuskey and wife have had six children: Bruce E., who married Abbie Davis, and has one child, Hoy; Bertha L., deceased; Florence V., deceased; Theodore M., who died at the age of fourteen years; Gertrude E., wife of Eugene Nowell, and May.

Galbraith S. McFadden, a substantial citizen of Moundsville, who after an adventurous life, is spending his declining years in comfortable retirement, was born in Washington county, Penn., August 25, 1825. He is the son of James, and the grandson of Thomas McFadden James was born in county Armagh, Ireland, came to this country at the age of fourteen and settled in Washington county. He was a merchant for over fifty years, the latter part of the time at Buena Vista, Allegheny county, Penn., where he was a postmaster in Lincoln's administration, and was holding that office when he died in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, Margaret Stewart, died about 1884, aged eighty-eight years. Her mother, Betsey Stewart, *nee* Scott, who was the wife of Galbraith Stewart, a Scotchman, was a full cousin to Sir Walter Scott. Of the twelve children of James and Margaret McFadden, seven are living, two sons and five daughters. The sixth born, the subject of this mention, at the age of eighteen went to Pittsburgh to become an architect and carpenter, and after nearly two years' experience with two firms there, the first of which abused him and the last failed in business, he engaged with Henry Shearer at Washington, Penn., at $30 per year until he was past majority. Soon afterward he went south, working one summer at Louisville on the way. At Pilcher's Point, La., he built a fine house for Shapleigh Owens, which was burned down in revenge by a slave who had been abused, and Mr. McFadden lost his tools and clothes, and was left with only $2.45, and nearly 2,000 miles from home. He walked ten miles to Lake Providence, La., and built there a house for A. B. Caldwell, now a lawyer of Wheeling, and then went into the Arkansas valley, and remained there nearly three years. Proceeding to Arkansas Post, he worked there, but was driven out on account of a letter he lost which he had received from his father expressing indignation at the cruel treatment of the blacks. He hid in a drift pile in the Arkansas river over night, and was fed by the negroes until he could get a steamer and come north, leaving his clothes, tools and horse, which he never went after. After he had been in Pennsylvania a year, in March, 1852, he and Henry Shearer, his old employer, Alfred McGowan, Solomon Altar and Thomas Morrow, all of Washington, Penn., started on an overland trip to California, which took them 100 days from Parkville, Mo., to Sacramento. He worked at his trade and engaged in saw-milling, and then came home in the winter of 1853–4. Shortly afterward he made another trip with a party and a train of provision wagons, which goods they traded for cattle at Salt Lake City, and leaving there with 312 head, got to California with 105. He went into the El Dorado country and engaged in logging two years, and did some mining. At Placerville he built a quartz-mill, with a wheel sixty feet in diameter, for the first and best revolving pestle mill in the state. In the winter of 1856–7 he returned home by the isthmus, and in the following May was married to Permelia Morton, of Moundsville. He was there engaged in farming for eleven years, also in stock-raising, introducing the first fine wool sheep into the county. In August, 1866, he was called on to prepare the plans of the West Vir-

ginia penitentiary, and to take charge of the institution, of which he was superintendent four years and eight months, during which time a rigid investigation showed he was faithful to his trust, and disbursed $260,000 without the loss of a nickel to the state. Soon after resigning his position at the penitentiary he sold his farm and invested the proceeds of $18,367.67 in a rolling mill, in a coal bank and in the West Virginia Agricultural works. He lost the entire amount realized from the sale of the farm. The hotel of which he is the present proprietor he built in 1877. In 1874 he became the owner of the famous "Crave Creek" mound. The following children have been born to Mr. McFadden and wife: Richard, Thomas, Ella, Willie H., of Pittsburgh, and Lizzie. The subject of this sketch served as delegate in the legislature from Marshall county in the session of 1877, and was one of sixteen republican members in a body of sixty-five delegates.

W. M. McGinty is an example of what patience and energy will do for him who practices them. Born in Jackson county, W. Va., January 1, 1850, he lived with his parents, John and Mary Jane (Bryson) McGinty, until the death of the mother in 1857, at which time he went to live with his grandfather, John A. McGinty, and later with his maternal grandfather, John Bryson, until the death of the grandmother; the child was then taken by his aunt, Nancy Ferguson, who lived near Wheeling. Here he stayed for two years, after which he cut loose from her and all other kindred at the age of eleven years. He has since fought his own way through the world. Deprived of educational advantages in early life, he was over twenty-one years old before he obtained even a common school training. Three years were spent in the common school, at the expiration of which time the young man, eager for knowledge, entered the state normal school at West Liberty. His moral courage and perseverance have accomplished thus much; he spent some years in teaching, and his labors were attended with flattering success. Mr. McGinty has been variously employed, and has acquired a practical knowledge of several trades and branches of business, such as farming, gardening, floriculture, painting and merchandising. But preferring the activity of a traveler's life, he is now employed as a solicitor of biographical notes for the publishers of this volume. His sisters, Margaret and Agnes L., who were entirely separated from him by the death of their mother, have since married; the former is the wife of R. B. Graham, of Ripley, W. Va., the latter is Mrs. N. I. Sturdevant, of Russell, Kan. The grandfather, John A. McGinty, graduated from the Queen's college in Ireland; was one of the corps of engineers who made the first survey of the state of Ohio, and was the best scholar in his section of the state. He, with most of his family, and the grandmother Bryson, are buried in Jackson county, W. Va. John Bryson went back to Ireland, where he died in 1864. These grandparents were all, except John Bryson, worthy members of the Presbyterian church. John McGinty, the father of our subject, is supposed to have been drowned in the Ohio river, about the year 1857. Mary Jane, the mother, was a woman of great personal beauty, and is remembered,

by those who knew her, as one whose life was actuated in everything she did by a noble purpose and purity of motive. W. M. McGinty was joined in marriage in February, 1878, to Miss E. V. Ransom, a child of Hiram and Mary (Snow) Ransom, who were old and highly respected inhabitants of the county. Ellen, Agnes L., Lilly, John and Carl have come to bless Mr. and Mrs. McGinty's happy home. Mr. McGinty is a Methodist in good standing, and much beloved by all who know him best.

William F. Magers, a well-known farmer of Wayman Ridge, near Moundsville, was born July 22, 1844, the son of John and Nancy J. (Leach) Magers, whose eight children were, Mary A., died in 1879; William F.; John P.; Ambrose; George E.; Joshua M., died in 1881, and Eliza J., and Lizzie, died in 1887. John was a son of Joseph Magers, who had by his first wife twenty children, and by his second wife one child. William F. Magers was called upon, at the age of thirteen, by the death of his father, to help provide for the family. Five years later he enlisted as private in Company A, Twelfth regiment West Virginia, and was chosen corporal. He served three years, until June, 1865, and took part in the battles of Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Ferry, Kernstown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Berryville, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Fort Gregg and Appomattox, everywhere doing his duty as a faithful and fearless soldier. He also participated in Hunter's raid, and was present at Piedmont when his regiment captured the entire Forty-second Virginia regiment. Returning home he engaged in farming, a pursuit in which he has been quite successful. In 1867 he was married to Mary A., daughter of William and Sarah (Zink) Dunlap, and they have seven children, Ida B., deceased; John W.; Miles B., deceased; Effie May; Sarah J.; Texanna, and William L. R. Mr. Magers and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as trustee, steward and leader. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R., and in politics he is a republican.

One of the prominent citizens of Benwood is Joseph Mahood, who first saw the light January 29, 1852, at a place then known as Flane Four. His parents were James and Ellen (Battey) Mahood, who came to Benwood from the county Cavan, Ireland, in 1852. The father was drowned while discharging his duties as an employee of the B. & O. Railroad company, on their transfer-boat at this place. Mr. and Mrs. Mahood were members of the Episcopalian church, and were respected by all with whom they came in contact. Joseph Mahood's grandfather, Joseph Mahood, was one of the better class of farmers in Ireland, and a member of the Episcopalian church. John Battey, his maternal grandfather, was also a native of Ireland, and was a refined and useful man, having been commissioner of schools of county Cavan, and was for many years a very prominent Mason. He was charitable and upright, always using his influence for the good of those about him. Joseph Mahood, our subject, at the age of fourteen began as a packer in the nail-mills of this city, and in 1868,

learned nail-cutting, at which he worked until 1881, when he mastered the nailer's trade and has since followed this as his occupation. In 1887 he was honored by an election to the city council, which office he filled for four months, at which time he was elected by council to fill the unexpired term of Square McJilton, as mayor of the city, and was subsequently chosen by the people to continue in this office, having served with dignity and efficiency. Mr. Mahood has lately been re-elected mayor for two years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the National Union. He was married, April 9, 1876, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Arlington) Bell. They are industrious and respected people. The father was for several years in the employ of the B. & O. railroad, as a foreman. Mr. and Mrs. Mahood are the parents of eight children, they are: James, Alverda, Sarah, Joseph, Frank, Ellen, George and Elizabeth Ann. All of them live at home and they form a most interesting family. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community at large. Mr. Mahood's popularity as mayor of the city, speaks much for his ability and probity.

One of the conspicuous early residents of Marshall county was Squire Dillie Martin, a native of Virginia, born in 1804. He was a son of John B. and Millicent J. Martin, early settlers in Marshall county. Squire Martin was one of the leading farmers of his day, and was also engaged in driving the stage from Wheeling to New Martinsville, about the year 1830–31. He died in 1868, but his wife survives at the age of seventy-seven years. They had fifteen children: Loxley G., Ellen C., Mary B., Lemuel S., Samuel M., John B., Presley A., Millicent J., Virginia A., Margaret A., Columbia U., Albert E., Missouri I., Florence A and Winona M.

L. G. Martin, the eldest son of the above, was born in Marshall county, October 13, 1833. After he became of age he enlisted in mercantile pursuits, at Rosby's Rock and was the first agent appointed by the B. & O. railroad company at this station. He was engaged in business until twenty years after, when he engaged in various occupations until 1878, after which he farmed until 1883. Then going to Winfield, Kas., with his family, he remained a year, and has since then been engaged in various enterprises at Moundsville. About 1850, he was taken with disease, which necessitated the amputation of a limb in 1886. Mr. Martin was married in April, 1860, to Mary L., daughter Jesse and Lucinda Neff, former residents of Belmont county, Ohio, and residents of Marshall county, W. Va., since 1847. Six children have been born to this union: Estella I., a teacher of twelve years' experience, and a musician of skill, now in the Benwood high school, and organist of the Methodist Episcopal church; C. Bell, Jessie L., M. Blanche, Archie T. and Lillie. Parents and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Masonic order and in politics, a prohibitionist.

John B. Martin, a prominent farmer near Rosby's Rock, Marshall county, was born August 5, 1842, a son of the above named Squire D.

Martin. The latter died when John B. was twenty-five years of age, and he then took charge of affairs upon the farm. At the age of twenty-eight, December 15, 1870, he was married to Amanda J. Terrill, daughter of Sherman and Amanda (Potter) Terrill, the former of whom died by accidenal injury, in 1858, at the age of forty-nine years. Mrs. Martin's parents had eight children: Elizabeth, William, Mary A., John A., Rachel J., Sarah M., Amanda J., and Andrew S. The mother is living in Hancock county, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children, Cora V. and Charles T. Mr. Martin has been very industrious and successful in the management of his farm, and is classed among the substantial citizens of the region. He gives to politics but little attention but supports the democratic party. His wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Presley A. Martin, of Meade district, Marshall county, is another son of the above named Squire Martin, born August 17, 1844. He was married in 1869, to Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Dr. Jesse and Maria (Biddle) Reynolds, of Marshall county, and by this marriage he has had three children: Mary L., died April 29, 1887, aged fifteen years; William S. and Jesse A. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is an ardent democrat. The sons of Squire D. Martin are prominent farmers of the county, inheriting from that worthy ancestor those traits which enabled him to begin in Marshall county with a horse and $50, and leave to his heirs more than 1,100 acres of choice land.

Few men can show a better record than Samuel M. Martin, one of the principal agriculturists in Marshall county. The date of his birth was 1840. Mr. Martin began the battle of life at the age of twenty-four, choosing the very useful vocation of farming, and he has evinced ample proof of his capabilities in that direction. When he took the farm he now operates there was but one small, dilapidated building on the whole place. A handsome home now adorns it, while the commodious barn is one of the finest in that vicinity. The very latest improved farm machinery, buildings, high grade sheep, cattle, horses, etc., mark it as among the very finest estates in the county in which it is situated. Mr. Martin took Miss Mary Allen to wife in 1865. She comes from one of the first families of the state, her father and mother, Thomas and Julia Hunt Allen, were old and prominent settlers, well and favorably known over the entire county. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were for many years exemplary members of the Baptist church, of which denomination Mr. Allen was an official for some time, and a deacon at the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife had gone on before, having died in 1880. M. and Mrs. Martin are much respected and deservedly loved by their neighbors and all who know them, than which no greater praise can be given them. Politically, Mr. Martin's family espouses the principles of the democratic party.

Christopher C. Mathews, postmaster and merchant at Thompson, Marshall county, and one of the prominent citizens of the county,



Peter Giffin.

was born November 15, 1843, at Moundsville, the son of James R. and Martha M. Mathews, *nee* Davis, both of whom are now living. He was reared on the farm, and at the age of eighteen he became a volunteer soldier in the army of the Union. As a private in Company A, Twelfth regiment West Virginia infantry, he was mustered in August 9, 1862, and he was promoted corporal August 15, 1862, and sergeant April 12, 1864. He served nearly three years in his gallant regiment, participating in the following battles: Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Ferry, Kernstown, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, the capture of Fort Gregg and Appomattox. In these and minor engagements he was among the foremost of his command. Being discharged June 16, 1865, he was married on September 14th, to Esther J. Scott, of whose parents mention is elsewhere made. They made their home in Round Bottom, on the farm which he afterward purchased, and where they now have a pleasant home. In politics Mr. Mathews is a staunch republican. In 1881 he was appointed deputy by Sheriff Hicks, and he occupied the sheriff's residence at Moundsville during the four years following. He was a popular and efficient man in this position, and when in 1888, he was induced to become a candidate for nomination for the office of sheriff, he stood second in the race among the six leading men who contested for the honor. For years Mr. Mathews has served his community as a member of the board of education. Since youth he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is now class leader at McClean chapel. Socially, he is quite popular, and as a business man he is successful and influential. By the marriage above mentioned, Mr. Mathews has had three children: William B., born August 27, 1866; John I., born January 3, 1869; Madge R., born July 8, 1874. John I. died November 9, 1886.

William B. Mathews, a son of the above, and one of the leading young men of Moundsville, was born in Marshall county, August 27, 1866. He began his education in the common schools and was subsequently a student in the Moundsville high school, where he was graduated in 1883. He then entered Waynesburg college, Penn., and became a graduate of that institution in 1886. He has taught school six terms, and he is of high repute in his profession, and popular in the community as a skilful and thorough teacher. For two years he has served on the board of examiners of Marshall county, and at present he is engaged in the study of law. Mr. Mathews is captain of Gen. B. F. Kelley camp, Sons of Veterans, is in politics a republican, and is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Thompson. In 1889 he received the appointment of notary public.

Benjamin F. Meighen, attorney at law, Moundsville, W. Va., was born near Jolleytown, a small village in Greene county, Penn., October 31, 1847, and is the son of Thomas H. and Louisa (Morris) Meighen. His father was among the early abolitionists, an earnest supporter of the Union and a devoted friend of education. At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted as a private soldier in Company F,

Seventh regiment, West Virginia volunteer infantry (the "bloody Seventh"), and served faithfully for nearly three years. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, and as a citizen is held in high esteem by the many that have known him in all the years of his somewhat protracted life. Benjamin F. Meighen attended the country schools during the winters and worked on the farm in the summers until he was eighteen years old. After a term at the Southwestern Normal college at New California, Penn., he came to West Virginia with two lady relatives, Minerva and Sallie Roseberry, arriving October 17, 1866, and near Cameron, W. Va., taught school during the following winter. He afterward taught at various places, alternating that with attending school during the summers. In the spring of 1868 he entered Waynesburgh college, Penn., where he attended during the summers (still teaching in winters) until he was graduated, September 3, 1873, with the degree of B. S. He then entered the law office of R. W. Downey at Waynesburgh, and on April 6, 1875, was admitted to the bar. In the summer of 1874 he taught a normal school at New Freeport, Penn., having in attendance under him many teachers from West Virginia and Pennsylvania. After his admission to the bar he went to Uniontown, W. Va., and taught a similar school. At this school a number of the best educators of that section received instructions. He located at Moundsville, October 1, 1875, and entered upon the practice of law, forming a partnership with Robert McConnell, which continued until January 1, 1885. In 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Marshall county, after one of the most vigorous campaigns ever known in the county, but one other candidate on his ticket who had opposition, being elected. After holding the office four years he was re-elected by a majority increased from 407 to nearly 700, and for a term which will expire January 1, 1893. January 3, 1882, Mr. Meighen was married to Lydia F., daughter of Dr. George C. and Agnes Gans, of Moundsville. Her father was a leading physician of Moundsville for many years, and was surgeon of the Tenth regiment, West Virginia volunteer infantry, during the war. He died in the service. Her elder sister, Maria L. Gans, was postmistress at Moundsville eighteen years; her brother, Samuel C., is agent of the Ohio river railroad at this place, and has been for years; another brother, Henry C., fought throughout the entire war in Company I, Third regiment, West Virginia volunteer infantry, afterward the Sixth regiment cavalry, and is now cashier of a bank at Owensboro, Ky.; a sister, Virginia D., is the wife of J. C. Wayman, of Chicago, and another sister, Mary E., is the wife of J. R. W. Morris, of South Dakota.

Thomas Hughes Meighen, the father of Benjamin F., was born in Greene county, Penn., March 5, 1821, and his father, William, was born in county Donegal, Ireland. The family first came to America in September, 1790, in the persons of James Meighen and wife, Susan McCluskey and their children, Peter, John and William. Margaret, another daughter, married John Mulrine, and with Elsy, wife of Dennis Timony, came to America two years later. From Philadelphia they

moved to Fayette county, Penn., and thence to Greene county, where they located permanently. William, the father of Thomas H., married Elizabeth Hughes in 1779, and reared a family of seven sons and four daughters. The Hughes family came also from Ireland, but were originally Welsh. In this country they are very numerous, and many of them have occupied prominent positions in affairs of state, church and society. Thomas Hughes, the founder of the family in America, settled in Loudon county, Va., prior to 1739. He married his cousin, Bridget O'Neill, and reared three children, Pheline, John and Thomas. Pheline married Cintha Kaighn, and had six children, James, Thomas, Barnett, John, Elizabeth and Martha. James being the direct ancestor of the subject now being treated, we pursue only the branch of the family springing from him. He was born in 1750, and in 1772 married Cassandra Dunn, of Scotch parentage, and had nine children, Thomas, Pheline, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, James, Sarah, Thomas and Martha. The first born, Thomas, died very young, which accounts for a second Thomas in the family. James was one of the first settlers of Greene county, Penn. He located near Carmichaelstown, that county, in 1771, coming thence from Loudon county, Va. He was accompanied by his brother, Thomas, his father, Pheline, and the families of Swan, King and Heller. He was a public-spirited man, prominent in local affairs, possessed of considerable wealth, and was the first commissioner of Greene county. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Jacob Burley, near Waynesburg, in 1807. His daughter, Elizabeth, as has been seen, married William Meighen, and bore eleven children, Susannah, John, James, Mary, Peter, Phelix, Dennis, Cassander, Thomas, Hughes and Catherine. The children of Thomas Meighen are: Mary, deceased; Dennis R., farmer in Greene county, Penn.; Benjamin F., lawyer; Sarah Catherine (Mrs. J. A. Connelly); Elizabeth (Mrs. John Earnest); Cassandra (Mrs. George Wiscaron); Mary Magdaline (Mrs. William Carney); Cassandra and Mary were twins; Susan and Seba, twins, both deceased; William M., attorney at law, Moundsvile, and Thomas H., a teacher in the public schools of Marshall county.

William M. Meighen, a prominent young attorney of Moundsville, was born April 23, 1860, the twelfth child of Thomas H. and Louisa (Morris) Meighen, then residents of Greene county, Penn. Mr. Meighen remained at his home until fourteen years of age, when he started out for himself on a varied business and professional career. From the outset he had his ambition fixed upon the profession of the law, but by force of circumstances was engaged temporarily in many other occupations. Beginning the study early he was employed at the age of fourteen on a case before arbitrators. His first employment, however, was as a clerk in his brother-in-law's store at Littleton, W. Va., and afterward he taught school several terms in Wetzel county, attending school himself at intervals as he earned the means, being entirely dependent on his own resources. In Marshall county he has worked in clearing the forests, tilling the soil, constructing railroads,

in iron mills, at teaching school, besides his efforts in journalism and in law. He came to Moundsville in 1885, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar, at which he has won a creditable position. He was also for two years the editor and proprietor of the *Moundsville Sun*, a weekly democratic paper, the subscription list of which he more than doubled during his management. In politics, Mr. Meighen is a democrat, and his powers as an enthuiastic and convincing orator were devoted to the interests of his party during the campaign of 1884, in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mr. Meighen was married October 23, 1889, to Virginia, daughter of James and Mary (Caton) Laing, of Moundsville.

George W. Miller, an active young business man of Moundsville, was born in Marshall county, W. Va., November 26, 1855, the son of Samuel and Barbara (Snow) Miller, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father is one of the substantial farmers of the county, having also been engaged in the nursery business several years. He served in the war of the rebellion four years as a private, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. In his family have been ten children: Elizabeth, wife of John Hubbs; Michael; Lydia, wife of William Roberts; John, who served eleven months in the Union cavalry, and died at Wheeling, at the age of eighteen; Mary, deceased wife of William Grandstaff; Ella, wife of Benjamin Coogle; Hannah, deceased; George W., Josephine, deceased; Lida, wife of Newton Gaston. George W. Miller at the age of twenty-one years embarked in the nursery business, and has since been engaged in that industry, with much success. In 1878 he was married to Mary, daughter of Nathan and Matilda Cox, of Monongalia county, W. Va. Her father, who died May 8, 1884, was a Union soldier for three years, and a prosperous farmer. His mother, Charlotte Francis, is living at the age of ninety-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had five children: Charles H., William L., Elsie M., Mary B., deceased, and Sherman. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

One of the most successful agriculturists of Marshall county is Robert Moore, who is a native of county Derry, Ireland. His parents were James and Jane (Dunn) Moore, who were much esteemed citizens of their parish, and exemplary members of the Presbyterian church. Their seven children were: James, Hugh, Sarah, Robert, Samuel, Joseph and one that died in infancy; James and Joseph are also deceased. Mr. Moore's grandfather, James Moore, married Miss McCrady; they lived in county Derry, Ireland, and were also consistent members of the Presbyterian denomination. Robert began active life at the age of eighteen years, at which time he came to this country and settled in Massachusetts, where he worked upon a farm for six months, then moved to Philadelphia and engaged in digging cellars and driving a cart, at which he worked one year. At the expiration of this time Mr. Moore came to Wheeling, W. Va., and worked in a foundry for some six or seven years. Moving to Marshall county, W. Va., he rented a farm and began his agricultural career. He started without money, and, indeed, owing for his pas-

sage from Ireland to Boston but by the exercise of good judgment and economy he has come to be regarded as one of the best farmers in the county, and has acquired a handsome farming property. His marriage to Nancy Rankin took place in Wheeling, and it has been blessed by the birth of seven children, whose names are: Johnny, deceased at the age of eighteen months; James, Sarah, Robert, Andrew, Martha and Hugh Henry. These children live with their parents with the exception of Robert, who is a resident of Kansas City. Mrs. Moore died May 22, 1889. She was a life long member of the Presbyterian church. By her death the community lost a most estimable woman, her husband a loving wife and the children an affectionate, tender mother, than which no greater praise can be bestowed on any woman. Mr. Moore is living upon his farm surrounded by his refined and cultured family, enjoying the fruits of his well directed labors. Both he and his family are consistent communicants of the United Presbyterian church.

A. D. Pierce, an enterprising citizen of Marshall county, residing at Fort Ridge, near Moundsville, was born May 30, 1844, in the county in which he now resides. He is the son of William S. Pierce, a venerable old resident of the county, who was born in Ohio county, December 29, 1817, the son of Arthur D. and Sarah (McCulloch) Pierce, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Delaware, who were married in Ohio county in 1808, and had thirteen children. The father served in the war of 1812, removed to Marshall county in 1826, and died in March, 1868. William S., whose active years were successfully devoted to agriculture, was married March 13, 1842, to Susan Bonar, and three children were born to them: Arthur D., Miles B. and Sarah E., wife of Samuel Dorsey. The eldest of these, the subject of this mention, was reared on the farm of his parents until a little past seventeen years of age, when, July 6, 1861, he was among the first who came to the rescue of the nation, by enlisting in Company I, Third West Virginia regiment. He served in the infantry until June, 1863, and subsequently until August 17, 1864, in the cavalry, being honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant at the latter date. He participated in all the movements and engagements of his regiment, fully performing the part of a gallant soldier. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned: McDowell, Cross Keys, Rapidan, Second Bull Run, Rocky Gap. November 7, 1865, Mr. Pierce was married to Lizzie, daughter of John D. and Mary E. (Porter) Gibson, old and respected citizens. This union has resulted in two children: William K. and Mary S. Mr. Pierce has been engaged successfully in various enterprises, and as a farmer ranks among the foremost in the county. He is also interested in stock-raising, is a member of several breeding associations, and is associated in the ownership of some very valuable animals. He is financially one of the leading men of the county and is a director of the Marshall county bank. As president of the board of education he fills ably a distinguished position in county affairs, and as a member of the I. O. O. F.,

and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is active in benevolence and religious work.

John Pierce, a young and prosperous farmer of Marshall county, was born in 1851. His father and mother were George and Rebecca Pierce. The father died, and some years after Mrs. Pierce was again married, this time to Joseph Parks. Joseph Logsdon, Mrs. Pierce's father, was born in 1796, and at the time of his death was the oldest man in the county. John Pierce was married February 18, 1873, to Miss Amelia C., daughter of Joshua and Mary J. (Price) Talbert, who were old and influential residents of Marshall county, both being consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. Their five children were: William, died in infancy; Alvida B., wife of David Briggs; Mrs. N. C. Chambers; Mrs. Mary E. Magers; and Amelia, who died when a child; and Laura B., who became the wife of Thomas Mahon. Mr. Pierce is a wide-awake farmer, keenly alive to all farming interests, and owns a farm in the highest state of cultivation, supplied with all labor-saving machinery obtainable, as well as with the finest breeds of live stock. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle, Poland and Chester White hogs, and Norman coach horses. His success with the latter stock has given him an enviable reputation as a progresive, well posted stock-raiser. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Marshall County Horse Breeders' association. The republican party claims him as one of its closest adherents. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce's marriage has been blessed by the birth of five children: William E. died in infancy; Willis E., Charles E., Walter R., and Bessie J. They have none of them yet left their father's home. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are active members of the Christian church.

George W. Pipes, engaged in the jewelry business at Cameron, W. Va., is a native of Greene county, Penn., born April 17, 1853, the son of Washington and Cynthia A. (Clark) Pipes, both natives of Pennsylvania, who are mentioned more at length in another connection. Mr. Pipes received his education in the common schools, also beginning at the age of eleven years to earn his own support. At the age of seventeen years he began clerking in the store of Prettyman & Phillips, at Cameron, and subsequently he was in the employment of Pipes & Rickey, druggists, then of A. Conley, and then of H. S. White, at Belton. Having served an apprenticeship at the jewelry trade for three years, he embarked in his present business at Cameron in 1877. He has met with gratifying success, and is now ranked with the enterprising and responsible citizens of the town. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the National Union, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Pipes was married December 28, 1880, to Mary A., daughter of Dr. S. B. and Elizabeth Stidger, of Cameron. Both these parents, who were worthy and popular people, are deceased, the father having died December 31, 1884, at the age of fifty-three years, and the mother in 1881, aged about forty-eight years. Eight children were born to these parents, of whom Mrs. Pipes and three younger,

William W., Leroy L. and Irene still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Pipes have two children: Charlie B. and Lizzie Belle.

T. C. Pipes, a prominent citizen of Cameron district, engaged in business as a real estate and insurance agent, and pension attorney, and holding the office of justice of the peace at Cameron, was born in Greene county, Penn., January 16, 1845, the son of George W. and Cynthia A. (Clark) Pipes, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father, a blacksmith by trade, removed with his family to Marshall county in 1864, and made his home at Cameron in 1865, where he died in August, 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died in March, 1874, at the age of sixty-two. Nine children were born to them, seven sons, who survive, and two daughters, who are deceased. Mr. Pipes began business for himself at the age of twenty-five years, as a blacksmith, and followed that business with considerable success until 1883, when he became a justice of the peace for Cameron district. He is one of the influential people of Cameron, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the National Union, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Politically he is an earnest republican. Mr. Pipes was married in March, 1874, to Lucretia, daughter of Brice and Barbara A. Howard, pioneer residents of Marshall county, who still survive to connect the early days with the present. To Mr. and Mrs. Pipes three children have been born, one of whom, Herman, survives.

W. S. Powell, a highly successful teacher in the schools of Marshall county, was born in Virginia in 1848, the son of William O. and Mary (Job) Powell, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. The father, who was a well-known farmer, died in 1871, at the age of seventy years, and the mother died in 1856, at the age of fifty-two years. Both were members of the Methodist church, in which the father was a notable worker. The children born to these parents were ten in number, but only two survive: W. H. H., the oldest, lives at Vienna, Penn., and W. S., the subject of this mention. The latter was reared on the farm, and was engaged in its duties, subsequently in carpentry, in his early manhood, and was then on the plains of the west, engaged in various occupations during the summer and teaching in the winter. Since 1871, he has taught every winter, with but one exception, and the fact that he has taught fourteen years in one neighborhood speaks highly of his proficiency as an instructor and his sterling character as a man. On December 27, 1888, Mr. Powell was married to Winona M. Hull, of Marshall county. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

John S. Redd is a son of Solomon and Mary (Scott) Redd. He was born in Washington county, Penn., October 13, 1836, and moved with his parents to his present home at Beeler Station, in 1852. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Wellman, some time after. Mrs. Redd's grandfather was a valliant soldier in the Revolutionary war. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Redd has been made happy by the presence of six children: Melissa, died at the age of sixteen, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of one

so much beloved; Mary, the wife of Elex Cox; Iona and Leona, twins, now very interesting young ladies; Susannah and William B., both dying in childhood. Mr. Redd enlisted in Company C, Twelfth West Virginia infantry and served until his regiment was discharged in July, 1865. He bravely bore his part in the tedious battle of Lynchburg, also the battle of New Market and many other minor engagements. He was severely wounded May 15, 1864, and is still carrying the ball in his leg. It can truly be said of him that, "A soldier's wounds are the proofs of his valor." At Winchester he was taken prisoner and transported to that "den of horrors," Libby prison, from there he was removed to Belle Isle, where he remained for thirty days, five of which he spent without a morsel of food. Receiving his honorable discharge, he turned his sword into a ploughshare, and has since made as successful a farmer as he did a soldier. Mr. Redd is a loyal republican. The entire family are greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. They are all members of the Christian church.

Solomon Redd is a brother of the above, and was born in Washington county, Penn., in August, 1838. The father was a hatter by trade, but spent most of his life upon a farm, he was also interested in a steamboat which afterward sunk. The mother was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1801, being one of twelve sisters who all reached maturity. She was a worthy member of the Baptist denomination. Solomon Redd went to Marshall county in 1852. He bought land there and was well and favorably known throughout the whole county until the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. He was the father of eight children: Thomas, who married Almira Conrad; Samuel, who married Julia Stidger; Sarah A., the wife of Jonas Weygandt; Margaret, who became Mrs. William Dickey; Parker S., killed in battle at Hatcher's Run, during the late war, also a member of Company C, Twelfth West Virginia infantry; Susannah, the wife of T. T. F. Riggs; and John S. and Solomon, the subjects of this sketch. Nathaniel Redd, the grandfather of the above, was born in Virginia, in 1749, dying at the age of seventy-seven in Washington county, Penn., August 15, 1826. He was the father of fifteen children, and at the time of his death, the grandfather of 144 children, and great-grandfather of sixty-six. Solomon Redd married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stewart, old and highly respected residents of the community, in 1862. Eldora, afterward Mrs. F. T. Moore; Parker S., who married Cora Moore, and Frank, were the issue of this marriage. After suffering greatly for eleven years, Mrs. Redd died passing away to the reward of an affectionate wife and devoted mother, August 14th, 1877. Mary, daughter of James and Mary Dickey, of Washington county, Penn., became the second Mrs. Redd. After being a bride but six months, she fell a prey to consumption and died. He has since married Mrs. Sarah S. Dobbs, a daughter of W. P. R. and Sarah A. Stephens. Mr. Stephens is a native of England, and his wife of Wales, both coming to this country in early childhood. They are now living at Bellaire, Ohio. Sarah M. is the

only child that has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Redd. Solomon Redd is one of the most substantial and prosperous agriculturists in the county, having a farm in the highest state of cultivation, and stocked with the finest breeds of cattle and horses. Mrs. Redd, by a former marriage, had one child, Edward M. Mr. and Mrs. Redd are very popular members of the society in which they move. Mrs. Redd is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William H. Richmond, born August 5, 1862, is a son of Isaac Richmond, who was born May 17, 1816, in Pennsylvania, moving to Marshall county in his early manhood. He has lived near Glen Easton for thirty-five years. Mr. Richmand has been twice married; the first time to Elizabeth Ira, on November 22, 1842, by whom he had four children, Rachel J., born June 19, 1843, died April 9, 1844; John W., born June 22, 1845, died 1847; Emily E., who married Charles Harris, to whom she bore two daughters and one son; Mary E., wife of Samuel Harris, and Nannie J., the wife of James Allen. Mrs. Richmond's death occurred October 13, 1851. Two years later, September 8, 1853, Mr. Richmond married Mrs. Mary Greathouse, born January 29, 1823, widow of Thomas Greathouse, who left four children: Elizabeth A., Harmon, Robert J.. and Mary V. Her parents were Robert J. and Elizabeth (Harris) Davis, who came to this state many years ago from Maryland, being among the first settlers in Marshall county. Mr. Richmond, by his second marriage has had five children, they are: Sarah B., now Mrs. Morgan Hicks, who are the parents of six living offspring, Otie, William, Ollie, Edward, Encil and Ivan; Amy R., who died December 20, 1863, when six years of age; Francis M., born August 8, 1860, died December 29, 1863; Ida and William H. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Richmond are noted for their hospitality and good works, having given the best years of their life to the service of the church. William H. Richmond became a farmer at the age sixteen, and has been engaged in this pursuit, more or less, ever since. Receiving a good common school education, he afterward graduated with honor from the Wheeling Business college in 1882. For some time he was employed as a salesman, but returned to farming after his marriage September 27, 1885, to Miss Lottie E. Fordyce, a daughter of John M. and Catharine (Steward) Fordyce, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Their eight children are W. A., Lottie E., John M., Franklin F., Sarah E.; Hayes S., deceased; Annie B. and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have two bright little girls, Elcie May and Essie Fay. Mr. Richmond has turned his attention of late to educational matters, and with such good results that he is rapidly coming to the front as an earnest and efficient educator. He is an honored member of the S. of H. society.

John W. Rickey, M. D., of Glen Easton, is one of the prominent physicians of Marshall county. He was born in Greene county, Penn., April 14, 1842, the son of Abraham and Phœbe (Throckmorton) Rickey. The father was a native of New Jersey, and the mother was born in Pennsylvania. Abraham Rickey was a farmer of notable enterprise and integrity, and an earnest worker in the Presbyterian

church, of which he was an elder. He died July 28, 1880, aged seventy-six years. His widow survives at the age of eighty-six years. Of the ten children of these parents, seven are living. Dr. Rickey was educated at Waynesburg college, after which he taught school for fifteen months, meeting with considerable success in that profession. He then read medicine for two years, attended Worcester Medical college, in Cleveland, O., and followed the study by two years as a clerk in a drug store at Cameron. While so engaged, he began practicing in 1870. Since 1873, he has been located at Glen Easton, where he has met with the favor of the community, and has gained an extensive practice. Dr Rickey has for about six years held the office of school commissioner, and his present term will expire in June, 1893. He was married in May, 1869, to Clara B., daughter of Uriah Williams, of Marshall county. To this union have been born four children: Willis M., Nellie, Mayes S. and J. Earle. Mrs. Rickey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The doctor in political alliance is a republican. Socially, as well as professionally, he is highly esteemed.

Charles S. Riggs, a well-known contractor and carpenter, of Moundsville, was born in the county of Marshall, October 24, 1858, the son of T. T. F. and Susan (Redd) Riggs, who were both natives of Washington county, Penn. The father, a carpenter by occupation, came to this county in 1852, and died in January, 1880, aged fifty-two years. His wife died in January, 1877, aged fifty years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their nine children six are living: H. M., C. S., M. E., William M., T. F. and E. T. Charles S. engaged in carpentry, first at the age of twenty-one years, and has since followed it with considerable success. He is the contractor for the tabernacle being erected at the camp ground, as well as of the old one erected in 1887. As a workman he ranks among the best, and as a citizen is highly esteemed. Mr. Riggs was married in April, 1880, to Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Jones) Caldwell, and to this union four children have been born: Lawman, Albert, Goldie M. and Virginia. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the National Union. Mrs. Riggs' father, a farmer by occupation, enlisted in the Union army in 1861 as a private, and was promoted to lieutenant, a position he held when he was killed in the assault on Fort Gregg, one of the last engagements of the war. He was aged about thirty-five years. His wife died in 1870, aged forty-five. They had four children: George H., Mary J., Lydia and Emma C.

Wesley C. Riggs, a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Fairview Ridge, was born in Marshall county, August 1, 1846. He is the son of John S. Riggs, a notable man, a progressive farmer, a leader in church affairs, who was born in Ohio county, in 1821, and was married September 11, 1841, to Eliza Murphy, by whom he had three children. His wife died March 5, 1869, and he died March 11, 1888. During the war John S. Riggs served as aide-de-camp of Gov. Pierpont, and he took an active part in affairs of state. His children: William H., Wesley C. and Hanson, are all living, the elder being a resident of

Omaha, Neb. The latter enlisted at the age of nineteen as a private, and was promoted to first lieutenant of Company A, Twelfth West Virginia regiment, and served three years. He married Mary A., daughter of Capt. Whittingham. Wesley C. began for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and has ever since been engaged in farming except four years' service as deputy sheriff under H. W. Hunter. He has given much attention to the raising of fine stock, is a member of the Horse Breeders' association, has a half-interest in a Shorthorn bull purchased in Washington county, and is keeping Southdown sheep, thoroughbred Spanish sheep and Poland China hogs. In all his enterprises he has achieved a good degree of success, and has prospered in life, and is enjoying a comfortable home. He was married October 3, 1867, to Amanda J., daughter of Joseph and Mary C. Hammond, pioneers of Marshall county, and they have six children: Janie, Joseph B., John S. D., Chalmer G., Montie A. and Benson W. Henry A. Riggs has also been reared in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are members of the Methodist church, and he is a member of the K. of H.

Rev. W. W. Roberts, of Cameron, a highly esteemed minister of the Disciple church, was born in Marshall county, April 15, 1844, the son of G. S. and Elizabeth Roberts, both natives of Virginia. The father, born in 1818, is now a resident of Pennsylvania, and is a shoemaker by trade and a revered local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, who was born in 1820 and died February 25, 1882, aged sixty-two years, was a devoted member of the same religious denomination, and was one of the kindest and best of women, ever ready for good and charitable deeds. Subsequent to her death, G. S. Roberts was married to Elizabeth Bisset. By his first marriage he had twelve children, and by the second, three. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of Moundsville. On February 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, First West Virginia cavalry, and experienced exciting and dangerous service. He took part in the battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, New Market, Hatcher's Run, Lynchburg, Snicker's Ferry, and all the battles fought in the Shenandoah valley by Gen. Sheridan, serving in Custer's division. He was at Appomattox and witnessed the surrender of Lee. While on Hunter's raid, he was three days without rations, except a quart of oats, which he took from his horse. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and was discharged at Wheeling, July 8, 1865, having served a year and a half during the hottest of the war. Notwithstanding his severe service, he increased in weight during that time from ninety-eight to 172 pounds. After his return to peaceful employment, he worked with his father three years, and then engaged in the ministry, to which his endeavors have since been consecrated. His efforts have been highly acceptable, and he occupies a high rank among the ministers of his denomination. Since 1875 he has served as the committee on the location of meetings at the "annual meetings" of his church. Several times he has with honor to his cause advocated the principles of his church in joint debate. He is liberal

and progressive in his views, and has advocated the active participation by women in church affairs. During his ministry he has immersed 1,444 persons, taken over 2,000 into the church, and organized fourteen congregations. He is now in charge at Beeler Station, a congregation of 400 members, organized in 1830 by Bishop Campbell, and one of the oldest and wealthiest in the state. He also preaches at Cameron and Jacksonville. Mr. Roberts is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the G. A. R., and is noble grand of Cameron lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. He was married July 8, 1866, to Lydia D. Miller, and they have seven children: Samuel S., who died in infancy; Jennie B., wife of J. F. Hughes, and mother of two children, Robert L. and Estie I. M.; Charles N., George W., Lida M., Daniel F., and Thomas J.

W. B. Robinson was born July 10, 1846, in Marshall county, W. Va. His parents were Nathan and Catharine (Carmichael) Robinson. Mr. Robinson was a successful farmer in his time, and was highly respected by a large number of acquaintances. These parents had eleven children: David, died in infancy; George, who enlisted in Company B, Twelfth West Virginia infantry, and died at Grafton, W. Va., having served his country well and faithfully and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for a number of years. Sarah J., Philip, W. B., Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Catharine J., who died December 16, 1889; Nathan and Mary E. Mr. Robinson passed to his reward January, 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. He was universally beloved and esteemed; the mother is still living, enjoying the friendship of many who love her. David Carmichael, W. B. Robinson's grandfather, married Catharine Barney, whose family were among the first settlers in their section of the county, and may be classed with the pioneer Methodists of that community. The great-grandfather, Barney and wife, were also pioneer Methodists, living in Greene county, Penn., for many years. Mr. Robinson commenced life without the advantages of wealth and an extended education; beginning on the lowest round of the ladder he has gained a position where he can be called a successful man, and is in the truest sense of the word a self-made man. He first began as a farm laborer, then rented a farm and followed farming until November 19, 1874, when he married Miss Sarah V., daughter of Charles and Nancy Munnell, of Wheeling. After his marriage Mr. Robinson engaged in the mercantile business for a short time, but subsequently disposed of his business and bought land on Wolf run and again began to till the soil. After three years he sold his farm and removed to Beeler Station, where he again embarked in business. He has met with much success in the general merchandise business, and has made a reputation for honesty and ability in his business endeavors. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, they are: Oliver B., Mamie D., George L., Walter F. and Maggie V. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Disciples church, and are among the most hospitable and charitable people of the community. Philip Robinson served in Company B,

Twelfth West Virginia regiment, enlisting in 1862, and serving with fidelity to his country until the close of the war.

T. R. Rogers, M. D., a retired physician, now a member of the firm of T. R. Rogers & Sons, of Moundsville, was born in Greene county, Penn., July 27, 1833, the son of John and Susan (Penn) Rogers. The father was a millwright, inventor of Rogers' water wheel, and the first postmaster of the place called in his honor, Rogersville, Penn. He was born in 1800, and died in 1873, and his wife died in 1870 at the same age. Both were prominent members of the Methodist Protestant church, and they had nine children, of whom five survive. Dr. Rogers attended the college at Waynesburgh, Penn., and then read medicine with Dr. Braden, of Rogersville, and attended the medical college of New York university, under Dr. Alexander Mott. He began practice when twenty-two years old at Davistown, Penn., then practiced two years at Des Moines, Iowa, afterward several years at Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Penn., and then at Selbysport, Md. At the outbreak of the war he moved to Rogersville, Penn., and nine years later to Waynesburgh, where he practiced fifteen years, removing thence to Moundsville, W. Va., in 1883. His practice has covered a period of thirty years. In Greene county he held the office of assistant assessor of internal revenue for several years, was examining surgeon for pensions three years, member of the school board and town council of Waynesburgh about seven years, served with marked efficiency in all positions. He has been a member of the town council of Moundsville four years, and he has served as postmaster at Rogersville and Harnedsville, Penn. In 1888 he was a delegate to the republican state convention which nominated Gen. Goff for governor of West Virginia, and in his party as well as in other channels, Dr. Rogers is quite influential. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and family are members of the Methodist church. He was married in July, 1856, to Emma, daughter of John Frantz, of Selbysport, Md., and they have eight children: Nora, wife of William Stidger; John W. and Thomas, members of the firm of Rogers & Sons; Ella, leading soprano of the Methodist choir, one of the finest in the state; Hallie; Nettie, wife of Dorsey Blake, and Eddie and Willie, deceased.

John A. Schwob, born in Scholbach, Loraine, France, February 26, 1831, died at Moundsville, April 9, 1889, was one of the most noted citizens of the city, and the founder of one of the important manufacturing institutions of Moundsville. He was a son of John A. and Caroline (Faber) Schwob. In 1832, in company with his mother, he was brought to this country by his grandparents, Henry and Christina Faber, and soon after their arrival his mother died in Pittsburgh, Penn. The grandparents removed to Monroe county, Ohio, where John A. lived upon the farm until he was seventeen years old, he then went to Wheeling and learned the trade of cabinet-maker, remaining there two and one-half years. From Wheeling he went to St. Louis, residing there and at Hannibal, Mo., until the spring of 1852, when he went to Miltonsburgh, Ohio, where he opened up a

cabinet-making shop, and remained there until 1879. On July 19, 1853, he was married to Wilhelmina, daughter of Peter and Phillipena Schuetz, a native of Vorderweidinthal, Bavaria, Germany. Six children were born to them, viz.: John W., born May 26, 1854; Amelia L., born October 19, 1856; Eliza, June 28, 1859; Mary, February 25, 1861, died September 11, 1861; Herman H., July 2, 1865, died March 29, 1867, and Charles C., March 23, 1869. John W. was married to Elizabeth Egger, of Monroe county, Ohio, on the 3d of July, 1879; three children were born to them, viz.: Oliver O., Albert A. and Elsie E. Amelia L. was married to E. C. Grisell, of Moundsville, W. Va., April 1, 1880, one child was born to them, Elmer F. Eliza was married to Louis Dressel, of oundsville, W. Va., November 13, 1880, two children were born to them, viz., Trella F. and Mabel Amelia. In 1860 Mr. Schwob, in connection with cabinet-making, began the manufacture of grain cradles. In 1875 he abandoned cabinet making and manufactured grain cradles exclusively, inventing his own machinery, and coming to Moundsville, W. Va., in 1879, where he established a factory which is now under the management of his sons, John W., Charles C., and son-in-law, E. C. Grisell, turning out 4,000 grain cradles per year. Mr. Schwob was honored with the office of treasurer of Malaga township, Monroe Co., Ohio, for ten years, and was a justice of the peace of the same township for six years. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, to which his widow belongs.

A. A. Sharpnack began life with 25 cents in 1869, and now owns a large agricultural property in Marshall county, W. Va. Mr. Sharpnack is noted for his integrity in all the affairs of life, and for his devotion to the cause of temperance, being a radical prohibitionist. His father, Daniel, was a millwright living near Uniontown, Penn., where he was very much respected for the same sterling qualities that he transmitted to his son. Daniel and Amanda (Minor) Sharpnack had six children, Melissa, Ellen, Mary, Harriet, Minerva, and A. A., who was born in Wetzell county, W. Va., in 1846. Miss Nancy Bane, whom he married in 1869, was the daughter of Frederick and Lida (Blodget) Bane. Frederick Bane was born in Greene county, Penn., December 20, 1811, moving to Marshall county with his parents, Jesse and Nancy (Beeler) Bane, in 1820. Jesse Bane's birth occurred in 1772, and he died in September, 1835, in Greene county, Penn. The latter's wife was born in 1775, and passed away in September, 1856. Elizabeth, George, Amy, Absalom, Jesse, Ellis, Nancy, Frederick and Nimrod were their children. Frederick Bane married Lida Blodget, October 10, 1839. She bore him five children, William A., Margaret and Joseph, who died in their infancy; James A., who married Sidney Ingraham, and Nancy J., the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Bane died July 3, 1889, after a life spent in usefulness. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bane's history is identified with the growth of this county, he having been actively engaged in farming since 1820. Despite untoward circumstances he has fought his way upward, until now he is the possessor

of a good estate. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpnack have four children, Mrs. Stidger Fletcher, Mary, James and Amanda. Three of the latter, together with their parents, are members, in high standing, of the Baptist church.

William H. H. Showacre, ex-sheriff of Marshall county, and a prominent citizen of Moundsville for many years, was born in the city of Baltimore in 1836, the son of John and Louisa (Small) Showacre, both natives of Maryland. His father was a worthy citizen of Baltimore for many years, was a justice of the peace for a considerable period, and during the administration of Gen. Harrison held office in the custom house. He and his wife were both born in 1800; he died in 1885 and she in 1877. Of their eight children, but one is deceased. The subject of this mention turned his attention to telegraphy at the age of nineteen years, and became highly proficient in the art, served as a train dispatcher ten years, a portion of the time as a government employe during the rebellion, assisting in the movement of the troops. Subsequently he was appointed agent of the Baltimore & Ohio road at Moundsville, and he held this responsible position nineteen years, discharging its varied duties with an efficiency rarely equalled and to the entire satisfaction of the corporation and the public. On January 1, 1885, he left the railroad to enter upon the duties of sheriff, to which he had been elected, and this office he held four years, proving himself an able and trustworthy public servant. In politics he is prominent as a republican, his church affiliation is with the Presbyterian denomination, and he is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Showacre was married in February, 1861, to C. Isabel, daughter of Marshall and Jane Jackson, of Marion county, W. Va., and they have had twelve children, eight of whom survive: Charles A., an attorney at Moundsville; Louisa, wife of C. J. Sheets, of Bellaire; Clara J., John M., Catherine S., Nellie, Della and William R. Mrs. Showacre is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hon. Josiah Sinclair was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 7, 1843. He is known in political circles, having been a member of the West Virginia legislature for several terms. His father, John Sinclair, was a noted lawyer of Woodsfield, Ohio, at which place the subject of our sketch received his education, attending the public schools, and subsequently the high school until he reached the age of seventeen years. For a time he was employed as a clerk in the county offices, and later as a clerk in the general freight office of the O. C. R. R. company, at Columbus. Leaving Columbus, Mr. Sinclair went to Rosemond, Ill., where for a time he was a clerk in a general store. Returning to Woodsfield, he enlisted June 19, 1863, in the army, and at the oganization of his company, August 11, 1863, he was elected second lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry. He served with his regiment in Kentucky and east Tennessee, under Gen. Burnsides, and was mustered out March 5, 1864. After the war he studied law in Woodsfield, and was admitted to practice at the September term of court in 1866. Subsequently he entered the employ of Laughlin Brothers of Wheeling, and later be-

came connected with R. E. Sellers & Co., of Pittsburgh. In 1871 Mr. Sinclair became a member of the firm of Smiths, Sinclair & Co., of Wheeling, and afterward of the firm of Howell, Paull & Sinclair, of the same city. In 1878 he came to Benwood and engaged in the retail drug business. Mr. Sinclair was elected to the legislature in 1880, and was re-elected in 1886. During the term of his office he introduced several important bills, and took part in the debates of the house. His parents were John and Mary A. (Adams) Sinclair, who were married, April 15, 1831, in Belmont county, Ohio. The father was born, September 29, 1804, in the county Armagh, Ireland; the mother was born, December 25, 1815, at Waynesburg, Penn. They had four sons in the service of the government during the late war. Alexander was a lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Ohio infantry, and was killed at Chancellorsville; William was a graduate of West Point, and was colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania reserves, and also assistant inspector-general; Francis was lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth Ohio infantry, served in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh regiment, and died in the service. William Sinclair, the grandparent, was born in Ireland. The great-grandfather, John Sinclair, was born in Scotland. The maternal grandparents were Francis and Jane Adams, who were born and married in Ireland, and came to this country later in life.

John W. Snediker was born in Marshall county, W. Va., in the year 1838. He was one of eleven children born to Garret and Mary H. (Miller) Snediker; the children were as follows: Elizabeth, married Albert Wait, she is now deceased; Charles, married Mary Pedley, she is deceased, he married for a second wife, Charlotte Simpson, of Wayneburg, Penn.; James died while in the service of the United States; Rebecca married Joshua A. Lancaster, now living in Kansas; Samuel M. married Mary McClarin, of Steubenville; Joseph M. married Adeline Kemple, of Marshall county; Milch married J. M. Dowler, of Wheeling; Mary and William both died in childhood; and two others who died in infancy. The parents were both born in Virginia; the greater part of their lives they lived on their farm in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va. They were worthy members of the community, and were both devout communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Snediker's paternal grandfather was a major in the war of 1812. His wife's maiden name was Harris, and both of these grandparents were natives of Germany, settling in Brooke county, W. Va., at an early date. They were very prominent and wealthy people, and members of the Presbyterian church. His maternal grandfather, who was a native of Virginia, moved to Morgan county, Ohio, and both he and his wife were pioneer members of the Methodist Episcopal church of that county, and highly respected and useful members of the community. In 1859 Mr. Snediker married Jane, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Pedley, who were of English birth, they located in Wheeling, where Mr. Pedley followed the trade of a stone-mason, having been engaged on some of the old buildings of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Snediker had seven children: R. Ella

Charles R., Mary V., Harry L., Laura J., and Minnie M. All of these children are deceased but Ella, Charles and Harry. Mrs. Snediker died in 1872, and her death was a calamity to her neighbors, her family and the church of which she was a consistent member, having joined the Methodist denomination in her early childhood. In 1873, Mr. Snediker married J. Amanda Richey, daughter of James and Joanna (Whittingham) Richey, who were for many years leading members of society in Marshall county, and also members of the Methodist church. Annetta B. and Cora L. are the result of this second union. Mr. Snediker has been township treasurer for sixteen years, and was also an overseer of the poor two years. He has a large farm stocked with the finest breeds of cattle, sheep, etc., and is classed with the progressive and representative farmers of the county. He and wife are members of the Disciples church, and he is a republican.

Jacob Spoon, a prosperous farmer of Clay district, and a brave volunteer soldier of the republic, was born and raised in Marshall county. He was born October 3, 1819, a son of Peter and Rebecca (Hickman) Spoon, natives of Maryland. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was married in 1807, and then came to Marshall county. He was a zealous Presbyterian and his wife a Methodist. His death occurred November 9, 1844, at the age of ninety-two years, and his wife died May 28, 1865, aged eighty-seven. Eight children were born to them: Susan, Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, Andrew, Peter, Hannah and Jacob. Jacob was reared as a farmer, and after, he was married, November 27, 1845, to Catharine A. Bonar, born August 16, 1823, daughter of James and Nancy A. Bonar. He began farming on his own account, and has continued at this with much success here, until recently, when he retired. On July 21, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, Fourth West Virginia cavalry, and served until his discharge, April 10, 1864, on account of wounds. He was detailed to guard the trains from New Creek to Petersburg, a very dangerous task, and when taking the last train through, they were attacked and the train captured, at Medley. He was wounded seriously, a ball taking effect in his left ear, carrying away part of the skull. He was unable to escape and was captured by the confederates, who took the nearly frozen man to a fire, and when he regained consciousness, the next day he found his wound dressed. He remained there thirteen days, and was nearly famished before he reached the hospital at New Creek. From there he was transferred by way of Grafton, to Wheeling, where he was attacked by lung fever, and was ill six weeks, from the effects of which he never recovered. But he has the satisfaction of knowing that he did his duty faithfully and heroically. Mr. Spoon and wife have had ten children: Amanda A., deceased; James M., who married Maggie Gibson; Hickman, who married Maggie Earlewine; Jeremiah, deceased; Alcinda, Malvina, Jacob H. married Ella B. Jefferson; Franklin Pierpoint, a carpenter in Colorado; Daniel N., who married Emma Connelly, and Matilda J. Parents and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George K. Steele, a well-known citizen of Moundsville, was born in VanBuren county, Iowa, January 9, 1843, the son of William and Sarah A. (Robinson) Steele, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. The parents settled in their western home in 1838, where the father engaged in mercantile business, and became a prominent man, a county officer for several years and a distinguished Odd Fellow. He died in 1851, aged forty-three years, and his wife, a devout member of the Methodist church and a daughter of Rev. James Robinson, a minister of that denomination in Kentucky and Indiana, died in 1888, aged seventy-six. At the age of eighteen years George K. Steele enlisted in Company E, Second Iowa volunteer infantry, in May, 1861, and after serving one year re-enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Iowa, and was in that command until the battle of Shiloh, when he was detailed at Gen. Grant's headquarters to take charge of the government mail from the west. After eighteen months' service in this capacity he was appointed second lieutenant in the Ninth Louisiana colored regiment, and stationed at Water Proof, above Natchez. He served there nine months and then resigned and received the appointment of mail messenger between Memphis and Little Rock, via the river, and continued in that capacity until 1866. Since that date he has been engaged in the show business as agent, with one company, by whom his enterprise and active business qualities are highly appreciated. During the past fourteen years Mr. Steele has been a resident of Moundsville, where he is esteemed as a worthy and progressive citizen, and is socially highly regarded. He was married in 1878 to Nannie, daughter of Theodore Williamson, of Tyler county, W. Va.

S. Marion Steele, M. D., a young physician of Moundsville, skillful and thoroughly grounded in his profession, is a native of West Virginia, born in Tyler county, September 14, 1860. He is a son of John A. and Hannah (Davis) Steele, the former of whom is a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The father now living in Ohio county, at the age of seventy years, did patriotic service durthe rebellion, serving three years and three months in the Tenth West Virginia regiment. The mother died March 23, 1886, aged about sixty-three years. Of their seven children, the oldest, W. G., a minister of Disciples church for some ten years, died March 9, 1889, at the age of forty-two years. John R. is a resident of Ohio county; James M., of the same county; Wesley and Thomas J. reside at Moundsville, and Sarah M., wife of J. N. Ewing, of Bellaire. Dr. Steele, after attending the district schools of Ohio county, entered the Moundsville high school, where he was graduated in 1880. He then began the study of medicine, in the meantime teaching school for four terms. At the end of that time he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated in medicine, March 15, 1886. Settling at Moundsv lle, May 7, 1886, he began the practice of his profession, and has already attained a creditable rank, and is esteemed also as an enterprising and valuable citizen. He is a member of the city council and is

health officer. Is with his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also affiliated with the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The doctor was married October 20, 1887, to Florence N. Cheadle, daughter of T. D. and Dorcas Cheadle, of Moundsville, and they have one son, Byron W.

James F. Stewart, one of the prominent farmers of Marshall county, W. Va., was born December 20, 1824. His parents were William and Jane (Cunningham) Stewart, the former one of the oldest men now living in the county. Although eighty-seven years of age, he is in reasonably good health, converses freely, remembers early days quite well, has been a man of more than ordinary physical strength, was quite an athlete in his earlier days, and was never beaten in many of the games that were played years ago. He came to this section with his parents, Robert and Mary (Irwin) Stewart, in 1808, and settled on Wheeling creek, and eight years later his parents bought and moved to land adjoining that now owned by himself. The county was then one unbroken wilderness, except some little improvement at Beeler's Station. Land was worth $2 per acre. Labor 25 cents per day, making rails 25 cents per 100. His parents were married in Ireland, and came to this country with two children: Irwin and Thomas, and seven others were born to them after coming to America, viz.: Jane, John, Robert, William, Nancy, Samuel and Fleming. These parents and most of the children were worthy members of the Disciples church. Thomas Stewart, the great-grandfather of our subject, came to this country about 1808. His wife probably died in Ireland. William Stewart was born April 3, 1803, and was married to Jane Cunningham, in 1824. This union was blessed in the birth of eight children: Agnes, who married William Foster. She died at the age of twenty-six. Robert married Miss Hanley, of Illinois. Samuel married Miss Woosley, of Illinois; James F.; Andrew W. married Miss Hanley. Irwin married, first, Isabel Shepherd and afterward Miss Richey. Mrs. Jane Stewart was born in 1804, and passed to her reward in March, 1878, after having spent her life in the service of her Maker, in the Disciples church. William Stewart was justice of the peace for some years in this county, and has always been a man of sterling integrity and irreproachable character, and is now spoken of in the highest terms by those who have known him most of his life. Our subject has been a farmer all his life. He was married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have had six children, whose names are: D. Webster, John W., William A., Mary J., Belle and Effie, all at home with their father, all well educated, two of whom are teachers in the public schools of the state. Mrs. Stewart died in 1885. She was a life long member of the Disciples church, and a devout, earnest, praiseworthy Christian lady. Mr. Stewart is also a worthy member of the same church. He is one of the prominent, responsible and highly respected farmers of the county. Owning and operating one of the finest and most extensive farms in his district, he is well and favorably known over the county, and in politics is a solid republican.

Dr. George A. Stidger of Cameron, a well-known and popular physician, was born in Marshall county, December 27, 1844. He is the son of Dr. George Stidger, an early physician and one of the first to practice surgery in Marshall county. He was widely known throughout this part of the state, and highly esteemed. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1807, and died in Marshall county in 1887. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary A Baker, was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which the elder Dr. Stidger also belonged. She died in 1864, aged fifty-three years. Six sons and three daughters were born to these parents. Dr. George A. Stidger received his literary education at the Iowa Wesleyan university, where he was graduated in the class of 1866. Subsequently he came to West Virginia and began the study of medicine with his brother, S. B. Stidger, M. D., one of the most noted surgeons of this part of the state. He completed his professional studies in the Jefferson medical college, where he was graduated in the class of 1882, and he also attended two terms of the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland. He has carried on the practice of medicine and surgery since 1871, and has attained a creditable and unquestioned rank among the able and skillful men of his profession in this region. The doctor was married in 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of U. B. and Susan Williams. Her father, one of the oldest engineers of the Baltimore & Ohio road, died of apoplexy on his engine, in 1881. Her mother is living with Mrs. Stidger, and is now seventy-six years old. The docter and wife have six children: George H., Mary B., Hugh, Ada, Crafton and Howe. He and wife and two elder children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. C. Thomas, prominent among the physicians and surgeons of Marshall county, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 14, 1835, the son of Edward and Catherine (Clark) Thomas. His father was a native of north Wales, and came to America at twenty-four years of age. He was a coal miner, afterward a coal dealer, and in this country a farmer by occupation, and was known as an honest and upright man. He died in 1869 at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife, who was the daughter of Elizabeth Zane, the "powder girl of Wheeling," died in 1872, aged seventy-two years. She was a member of the Methodist church from the years of the earliest organizations in the west, and her home was always open to the itinerant ministers. Thirteen children were born to these parents, and eight survive. Dr. Thomas, the eighth child, was occupied on his own account at the age of eighteen as a teacher, and he continued at this for several years, finally beginning the reading of medicine with Dr. Bates, at Wheeling, in 1857. He was graduated by the Ohio Medical college, of Cincinnati, in 1860, and then entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the Third West Virginia infantry, of which command he was promoted surgeon about a year later. He was mustered out with the regiment in August, 1864, and then served as assistant surgeon in the hospital at Claremonte, Md., until July 1, 1865. On the restoration of peace he began his practice at Mounds-

ville, in which he has ever since been engaged with noteworthy success. During five years he acted as surgeon of the penitentiary. He has been a member of the State Medical association, also of the I. O. O. F., and is now a member of the G. A. R. In September, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Jane Williamson, daughter David Patten, of Belmont county, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry W. Thompson, a well-known citizen of Moundsville, is a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish lineage. His parents were Henry and Ann J. (Burns) Thompson, who came to Wheeling in 1849, the subject of this mention being then four years old, he having been born July 27, 1845. The father was employed in a cotton mill, then in a rolling mill, and at the time of his death, March 6, 1885, he was justice of the peace. His widow survives at the age of seventy-four years. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. Four of their seven children are living. Henry W. began working for himself at ten years of age, carrying tools for the workmen on the B. & O. bridge, and subsequently found employment in the cotton factory, and then in the rolling mill, learning his trade of boiler maker. Though he had served on the militia his youth prevented his enlistment in the civil war until July, 1863, when he became a member of Battery H, First West Virginia light artillery. The command of 500 was captured at New Creek, and were conveyed to Richmond, where they arrived in an almost starved condition, and were then treated to the regular allowance of a loaf of corn bread for four men, and two ounces of meat or fish, when they could get it, twice a day. He was imprisoned in the Pemberton tobacco warehouse, opposite Libby prison, from November 15, 1864, to February 15, 1865, and suffered great hardships. He was taken to Camp Chase and given a furlough of thirty days, after which he returned to his command, but the war was then about closed and he was discharged July, 1865. After peace was restored he resumed his trade, but since 1885 has been engaged in gardening at Moundsville. He was married May 14, 1872, to Mary E., daughter of George and Catherine Blake, of Benwood, and they have had three children: Edna V., George B., deceased, and Hugh W. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

Joseph Tomlinson, Jr., the first white settler where Moundsville now stands, was born in Maryland, October 12, 1745, the son of Joseph Tomlinson, who was born in Ireland, October 12, 1712. Joseph, Jr., married Elizabeth Harkness, who was born in Maryland, March 2, 1754, and they emigrated and discovered Grave Creek mound, and settled in the flats of that stream in the year 1770. About 1795 he laid out a town, and named it Elizabethtown in honor of his wife, and this name was in use until the town was consolidated with Moundsville in 1866. The children of Joseph, Jr., were Robert; Drusilla, wife of Hezekiah Bukey; Samuel, Joseph, Isaac; Mary, wife of John Kinnard; Lucy, wife of Samuel Riggs, and afterward of Isaac Hos-

kinson; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph McMahon; Nathaniel and Jesse. Nathaniel became a farmer, enlisted in the war of 1812, and married Margaret Ransom, by whom he had two children, Alfred Tomlinson, now a prosperous farmer near Moundsville, and Ellen C., wife of William Alexander. Margaret (Ransom) Tomlinson, who died at the home of her son-in-law, Judge Alexander, November 17, 1879, was one of the most widely known and esteemed ladies of the county. She was a daughter of William Ransom, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, who was married June 11, 1790, to Eleanor Carr, a native of Berkeley county, Va., born January 7, 1771. They came to Moundsville in 1799, and the father died here March 13, 1804, and the mother, December 29, 1857. Alfred Tomlinson, above referred to, has devoted his life to agriculture, and is one of the most highly regarded citizens of this region. He was born near Moundsville, October 5, 1822. He was married in 1851 to Mary D., daughter of James D. Morris, and they have two children, James M., and Mary, wife of Rev. M. F. Compton, a Methodist minister, of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles W. Vance was born in Wheeling, Ohio Co., W. Va., in the year 1858. Robert A. Vance was born in 1855. They are the sons of Robert and Harriet (McAully) Vance, old citizens of Wheeling, and highly respected members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Robert Vance, Sr., was born at Little Beaver, Penn., about the year 1818. He was a heater in the rolling mill. He enlisted in Company K, First West Virginia cavalry, in September, 1861, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Wheeling. He did much scouting and hard marching, and was in all the engagements in which his company participated. Harriet (McAully) Vance, was born in England in the year 1823, and came to the United States when seven years old. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Asbeens) McAully, natives of England, who emigrated to this country in 1830 and settled at Pittsburgh, Penn., where the father died at the age of seventy-six. The mother is still living at the advanced age of ninety years and has remarkably good health for one of her extreme age. The grandfather of our subject, James McAully, was born in Ireland, but was soon after taken to England where he lived and died. He was a weaver of fine carpets. Andrew Vance, the paternal grandfather, married Sarah Wright, and soon after settled near Beaver, Penn. They were Quakers. Andrew was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was of Scotch-Irish birth, and also a member of the Society of Friends. Charles Vance was one of a family of seven children: Harriet, who married J. W. Davis, of Benwood; George W., married Anne Askin, of Illinois; Sarah E., deceased; Marietta married J. F. B. Wilson; Carrie married W. E. Pelly, and is now a resident of Mingo, Ohio; and Robert A. The latter is a member of the firm of Vance Bros., merchants of Benwood, W. Va. Charles Vance began life for himself at a very early age by working in the iron mills of the city, and remained in this pursuit for



Respt C. A. Weaver

about thirteen years, when he formed a partnership with his brother and embarked in the mercantile business. They now operate a large retail dry goods and grocery business. Charles Vance is a member of the I. O. O. F. Both members of the firm are considered as among the substantial business men of the city, they having gained an enviable reputation for integrity and enterprise.

Antonius T. Warner, a substantial and leading citizen of Marshall county, proprietor of a saw-mill and lumber yard near Moundsville, was born in 1850, at Baltimore, Md. He is the son of a shipbuilder who came to his death by a falling timber striking him while he was engaged in resetting a mast on a ship. His widow, Rebecca (Fay) Warner, is still living. Three children were born to them. Antonius was placed among strangers to earn his subsistence at an early day, and he worked faithfully until he was of age, when he engaged in saw-milling, a business with which he has ever since been connected, also giving considerable attention to farming. He came to Marshall county in 1855, and there and in Ohio county has since made his home. By industry he has in spite of an inauspicious beginning, accumulated enough of a property to make him one of the solid men of the vicinity. In 1879 he was married to Mrs. Laura V. Flannagan, daughter of Jacob W. and Mary Jane Cox, old settlers of the county of Marshall. Her father was a prosperous farmer, for more than fifty years active in the Methodist church, a member of the agricultural society of the county, and a stockholder in the rolling mill at Moundsville. By her marriage to Joseph Flannagan, Mrs. Warner had two children, Willie and Ebert S., and by her union to Mr. Warner she is the mother of five children: Jessie, Russell, Della, Wertie and Stacy Harrison. Mrs. Warner is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Warner is associated with the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a republican.

Charles A. Weaver, of Moundsville, a notably successful business man and manufacturer, was born in York county, Penn., April 11, 1845. His father, Elijah Weaver, a native of Maryland, was a whip manufacturer by occupation, and died in 1878, at the age of sixty-one years. By his wife, Caroline Erb, a native of Ireland, he had six children, the oldest of whom is Charles A. The latter embarked in the whip manufacture at the age of twenty years, and has ever since followed that occupation, and though burned out in the year 1869, his business has since been enlarged and has greater proportions than before. His establishment at present manufactures about eighty dozen whips per day, and turns out about half the leather whips used in the United States. In this manufacture he is associated with John C. Bardall under the style of Weaver & Bardall, and he is also a member of the firm of Weaver & Humphreys, manufacturers of brooms, the product of whose establishment is about 125 dozen per day. Mr. Weaver's energies as a manager and financier are not confined to these extensive industries, but he is also president of the Marshall County bank, of which he is one of the founders, is a charter member of the Moundsville Coal company and director of the same, is a stockholder

and director of the Citizens' Natural Gas company, of Beaver, Penn., and has business interests in Wheeling, and at various places in Pennsylvania and the west. His prominence as a citizen has been recognized by his election to the office of mayor, and he is now a member of the council. Socially he holds a high rank, is a Mason of the degree of Knight Templar, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Few men in West Virginia are more prominent in business and financial circles, and his success is a creditable nature, and founded on integrity of character, alertness in affairs and superior executive ability. Mr. Weaver was married December 24, 1867, to Mary Etta Richardson, daughter of W. F. and Mary Richardson, of Pittsburgh, and seven children have been born to them: May E., Charles A., William F., Harry E.; Carrie, deceased; Mary Etta and Walter M.

Daniel Winters is one of the prominent farmers of Marshall county, W. Va. He was born on the farm adjoining the one now occupied by him March 17, 1821. Daniel and Mary (Blake) Winters, his parents, came to Marshall county in the infancy of that county, and were classed among the first families of the community. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Their ten children were: James, John, Esther, Betsy, Samuel, Margaret, Mary, Nancy, Daniel, and Rebecca J.; all of these are now deceased but Daniel. Mr. Winters had a natural fitness for agriculture and began life as a farmer on a small scale. By close attention to his farm, and by progressiveness in his methods, he has accumulated a fine property, and is classed among the prosperous farmers of the community. February 4, 1847, he espoused Miss Margaret Hartley, a daughter of Thomas and Alice (Warden) Hartley, who were very early settlers in Ohio county, W. Va., and who were prominent in the settlement of that region. Mrs. Hartley was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for years was an active worker of that denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Winters' home has been brightened by the advent of three children: Lemon, the oldest, died in infancy; Alice J. married Abner Campbell; their four children are: Orlena D., Millard L., Pearl M. and Martin D. Mary M. married Martin Thornburg, their children are: Harry L., Fairy O. and Cora I.; these children have lived with their grandparents since the death of their mother, which occurred November 13, 1878; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which she joined when thirteen years old, and was a true Christian woman, leaving bright evidences behind her of having lived a pure and noble life. Mr. and Mrs. Winters, from their life long residence in this community, are widely known, and are very much esteemed. They both went to school in the old log schoolhouses of their childhood, and have brought many interesting facts of that day up through the years of their life. They are earnest and devoted communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Daniel Wilson, a successful and well-to-do farmer of Marshall county, was born in the same, May 24, 1822, the son of Joseph and Martha (Downing) Wilson, both natives of Virginia. His father, a

farmer by occupation, died in September, 1856, at the age of sixty-one years, and the mother several years later. Of their ten children, nine are living: James, in Indiana; William, Daniel, Rebecca, Mary J.; widow of Alexander Woodburn; Joseph, Elizabeth, Hannah, Samuel. Daniel began work for himself in 1850, at Limestone, which has since been his home, and followed blacksmithing for twenty-five years, after which he rented a farm for three years, and is now the owner of a fertile property of 320 acres. For four or five years just before the formation of the state, he served as justice of the peace. In the autumn of 1850 he was married to Mary J., daughter of James Standiford of Marshall county, and by this union had seven children: James, who is engaged in blacksmithing; Joseph, John, Emma, Lorena, Margaret C., and William S. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder since 1870, and politically he is a republican. Mr. Wilson's success in life has been achieved by untiring industry and integrity, and none are more highly regarded than he by the community. James Wilson, above mentioned, is an inventor of notable genius, and he has produced and secured patents upon a "vehicle top fastening," a "lifting jack" for wagons, and an adjusting seat for use on reapers and mowers on side hills, that are worthy of extensive use.

Edward E. Zane, a prominent young citizen of Glen Dale, Marshall county, is the descendant of a family of great importance in the history of the upper Ohio valley. His father, Daniel Zane, was a son of Col. Ebenezer Zane, one of the foremost of the early heroes of the frontier, a brother of the celebrated Elizabeth Zane, whose famous adventure at the siege of Fort Henry will never be forgotten. Col. Zane was a man of great bravery, rare good sense, and was upright in character. A similar man was his brother, Jonathan Zane, a noted Indian fighter and hunter, whose rifle was known from the river to the lakes by the name of "Old Destruction," so deadly was its aim. Had the advice of these two wary frontiersmen been followed by Col. Crawford, that soldier would have escaped death at the stake and his men a cruel massacre. Daniel Zane, who was born August 3, 1792, was married March 3, 1812, to Cynthia, daughter of his uncle, Jonathan Zane. She, a beautiful woman and a devoted Christian, died of consumption, June 5, 1841. On September 16, 1859, Daniel Zane was again married, to Angeline P. Tomlinson, who was born November 18, 1840, at Kate's Rock (Glen Dale), Marshall county, the daughter of Abelard and Annie Tomlinson. Abelard was the grandson of Joseph Tomlinson, who settled on the Grave Creek flats about 1770, being the only white settler in Marshall county, and came into possession of a large tract of land, which, including the famous mound at Moundsville, he willed to his son Jesse, the father of Albelard, who opened the mound in 1838. Daniel and Angeline Zane had one son, Edward E., born June 18, 1860. Daniel died July 8, 1860, and on September 16, 1861, his widow was married to Theodore Fink, a well known river man, who died March 4, 1875. Edward E. Zane at the age of fourteen years began the trade of carpentry, at

which he afterward worked for several years with Thomas and James Clark, contractors. Subsequently he was employed for three years in the store of H. R. Kingman, at Wheeling, after which he resumed his trade and followed that until 1885, when he bought a farm on which he now resides. On May 14, 1887, he established the postoffice at Glen Dale, of which he is now postmaster, the office being on his farm. June 18, 1884, he was married to Helena, only daughter of Michael Schaub, of Woodfield, Ohio, a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died May 4, 1885, aged forty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Zane have one son, Frank Edward, born April 27, 1886.

THE UPPER OHIO